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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st January, 1902.

No. 2.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 26th day of February, 1886, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), were declared applicable to Upper Burma, with the exception of the Shan States;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 29th day of January, 1902;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India:—

REGULATION NO. I OF 1902.

A Regulation further to amend the Kachin Hill-tribes Regulation, 1895.

1 of 1895

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Kachin Hill-tribes Regulation, 1895; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called the Kachin Hill-tribes (Amendment) Regulation, 1902.

1 of 1895.

Substitution of new section for section 31, Regulation I, 1895.

2. For section 31 of the Kachin Hill-tribes Regulation, 1895, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Opium.

“ 31. (1) No person shall—

- (a) possess opium, knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be taken out of the hill-tracts or to be transported from one hill-tract to another non-conterminous hill-tract, or
- (b) take opium out of the hill-tracts or transport opium from one hill-tract to another non-conterminous hill-tract,

except under, and in accordance with, the terms and conditions of a license granted by the Deputy Commissioner and on payment of duty at such rate or rates as the Local Government may fix in this behalf.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punished on conviction by a Magistrate with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

(3) In every prosecution under sub-section (1) it shall be presumed that all opium exceeding half a viss for which the accused person is, in the opinion of the Court, unable to account satisfactorily, is opium in respect of which he has committed an offence thereunder.

(4) The opium in respect of which an offence under sub-section (1) has been committed, and

- (a) the vessels, packages and coverings in which the opium is found,
- (b) any other contents of such vessels, packages and coverings, and
- (c) the animals and conveyances used in carrying the opium,

shall be liable to confiscation.

(5) Where any person charged with an offence rendering anything liable to confiscation under sub-section (4) is convicted, or where any such person is acquitted but the Court decides that anything is liable to confiscation under sub-section (4), the Court may order such thing to be confiscated or may give the owner an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as it thinks fit.

(6) Where an offence under this section has been committed but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or where opium not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be inquired into and determined by the Deputy Commissioner or by an officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, and the Deputy Commissioner or such officer as aforesaid may order the opium, the vessels, packages and coverings in which the opium is found, any other contents of such vessels, packages and coverings, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying the opium, to be confiscated:

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing the things intended to be confiscated or without hearing the persons (if any) claiming any right thereto and the evidence (if any) produced in support of their claims.

(7) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules to regulate—

- (a) the disposal of things confiscated under this section, and
- (b) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this section.”

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1902.

No. 47.—Mr. E. J. Kitts has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st December 1901.

The 31st January 1902.

No. 52.—Mr. F. W. Fox has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 17th December 1901.

No. 57.—Mr. E. Rose has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 15th December 1901.

MEDICAL.

The 28th January 1902.

No. 116.—The portion of Home Department Notification No. 18479 dated the 27th December 1901, which purported to place the services of Lieutenant Manmatha Nath Chaudhuri, M.B., I.M.S., temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma, is hereby cancelled.

The 29th January 1902.

No. 121.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras :—

Captain Robert King Mitter, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain H. St. J. Fraser, I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain E. M. Illington, I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain T. E. Watson, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain C. G. Webster, I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain W. J. Niblock, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain C. B. Harrison, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras).

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 31st January 1902.

No. 209.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that Deoghur, in the District of the Sonthal Parganas in Bengal, is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease, and that there is a danger of its spread, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem, Bellary, North Arcot and Coimbatore Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Ludhiana, Lahore and Umballa Districts and the Patiala, Kapurthala and Nabha States of the Punjab, the Benares Division and the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad and Lingsagur Districts of the Hyderabad State, and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the Sri Panchami, Magh Purnima and Sivaratri fairs :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Baidyanath, Baidyanath Junction, Madhupur and Simultala on the East Indian Railway shall be sold from the date of this Notification to the 31st March, 1902 (both days inclusive), within the Salem, Bellary, North Arcot and Coimbatore Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Ludhiana, Lahore and Umballa Districts and the Patiala, Kapurthala and Nabha States of the Punjab, the Benares Division and the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad and Lingsagur Districts of the Hyderabad State, and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State to any pilgrim or other person except on the production of a certificate signed by an executive officer of the Government that he is travelling for some purpose other than that of attending the fairs.

JAILS.

The 28th January 1902.

No. 55.—The Home Department Notification No. 2, dated the 4th January 1902, placing the services of Captain M. B. Pinchard, I.M.S. (Madras), temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma, for employment in the Jail Department, is hereby cancelled.

POLICE.

The 30th January 1902

No. 101.—The services of Mr. O. Mawson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Purneah, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

ECCLIASTICAL.

The 31st January 1902.

No. 47.—The Reverend D. H. Gillan, a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, has been appointed, as a temporary measure, Junior Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, with effect from the 6th December 1901.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

METEOROLOGY.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1902.

No. 224—4-4.—Mr. R. Ll. Jones, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined with furlough for seven months under article 340 (b), with effect from the 6th February, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 225—4-4.—The Reverend Mr. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Physics, Madras Christian College, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory during the absence on leave of Mr. Jones.

GENERAL.

The 30th January, 1902.

No. 315—22-2.—Mr. H. C. Hill, Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for two months and five days, with effect from the 17th April, 1902, and in continuation furlough for seven months and five days under articles 264 (a) and 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 29th January, 1902.

No. 279-P.—The services of Raja Johandad Khan, Ghakkar, Khan Bahadur, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 20th January, 1902.

The 29th January, 1902.

No. 131-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class, on being relieved of the duties of officiating Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, is posted as Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

The 31st January, 1902.

No. 140-G.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department :—

Consequent on the reversion of Major W. H. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Resident of the 2nd class, to officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 7th October, 1901—

Major J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 1st class, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and with effect from the 15th October, 1901—

Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain F. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major L. S. Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 1st class, and his appointment to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 25th October, 1901—

Major J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Resident of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 1st class.

Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, an officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and with effect from the 28th October, 1901—

Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain F. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, and with effect from the 1st November, 1901—

Captain F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain F. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. F. S. Cowie, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and with effect from the 2nd November, 1901—

Captain C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain F. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the reversion of Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Meade, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Resident of the 1st class, to his substantive grade of Resident of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 3rd November, 1901—

Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Resident of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 1st class.

Major W. H. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Major A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain A. L. Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain A. P. Trevor, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave and furlough combined to Captain A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, and with effect from the 4th November, 1901—

Captain A. L. Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain A. P. Trevor, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave and furlough combined to Captain A. D. Macpherson, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and with effect from the 10th November, 1901—

Captain F. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, and his appointment to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 18th November, 1901—

Major S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain P. Z. Cox, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 4th class.

Mr. W. S. Davis, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class (on privilege leave), reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain A. L. Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain F. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and with effect from the 19th November, 1901—

Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain A. P. Trevor, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr. W. S. Davis, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, and with effect from the 20th November, 1901—

Captain E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain A. P. Trevor, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. W. S. Davis, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, and with effect from the 2nd December, 1901—

Captain E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain A. P. Trevor, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave and furlough combined to Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and with effect from the 5th December, 1901—

Captain P. Z. Cox, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain A. P. Trevor, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave and furlough combined to Captain F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and with effect from the 15th December, 1901—

Captain F. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

No. 143-G.—The services of Lieutenant A. ff. Garrett, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties in the Jaipur State.

The 31st January, 1902.

No. 427-I.A.—The following notification, which appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated the 20th December, 1901, is republished for general information:—

Marlborough House, December 10, 1901.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on George Gough Arbuthnot, Esq. (of Madras).

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 27th January, 1902.

No. 537-P.—Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, Officiating Deputy Postmaster General, Burma, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade of Deputy Postmasters General, with effect from the 16th of October, 1901.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 31st January, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

No. 92.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Buckland, Indian Staff Corps, Superintendent Army Clothing, Bengal, is granted an extension of the tenure of his appointment from the 7th July, 1902, to the 23rd April, 1904.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 93.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India—

Second-Lieutenants—

Cecil Edwin Hunt,—4th October, 1901.

Francis Thomas Powney Ebdon,—7th October, 1901.

Archibald Malcolm Gillies,—6th November, 1901.

No. 94.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenants—

David Gueme Ridgeway, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 23rd Madras Light Infantry,—20th December, 1901.

Lawrence George Hart, 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 1st Madras Pioneers,—12th December, 1901.

Charles Oxley Morris, 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, officiating Double Company Officer, 5th Bombay Light Infantry,—19th December, 1901.

NATIVE ARMY.

17th (The Loyal) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 95.—Jemadar Muhammad Suleman Khan, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 251 of 1900, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 8th December, 1899.

No. 96.—The following direct appointments are made with effect from the date of joining:—

Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Bhawani Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

48th Bengal Pioneers.

Harnam Singh and Sarup Singh to be Jemadars, on probation, on the formation of the regiment.

17th Madras Infantry.

Walvakath Tekkumparath Ahmed Kutti to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 97.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published, as required by section 27, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the third day of March, 1902.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following sub-sections be substituted for sub-section (2) of section 211 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, as amended by the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 849, dated the 26th September, 1901, namely:—

- " (2) Save where the Commanding Officer of the cantonment considers immediate action to be necessary, he shall, before making an order under sub-section (1), obtain the previous sanction of the General Officer of the command.
- (3) Where an order is made under sub-section (1) without the previous sanction referred to in sub-section (2), the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith send to the General Officer of the command a copy of the order together with a statement of the reasons therefor."

No. 98.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published, as required by section 27, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the third day of March, 1902.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following sub-sections shall be substituted for sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 17 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, namely:—

- " (2) The Cantonment Magistrate, as Secretary of the Cantonment Committee and as executive officer of the cantonment authority shall be subordinate to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment or, where such Commanding Officer is the Officer Commanding the District, the officer who would succeed to the command of the cantonment during his temporary absence.
- (3) The Cantonment Magistrate shall see that all orders of the cantonment authority are duly obeyed.
- (4) The Cantonment Magistrate shall, as far as practicable, keep a record of every final order issued by him in his official capacity."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 99.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 7th January, 1902, pages 150 and 151.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 7th January, 1902.

* * * * *

The Hong Kong Regiment, Captain Ernest L. C. Berger, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander, to be second in command, with the temporary rank of Major, vice Major W. R. Little, Indian Staff Corps, deceased. Dated 14th September, 1901.

STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel C. A. Mercer, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Colonel on the Staff in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) L. R. H. D. Campbell, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, appointed to command a second class district. Dated 29th August, 1901.

* * * * *

Indian Staff Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel David William Keith Barr, C.S.I., is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 29th November, 1901.

* * * * *

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 100.—Conductor Henry Collis, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 31st January, 1902.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 101.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army :—

Gordon Napier Caulfeild, 3rd January, 1902.

No. 102 —The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

27th January, 1902.

Cyril Venn Wilton Williamson.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Herbert Powell.

Robert Baillie.

Henry Mallaby Abud.

Walter Quentin.

Captains to be Majors.

30th January, 1902.

Charles Wyndham Somerset.

Colin Finch.

Robert Ross Renton.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

28th January, 1902.

John Bellasis Bowring.

Reginald William Sidney Elliott

Sidney Mervyn Rice.

Adrian Victor Webley Hope.

Walter Godfrey Patrick Murray

Alan Hewlett

Randle Harry Palin.

Robert Walter Edmund Knollys

Edward Moore Tayler

William Altrey Light

Charles Louis Perrin

Charles Reginald Scott-Elliott.

Edward Barnes Peacock

Robert Hawkes.

Second-Lieutenant to be Lieutenant

7th October, 1901.

DeLacy Woolrich Passy.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Circle.

No. 103.—Sub-Conductor John McMannus, clerk, office of Inspector General of Ordnance, Southern Circle, on probation, *seconded*, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 14th June, 1901.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Bengal.

No. 104.—Sub-Conductor Peter Carrigan, employed in the office of the Director General of Supply and Transport, is specially promoted as a supernumerary to the grade of Conductor, with effect from the 17th July, 1901, under the provisions of India Army Circulars, clause 95, of 1894.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 105.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

16th Bengal Lancers.

Jemadar Mangal Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Bishn Singh (I), transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October, 1901.

17th Bengal Lancers.

Jemadar Kaim Khan to be Ressaidar and Woorne-Major, and Kot-Dafadar Barkat Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Husain Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 13th October, 1901.

19th Bengal Lancers (Fane's Horse).

Jemadar Hari Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Harnam Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th September, 1901.

3rd Brahman Infantry.

Jemadar Lachman Parshad Awasthi to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Ramautar Dube to be Jemadar, *vice* Bodhi Misra, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October, 1901.

7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Infantry.

Havildar Ramdayal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Harnam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1901.

14th (Ferozepore) Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Sundar Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Jaimal Singh to be Jemadar *vice* Narayan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd November, 1901.

24th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Ali Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Ala Dad Khan, transferred to the 26th Punjab Infantry, with effect from the 23rd October, 1901. Jemadar Lal Mir to be Subadar, and Havildar Gul Akbar to be Jemadar, *vice* Gulistan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 12th December, 1901.

43rd Gurkha Rifles.

Drill Havildar Narain Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Ran Singh Rana, deceased, with effect from the 25th October, 1901.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Harak Sing Gurung to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Gambhir Sing Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Tilakram Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th November, 1901.

22nd Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Nabi Husain to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Faiz Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahadur Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th June, 1901.

Color-Havildar Jaga to be Jemadar, *vice* Khushal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July, 1901.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry.

Havildar Ali Gul to be Jemadar, *vice* Kamri, transferred to the Public Works Department, with effect from the 11th December, 1901.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 106.—Colonel Arthur Howlett, Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, Madras Command, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st January, 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 107.—The retirement of Honorary Lieutenant T. E. Rogers, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay, has effect from the 6th and not from the 19th November, 1901, as notified in G. G. O. No. 936 of 1901.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 108.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Bombay Unattached List is awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1901:—

Store Sergeant James Flood, Ordnance Department.

No. 109.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct for the quarter ending 31st March, 1902:—

Without gratuity.

Store Sergeant William Knight	} Ordnance Department, Northern Circle.
" " William Davidson.	
" " William Curtis.	
" " William James Moore.	

First Class Sergeant Instructor (Acting Sergeant Major) Reginald Sydney, Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps

Sergeant Daniel O'Regan, Station Staff Clerk, Cawnpore.

First Class Sergeant Instructor (Acting Sergeant Major) Arthur Edwin Cox, 3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

First Class Sergeant Instructor Thomas Terrell, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers

First Class Sergeant Instructor William Philip Wood, Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles.

First Class Sergeant Instructor William Henry Dallimer, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

First Class Sergeant Instructor (Acting Sergeant Major) John Harlow, 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 110.—The undermentioned men of His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard are granted medals for long service and good conduct, with and without gratuity, for the year ending the 31st March, 1902, under the provisions of clause 205, India Army Circulars of 1898:—

Medal inscribed 'for Long Service and Good Conduct,' with gratuity—

No. 44, Sowar Pran Singh.

Medal inscribed 'For Long Service and Good Conduct,' without gratuity—

No. 54, Sowar Bajrang Singh.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 111.—*Surma Valley Light Horse—*

Henry Benedict Fox, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st March, 1906, *vice* Loch, promoted.

No. 112.—*Punjab Light Horse—*

Arthur James Beynon, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Clifford, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 113.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles—*

Alan Hope Joscelyne, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 30th December, 1901, *vice* Coates, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 114.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles—*

Michael Patrick Wymer Schembry, Esquire, to be Captain, with effect from the 19th December, 1901, *vice* Rainier, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 115.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles—*

Charles Napier Alexander Tew, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Wright, granted a commission in the Army Service Corps.

No. 116.—*South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles—*

Major Francis George Oliver resigns his commission with effect from the 31st December, 1901.

No. 117.—*Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Vivian St. John Croley, Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, with effect from the 20th December, 1901, to complete the establishment.

No. 118.—*Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles—*

Captain Edmund Good to be Major, with effect from the 1st January, 1902, *vice* Davidson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

E. G. BARROW. *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th January, 1902.

No. 28.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Madras Railway Company shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the Cocanada Municipality, a water and drainage tax under the provisions of section 75, sub-section (1), of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 (Madras Act IV of 1884), in respect of the buildings and lands of the said Railway Company situate within the limits of the said Municipality.

The 27th January, 1902.

No. 30.—Mr. A. S. Trevor, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways (on furlough), is permitted to retire from the service of Government under article 712 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th April, 1901.

The 28th January, 1902.

No. 31.—Mr. T. C. Fisher, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

No. 32.—Mr. B. Stanley, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is temporarily appointed to the charge of the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores.

No. 33.—Mr. J. M. Hartley, Officiating Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

The 29th January, 1902.

No. 36.—Mr. Henry Louis Battersby and Mr. Nathaniel Pearce, passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, who have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, are posted to State Railways for employment on the Allahabad-Kyzaad Chord Railway.

The 30th January, 1902.

No. 40.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs. 68,62,974, for the construction on the 5 ft 6 in gauge of an extension of the Madras Railway from Azikhal to Mangalore, a distance of about 77 miles.

The 29th January, 1902.

No. 34.—The following is published for general information:—

Circular No. 2 Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 16th January, 1902.

General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Revised Appendix B—Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).
Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 113, dated the 21st March, 1895.
Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 1393 (Public), dated the 8th July, 1897.
Government of India letter No. 600 R. T., dated the 31st July, 1897.
Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 1000 (Public), dated the 31st July, 1897.

READ ALSO—

Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 3, dated the 5th January, 1898.
Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 499, dated the 3rd March, 1899.
Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 197, dated the 5th May, 1899.
Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 2309, dated the 13th October, 1899.
Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 517, dated the 7th December, 1899.
Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 3038, dated the 20th December, 1899.
Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 29, dated the 25th January, 1900.
Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 5528 (Public), dated the 11th October, 1901.
Government of India letter No. 1193 R. T., dated the 3th November, 1901.

OBSERVATIONS.—Under the Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 5528 (Public), dated the 11th October, 1901, read above, revised rules were published to regulate the transport and importation of explosives under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884).

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 (f) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption, on all railways, whether in British India, in foreign territory, or in Native States, to which the General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India apply, of the accompanying revised Appendix B to the said General Rules which were promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March, 1895, as modified by the Government of India circulars No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December, 1897, No. 1 Railway, dated the 20th April, 1899, No. X Railway, dated the 1st December, 1899, and No. IV Railway, dated the 19th January, 1900.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this circular, with the accompanying revised Appendix B, be published under a Notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

the Local Government and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, and to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Honourable the Agents

to the Governor-General in Central India, and Baluchistan, the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

Revised Appendix B to Part I: of the General Rules for open lines of railway in British India, which were promulgated with the Government of India Circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 15th March 1895.

APPENDIX B.

*Notification by the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), No. 5528,
dated the 11th October 1901.*

PRELIMINARY.

[illegible]

CLASS 1.—*Group order class.*

Class 2. - Nitrate-mixture class.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as-

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—*Nitro-compound class.*

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Amberite No. 1,
Ballistite,
Blasting Gelatine,
Carbonite,
Cortite,

Stonite,

Dynamite,
Gelatine Dynamite,
Gelignite,
Lithofracteur,
Nitro-glycerine,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists, either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Amberite No. 2,
Ammonite,
Bellite,
Copal's powder,
Cotton gunpowder,
E. C. powder,
Gun-cotton ordinarily so-called,

Nitrated gun-cotton,
Pierates,
Picric powder,
Robinite,
Sawdust and gun-cotton powder,
Schultz's powder,
Tonite (or cotton-powder),

and any nitro-compound as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—*Chlorate-mixture class.*

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,
Erhardt's powder,
Reveley's powder,

Chlorated gun-cotton,

Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Reichen's blasting charges,
Teutonite,

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—*Fulminate class.*

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

The fulminate class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury and preparations of these substances such as are used in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphuret with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

CLASS 6.—*Ammunition class.*

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion cap, a detonator, a fog signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small-arms of which the case can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges. The term also includes rifle and machine-gun cartridges if they are of the above description, whether they are for use with machine-guns having chambers identical with those of rifles or with machine-guns which have special chambers.

The maximum diameter at which a small-arm or machine-gun cartridge can be accepted as "safety" is one inch.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges,

Safety fuzes for blasting,

Fuzes for shells, and tubes friction for guns, provided there be no more than five fuzes or 25 tubes in one package, and that the package be a hermetically sealed metal cylinder.

Railway fog-signals,
Percussion caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition, as before defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,

Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives,

War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined, which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Detonators,

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—*Firework class.*

The firework class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises firework compositions, that is to say, any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any star and any coloured fire composition, subject to the proviso hereinafter set forth.

Division 2 comprises manufactured fireworks, that is to say, any explosive of any of the foregoing classes and firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals:

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case containing not more than 1 lb. of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework."

TRANSPORT.

(a) *Packing.*

2. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance:—

I.—Each class of explosives shall be separately packed.

II.—An explosive not being an explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, shall, if not exceeding 5 lbs. in quantity, be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

III.—In every other case the explosive shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so

as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape.

Provided as follows :—

- (a) If the explosive is of the 1st (or gun-powder) class or of the 2nd (nitrate-mixture) class, or of the 2nd division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, the quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not, in the case of explosives of the first two classes, exceed 100 lbs., and in other cases 50 lbs.
- If the explosive is picric acid, the inner package must be of such a nature as to effectually prevent any picric acid from coming into contact with any basic metallic oxide.*
- (b) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or to the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, the inner package shall be without any metal in its construction, and the inner or outer package, or both, shall be thoroughly waterproof.† No one of the inner packages shall contain more than 10 lbs., and the aggregate quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50 lbs.
- (c) 1. If the explosive belongs to the 5th (fulminate) class, and is of such character that it cannot be packed mixed with water, or that danger would arise from such mode of packing, it shall be packed in such manner as shall be specially directed by the Governor General in Council.
2. Any other explosive of the fulminate class shall be packed as follows : It shall be packed in bags or coverings of calico, canvas or other material permeable to water, and containing each not more than 25 lbs. of fulminate, and so made and closed as to prevent any explosive from escaping. Such bags or coverings shall be packed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet, and such case (hereinafter called the inner case) shall be packed in an outer case containing sufficient water constantly to surround the inner case ; and the inner case and the outer case shall each be of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any fulminate or water to escape ; and the amount of the explosive in any one outer case shall not exceed 200 lbs. except with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives.
3. Every package, when actually used for the packing of one fulminate, shall not be used for the packing of any other fulminate or for any other purpose.
4. On the outer case there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark the word " Explosive," with the name of the explosive followed by the words " Fulminate, Division 1 " (or 2 as the case may be) and name and address of the owner or sender.
- 7) 1. If an explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape.
2. If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, the following rules shall apply, viz. :—
 - (i) A shell or torpedo containing any explosive material, whether such shell or torpedo be separate or form part of a rocket or other appliance, shall be packed in such manner as may be especially directed by the Governor General in Council with reference to such explosive.
 - (ii) Any explosive material when made up into a cartridge or charge for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes, shall be packed in the manner required for the same explosive material when not so made up :

Provided that where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridge or charge, if it satisfies the conditions required for the inner package, may be held to be such inner package.

* Note.—This rule is intended to prevent picric acid being packed in a case lined with certain metals, such as zinc or lead, which would result in danger arising from the formation of a picrate. Waterproof bags inside powder-barrels are suggested as a simple and safe method of packing picric acid for transport or storage.

† Note.—From the requisition that the package should be waterproof are excepted—

- (1) All explosives falling in the 2nd division of the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class.
- (2) Those explosives included in the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class which do not yield up their nitro-glycerine in contact with water, such as blasting gelatine, gelatine, dynamite, cordite and ballistite and gelignite : provided that any other substances than those named has been certified to be of this character by a Chief Inspector of Explosives.

- (ii) Any other explosive of the 3rd division shall be packed in a box, barrel, or other solid material and of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape: and any one such package shall not contain more than 100 lbs. of ammunition.
- (e) If the explosive belongs to the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall not contain more than 2 lbs. of such explosive, and no more than 50 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package:

Provided that in the case of detonators the following further rules shall also be observed, namely:—

- (i) The detonators, and the spaces between the detonators and between the sides of the inner package and the detonators, shall all be filled, as far as practicable, with fine saw-dust or other similar material. A layer of cotton wool or other soft elastic material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the detonators are placed in such manner and so secured that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material. Every inner package, if of metal, shall be lined throughout with paper or other soft material.
- (ii) Where the number of detonators packed for conveyance exceeds in all one thousand (1,000) or such greater number as may from time to time be assigned with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives, all the inner packages as aforesaid shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal, made and closed, so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and the case shall be placed inside such outer packages as is required by the above general rule relating to the packing for conveyance of explosives of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with saw-dust, straw or other similar material or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package.
- (f) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case, or other receptacle hermetically closed, and containing no more than 1 lb. of explosive, and no more than 20 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package; and
- (g) If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or cases of wood, metal, or other solid material and of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100 lbs.

IV.—Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever class or division of a class it belongs, the following conditions shall be observed:—

- (a) the interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;
- (b) every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of the explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose, except with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives;
- (c) there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other suitable material;
- (d) on the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word "Explosive" followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or senders; and
- (e) the amount of the explosive in any single package or, if there is a double package, in any one outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing rules, except with the consent of, and under conditions to be approved by, an Inspector of Explosives or other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

3. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosives for conveyance shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.*

* Rules regarding search for, and detention of, explosives contravening regulations have been issued by the Local Governments.

4. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives:

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—Except in the case of small consignments carried by railway, which may be unloaded at any time, explosives shall be loaded or unloaded only between sunrise and sunset. For the purposes of this rule, no consignment of more than half a wagon-load booked to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on or unloaded out of any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion (such as charcoal, lucifer-matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit], shall be or shall be allowed to be, brought, had or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on, or dangerously near to, the same:

Provided that, when the use of a light for the purposes of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person, while handling any explosive (except an explosive of division 1, class 6, if packed in accordance with the packing rules), shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips.

V.—In the loading or unloading of any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand, and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is or may come in contact, unless the same is effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth, or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of the explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of the explosives conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs. unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of the explosives conveyed shall not exceed the following:—

	Tons.
In any one carriage on a railway	10
In any one other carriage	2
In any one vessel	20

Note.—This rule shall, in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway, be read subject to paragraph XII of Rule 6.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except Rule I) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class:

Provided that all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

5. * * * * *

6. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives by public railway:—

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing, which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours, of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the

name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorized officer, no consignment will be received.

II.—An explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to or upon any railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station, and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall, immediately on arrival at the station, be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station.

All gunpowder under despatch or receipt by a Government arsenal, dépôt, or factory shall be loaded or unloaded in the railway vans by Government servants employed in such arsenal, dépôt, or factory. In each van used by the railway for the transport of gunpowder the packages of gunpowder shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion.

IV.—An explosive shall be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival: if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any railway, the Railway Administration may open, or require to be opened, such package, to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages, pending such return, in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—Subject to the exception provided for in clause (e), no explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule:—

- (a) Safety-cartridges and percussion-caps and safety-fuze (for blasting), also fog-signals for railway use which may be conveyed in ordinary wagons or carriages.
- (b) Explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs.:

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment.

- (c) Detonators packed according to the proviso to Rule 2 (III) (c) may be carried to the number of 200:

Provided that in no case the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators exceeds in the aggregate 3 oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the company, firm, or person tendering the detonators for transport or by its or his agent):

Provided also that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment.

- (d) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or nonsafety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.
- (e) Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods trains are not running, subject to the conditions that they are loaded in properly constructed powder vans; that not more than one powder van containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train; that there are not less than three vehicles between the powder van and either the engine or the passenger coaches; that the powder van is close coupled to the adjoining vehicles; and that directly a powder van containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods trains are running, it is detached from the mixed train.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriages shall be specially built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of safety-cartridges for small-arms.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzes, pipe lights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding

the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, naphtha, or any other volatile spirit substance liable to give off inflammable vapour, or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or contribute to any such explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate, signed by an officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf that the explosive, if it is an explosive of class 3 or 4, is of the standard purity; and further, in the case of dynamite and all nitro-glycerine compounds, that there are no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or of liquefaction. The consignor shall also certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance with the packing rules in force in England or in British India.

X.—In the case of explosives under classes 3 and 4, the outer packages shall be marked with the date of the manufacture of the explosives. The abovementioned certificate shall contain sufficient information to admit of all packages being easily recognized.

XI.—The certificate referred to in Rule IX shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March, but any Railway Administration which accepts dynamite and other nitro-glycerine compounds for transport may demand a fresh certificate for these explosives if presented for conveyance between 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite and other blasting explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, or explosives of the 4th (chlorate-mixture), 5th (fulminate) classes or of the first division of the 7th (firework) class shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons:

Provided that, if the packages of explosive are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 5 tons.

XIII.—No explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 7th (firework) class shall be carried in the same train with any explosive not of the class and division to which it belongs, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosive shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair, cloth, hides, or other suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain safety cartridges for small arms packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—Packages containing explosives other than those referred to in Rule 6 (XII) shall not be stored in more than three layers one above the other. But if the packages are in rectangular form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages, and are so secured as to prevent movement during transit), they may be packed in five layers one above the other. But in the case of safety cartridges for small-arms packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, there is no restriction. Subject to the provisions of Rule 4 (III), the loading and unloading of explosives, when once begun, shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, if they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance. This precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed for the carriage of explosives. The speed of these movements shall be restricted to five miles an hour; they shall be superintended by a duly authorized officer, who shall be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall, except on the Darjeeling-Himalayan railway, be close coupled to one another, as well as to the adjoining wagons, and preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosives or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes other than iron brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the wagons are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such wagons, be worked while such wagons are so running.

XX.—Wagons shall in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transshipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

7. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

No. 35.—The following is published for general information :—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 21st January, 1902

Addenda to part II, chapter III, rule 16 of the General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India administered by Government.

READ—

Sections 47 and 59 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 118, dated the 21st March, 1895, and the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March, 1895.

READ ALSO—

Government of India, Military Department, Memorandum No. 2462-F., dated the 22nd August, 1901, and its enclosures.

OBSERVATIONS.—Under section 14 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the third paragraph of the preamble in the notification by the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 5528, dated the 11th October, 1901, nothing in that Act nor in the rules framed thereunder applies to the transport, etc., of explosives by order or on behalf of the Government.

2. Under the provisions of section 47, sub-section (1), clause (c), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), rule 14 of part II, chapter III, of the General Rules for open lines of railway promulgated under the Government of India Circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March, 1895, and published under this Department's Notification No. 118, dated the 21st March, 1895, declares certain goods, including explosives defined as such in section 4, clause (1), of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), to be "dangerous," while rule 16 (1) of those rules regulates the conditions for their carriage, including packing.

3. Sub-section (5) of section 59 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), provides that nothing in that section shall be construed to derogate from the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or any rule made thereunder, and specially exempts goods tendered or delivered for carriage by order or on behalf of the Government from the provisions of sub-sections (1), (3) and (4) of that section. But the Government of India are advised that such goods are, in common with similar goods tendered by the public, liable to the other provisions of the Indian Railways Act and among them to the rules as to packing made under section 47, sub-section (1), clause (c).

4. It was always the intention to exempt Government stores from the operation of the rules applicable to the general public; and it has hitherto been the practice to act on this understanding. With the interpretation which has now been given to the regulations, it has been represented that it will be impossible to comply with the rules as to the packing of dangerous medical stores without undue and unnecessary expense, and in the case of the medical field equipment without serious inconvenience. All Government stores are packed under departmental rules, the object of which is to ensure the carriage of the stores with safety to themselves and their surroundings, and the Government of India are assured that there would be no greater risk in carrying such stores if packed in accordance with the regulations of the Medical Department than there would be if they were packed under the rules applicable to the public, provided that in every case the contents of packages are declared as required by sub-section (2) of section 59 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47, sub-section (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption by the administrations of all railways, whether in British India, in foreign territory or in Native States, to which the General Rules for working open lines of railway promulgated with the Government of India Circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March, 1895, apply, of the accompanying addenda to rule 16, chapter III, part II of said General Rules.

ORDER.—Ordered that this circular, with the accompanying addenda, be published under a notification in part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this circular, and of its enclosure, be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance; and to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, the Honourable the Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Baluchistan, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

[Enclosure to Government of India Circular No. II Railway, dated the 21st January, 1902.]

Addenda to rule 16, chapter III, part II of the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, which were promulgated with the Government of India Circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March, 1895.

Before the word "subject" in rule 16 (1), chapter III, part II, *add*—
save as otherwise provided by clause (4) of this rule and

After rule 16, clause (3), chapter III, part II, *insert*—

(4) Nothing in the rules contained in Appendix A shall apply to medical stores consigned from a Government depôt, notwithstanding that such stores are dangerous goods within the meaning of rule 14:

Provided that the officer in charge of the depôt has given a written declaration of the contents of the packages and certified on the consignment note that they have been packed in accordance with the regulations of the Medical Department for the time being in force relating to the packing of dangerous medical stores.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th January, 1902.

No. 29.—The Government of India have no further need of the services of Mr W. R. Foy, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Burma.

The 30th January, 1902.

No. 37.—Mr. A. G. Harrison, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 16 days in combination with furlough for 10 months and 14 days under articles 264A and 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th March, 1902, or subsequent date.

No. 38.—Mr. C. R. T. Balston, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, is appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras.

No. 39.—Mr. A. L. Wright, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, until further orders.

TELEGRAPH.

The 31st January, 1902.

No. 41.—Mr. J. C. Shields, Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the 6th December, 1901, and until further orders.

C. W. ODLING,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1902.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 500 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 25th January 1902:—

No. 26 of 1902.—Ishwar Janusur Khettery, carpenter, of Khetterygunge, Munglepati, Ali Saheb Soondai Saheb Bulree, coal merchant, of Jumarpati, and Amar Sing Hurry Sing Powarh, merchant, of Panibais, all of Sholapur city, Deccan, in British India. *A new or improved warping machine.*

No. 27 of 1902.—Cyrus Robinson, engineer, of Swissvale Avenue, Edgewood Park, county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in bearings of engine shafts.*

No. 28 of 1902.—The Cotton Seed Company, Limited, of 37, Old Jewry, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of cotton seed hulls.*

No. 29 of 1902.—Hubert Joseph Boeken, civil engineer, of Dueren, Rhineland, in the Empire of Germany. *Improvements in or relating to a machine for divesting parts of plants of their fleshy substance.*

No. 30 of 1902.—Harry Tom Smith, engineer, of City Saw-mills, Christchurch, in the colony of New Zealand, and Arthur James Tarrant, merchant, of Tuam street, Christchurch aforesaid. *An improved station indicator.*

No. 31 of 1902.—James Marsland, architect, of Abattoir road, Pyrmont, Sydney, New South Wales, and Joseph Gaut, artist, of Renwick street, Leichhardt, Sydney aforesaid. *Improvements in fire-arms.*

No. 32 of 1902.—Ernest DePass, Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents, of 78, Fleet street in the city of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to compressed air railway brakes.*

No. 33 of 1902.—Henry Kinsey, mechanical engineer, of 26, Terrace road, George Challenger, engineer, of Devonshire Villa, and John Henry Nott, sanitary and lighting engineer, of 1, Herbert Place, all in Swansea, county of Glamorgan, Wales. *Improvements in apparatus for generating and storing acetylene gas.*

No. 34 of 1902.—Alfred Lovell and George Fincken, engineers, respectively, of Hanham road, Kingwood, and Wick road, Brislington Loch, near Bristol, England. *Hermetically sealed boxes or cases and improved means for closing same.*

No. 35 of 1902.—William Henry Lampert Alfred, gentleman, of 29, Selsdon road, West Norwood, London, England. *Improvements in the construction of machinery for treating cocoa and like fibres.*

No. 36 of 1902.—Byron E. Eldred, mechanical engineer, of No. 25, Equitable Building, Milk street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. *A method of calcining lime, etc.*

No. 37 of 1902.—Bhagawan Das and Bissessvar Pershad, traders, of the city of Benares. *A medicine called "Rati-ranjan Surti."*

No. 38 of 1902.—David Moorhouse, agent, of 6 Theatre road, Calcutta, and David Thomason Dewar, jute mill manager, 135, Baliaghatta road, Sealdah. *An automatic arrangement for regulating the tension of the tapes for driving the spindles of spinning and twisting frames.*

No. 39 of 1902.—S. K. Swaminatha Pillai, general merchant, Kulasekharapatnam, Tinnevely district. *A perpetual calendar to be called "S. K. Swaminathan's Perpetual Calendar."*

No. 501 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.

No. 48 of 1901.—George Napier Abernethie, locomotive foreman, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Secunderabad, Deccan. *A fastener and tip combined for a billiard cue.* (Specification filed 19 November 1901.)

No. 93 of 1901.—The Linotype Company, Limited, sole owners of, and sole manufacturers and licensors under, the "Linotype" Patents, of No. 188, Fleet street, in the city of London, England. *An improved type justifying machine.* (Specification filed 15 January 1902.)

No. 144 of 1901.—Aubrey Osler Dawson, of the firm of F. & C. Osler, manufacturers, of No. 230, Broad street, Birmingham, England. *New or improved apparatus for humidifying and cooling air for ventilating apartments and other places.* (Specification filed 22 January 1902.)

No. 215 of 1901.—John Gardner, engineer, of Knott End, Fleetwood, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in or relating to telegraphic transmitting instruments.* (Specification filed 22 January 1902.)

No. 243 of 1901.—Metchislaw Fiedler, director of House Schelaputin, Mochowaja street, in the city of Moscow, in the Empire of Russia. *Improvements in explosive compounds.* (Specification filed 22 January 1902.)

No. 258 of 1901.—Thomas Adam Clayton, accountant, of 212, West Coulter street, German town, in the city and county of Philadelphia, U. S. A. *Improvements in mechanism for famigating and extinguishing fires in closed compartments with gas.* (Specincation filed 22 January 1902.)

No. 259 of 1901.—Arthur Harold Abbott, mechanical engineer, residing at 4, Alipore lane, Calcutta, British India. *A new or improved punkah-pulling machine.* (Specification filed 18 January 1902.)

No. 260 of 1901.—Thomas Alva Edison, inventor, a citizen of the U. S. A., residing at Llewellyn Park, Orange, Essex county, New Jersey, U. S. A. *Improvements in storage batteries.* (Specification filed 22 January 1902.)

No. 311 of 1901.—Alexander Hamilton Chapman, sheep farmer, of Kurow Oamaru, New Zealand, and Robert Ormus Campbell, gentleman, of Otekaike, Oamaru, New Zealand. *Improved means for treating frozen meat of all kinds or chilled meat while the same is being thawed or defrosted.* (Specification filed 20 January 1902.)

No. 350 of 1901.—The American Machinery and Construction Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Mississippi, one of the United States of America, and having its principal place of business at Vicksburg, in the county of Warren, in said state of Mississippi. *Improvements relating to machines for de-linting cotton and like seed.* (Specification filed 18 January 1902.)

No. 368 of 1901.—Smith Herbert Bracey, railroad contractor, of suite 306, No. 112, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. *A railroad spike.* (Specification filed 18 January 1902.)

No. 387 of 1901.—William Walker, mining engineer, of Hawthorn House, Salthurn by the Sea, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in fixings for railway rails.* (Specification filed 20 January 1902.)

No. 423 of 1901.—Dugald Drummond, engineer, of South Bank Lodge, Surbiton, county of Surrey, England. *A spark arrester for locomotive and other engines.* (Specification filed 21 January 1902.)

No. 432 of 1901.—Henry Lane Wallace, capitalist, of No. 1335, North Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, county of Marion, state of Indiana, U. S. A. *Improved valves.* (Specification filed 18 January 1902.)

No. 434 of 1901.—Henry Lane Wallace, capitalist, of No. 1335, North Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, county of Marion, state of Indiana, U. S. A. *Improved valves.* (Specification filed 18 January 1902.)

No. 502 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

- No. 84 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in phonographs and phonograms.* (From 30 April 1902 to 30 April 1903.)
- No. 85 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvement in phonogram blanks and phonograms and processes of making the same.* (From 30 April 1902 to 30 April 1903.)
- No. 86 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in methods and apparatus for recording and reproducing sounds and for preparing surfaces for receiving sound records and in materials or compositions of such surfaces.* (From 30 April 1902 to 30 April 1903.)
- No. 87 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in phonographs.* (From 30 April 1902 to 30 April 1903.)
- No. 88 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in apparatus for recording and reproducing sound and in surfaces for receiving such sound record and methods of making and using such surfaces.* (From 30 April 1902 to 30 April 1903.)
- No. 179 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvement in phonographs or apparatus for recording and reproducing sound in devices used in and in connection with such apparatus and in phonogram blanks or surfaces for receiving the sound records and in methods of making and using such surfaces.* (From 30 April 1902 to 30 April 1903.)
- No. 211 of 1889.—James Yate Johnson. *Improvements in graphophones or instruments for recording and reproducing speech and other sounds.* (From 27 August 1902 to 27 August 1903.)
- No. 145 of 1890.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in phonographs.* (From 2 September 1902 to 2 September 1903.)
- No. 213 of 1892.—The Edison United Phonograph Company, Limited. *Improvements in phonographs.* (From 23 November 1902 to 23 November 1903.)
- No. 306 of 1893.—Joseph Temperley. *Travelling pulley carriage for raising, lowering, and traversing loads.* (From 19 January 1902 to 19 January 1903.)
- No. 24 of 1894.—P. Donaldson. *The oriental sanitary latrine for natives of India.* (From 25 January 1902 to 25 January 1903.)
- No. 52 of 1896.—William Phillips Hall. *An improved electric signalling system.* (From 3 May 1902 to 3 May 1903.)
- No. 81 of 1896.—Max Guillaume. *Improvements in electric cables.* (From 2 June 1902 to 2 June 1903.)
- No. 268 of 1896.—John James Marsland. *A new or improved apparatus for discharging night-soil and the like sewers.* (From 3 March 1902 to 3 March 1903.)
- No. 373 of 1896.—William James Orsman. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives applicable for use in coal or other fiery mines.* (From 26 February 1902 to 26 February 1903.)
- No. 423 of 1896.—Frederic Fowler Farlow. *A self-acting tank low water alarm.* (From 5 February 1902 to 5 February 1903.)
- No. 443 of 1896.—James Alexander Main. *Improvements in apparatus for withering and drying tea leaf* (From 13 February 1902 to 13 February 1903.)
- No. 235 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen. *Improvements in vault lights.* (From 25 January 1902 to 25 January 1903.)
- No. 269 of 1897.—Edward Pritchard Martin and Richard Price-Williams. *Improvements in the manufacture of the tongue rails of railway switches.* (From 25 January 1902 to 25 January 1903.)
- No. 270 of 1897.—Edward Pritchard Martin and Richard Price-Williams. *Improvements in the manufacture of railway crossings.* (From 25 January 1902 to 25 January 1903.)
- No. 285 of 1897.—Arthur Pillsbury Dodge. *A steam motor especially designed for street car service.* (From 25 January 1902 to 25 January 1903.)
- No. 361 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen. *Vault and canopy lights and prismatic glass for vaults and canopies.* (From 25 January 1902 to 25 January 1903.)
- No. 363 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen. *Electro-glazing for joining glass, tiles and the like.* (From 25 January 1902 to 25 January 1903.)

No. 270 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen. *Prismatic canopies for windows.* (From 25 January 1902 to 25 January 1903.)

No. 442 of 1897.—Albertus Kapteyn. *Improvements in triple valves for pneumatic railway brakes.* (From 16 July 1902 to 16 July 1903.)

No. 30 of 1898.—Dugald Drummond. *Improvements in locomotive boilers.* (From 24 February 1902 to 24 February 1903.)

No. 503 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 70 of 1897.—William Owen Phillips. *A bicycle umbrella holder.* (Specification filed 29 September 1897.)

No. 79 of 1897.—George Baxter. *A new or improved brake for cycles and other road vehicles.* (Specification filed 28 September 1897.)

No. 84 of 1897.—Ferd-Peterson & Co. *Manufacture of substantive cotton dye stuffs from benzidine sulpho acids.* (Specification filed 28 September 1897.)

No. 275 of 1897.—Herbert Mannors. *An improved method of operating indigo presses and the like.* (Specification filed 29 September 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege —

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

*Calcutta, the 25th January, 1902.**Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd January, 1902.*

TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,38,51,420	10,85,12,425	12,23,73,825	3,43,65,032	90,97,699	...	4,34,62,731
Allanabad . . . . .	...	1,67,03,380	1,67,03,380	2,28,17,489	16,40,520	...	2,44,58,009
Lahore . . . . .	...	2,11,23,265	2,11,23,265	63,36,182	21,07,943	...	84,44,125
Bombay	42,43,995	6, 0,20,840	7,38,64,835	99,68,804	3,91,18,870	...	4,00,87,764
Karachi . . . . .	...	70,40,200	70,40,200	15,94,175	23,03,325	...	38,97,500
Madras	10,42,105	2,84,98,065	2,95,41,070	1,07,65,823	50,12,632	...	1,57,78,455
Calicut . . . . .	...	12,21,750	12,21,750	6,55,220	23,400	...	6,78,620
Rangoon . . . . .	...	82,94,185	82,94,185	3,13,11,100	33,01,020	...	3,46,12,120
	1,91,37,520	20,16,85,650	28,08,23,170				
<i>Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue</i>		4,53,900					
TOTAL R		28,03,69,270	11,78,13,915	6,26,05,409	...	...	18,04,19,324
<i>Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another</i>							50,000
NET TOTAL R							18,03,69,324
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs 10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882							9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL							28,03,69,270

A. F. COX.

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ACCOUNTS BRANCH, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1902.

No. 65.—Mr. Moreshwar Sadanand Ajinkya, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is granted 3½ months' leave on private affairs under articles 264 A (ii) and (iii), Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him by the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras Command.

J. A. MILEY, Colonel,

Accountant General, Military Department.

NOTICE.

"The office of the Board of Examiners will be removed from No. 17, Elysium Row, to No. 20, Mangoe Lane (late Agra Bank Building) from 1st January, 1902."

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller General on the 31st December, 1901, deposited through the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

Serial No.	Name of person or fund in whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
		3½ per cent. of 1842-43.	3½ per cent. of 1854-55.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1879.	3½ per cent. of 1885-36.	3 per cent. of 1890-97.	
1	Mohindra Nath Gangooly, Store-keeper, Presidency District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
2	Gopal Chander Mookerji, Cashier, Presidency District	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
3	Abhoy Churn Ghose, Cashier, Presidency District.	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	
4	Jhundoo Mull, Cashier, Peshawar District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
5	Rakhal Dass Shome, Store-keeper, Oudh District.	...	...	100	...	...	100	
6	Chedi Lall, Cashier, Oudh District	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	
7	Shunkar Lall, Store-keeper, Oudh District.	...	...	100	...	...	100	
8	Beni Parshad, Cashier, Bundelkhand District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
9	Kidar Nath, Cashier, Allahabad District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
10	Permishwari Dass, Cashier, Meerut District.	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	
11	Damodar Woman Mulherkar, Cashier, Mhow District.	...	...	500	...	...	500	
12	Harendro Kumar Chatterji, Store-keeper, Mhow District.	...	...	...	...	500	500	
13	Krishna Rao Vasudeo Ajinkya, Cashier, Bombay District.	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	
14	Bahadur Singh, Store-keeper, Rohilkhand District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
15	T. Venkannah, Store-keeper, Secunderabad District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
16	Sachdanand, Cashier, Secunderabad District.	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
17	Din Dayal, Cashier, Sirhind District	...	...	500	...	...	500	
18	Messrs. T. Cosser & Co., Contractors, Loralai, Zhob District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
TOTAL		...	2,000	11,200	...	...	13,500	16,700
		16,000						

J. M. HARTLEY,
for Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

**ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND
SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.**

GRIFFITH PRIZE.

An Annual Prize, to be called the Griffith Prize, will be awarded by the University for the encouragement of advanced study in Science and Letters.

All persons who have taken the Degree of Bachelor in the Faculty of Arts, or the corresponding Degree in any other Faculty in this University, will be allowed to compete. The Prize will be awarded to Science and Letters in alternate years.

Candidates for the Prize will be required to submit an Essay or a record of original work in some Department of Science or of Letters, as the case may be, and each candidate will be required to send his Essay or record of work to the Registrar under a distinguishing motto. The name of the candidate must be forwarded at the same time in a sealed envelope with the motto outside.

Honorary Examiners will be appointed by the Syndicate to adjudicate upon the merit of the work submitted by the candidates.

If in any year no candidate shows sufficient merit to entitle him to the Prize, the income for that year will be added to the Fund and invested accordingly.

The first Griffith Prize will be awarded in January, 1903, and the subject for such Prize will be an Essay or record of original work in some Department of Science. Candidates will be required to send in their Essays or records of original work on or before the 31st December, 1902.

The value of the Prize for 1902 will be Rs. 500.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th January, 1902

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 16th January, 1902.

No. 261.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 9 (d), (e) (f) of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), the Honourable the Resident is pleased to make the following rules for the supervision of breweries in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore :

1. Every licensed brewer shall keep in some part of his brewery, which shall be approved by the Collector and which shall be accessible both by day and by night to all officers authorized to inspect the brewery, a brewing book in the appended Form A, in which shall be separately entered correct particulars of every brew made. Mistakes must not be erased ; a line in red ink must be drawn through, leaving the original entries still visible, and the correction must be inserted and certified by the initials of the person making the alteration, with the date and hour when it was made.

2. Every entry in a brewing book shall be made by the brewer himself or by some responsible person employed by him, whose name shall previously be reported for the approval of the Collector.

3. Columns 1 and 2 of the brewing book shall be filled up not less than six hours before the brew to which they relate is begun. Columns 3 to 5 shall be filled up not less than two hours before any of the materials are used. Columns 6 and 7 shall be filled up simultaneously with the entries in columns 3 to 5. Columns 8 to 13 shall be filled up within one hour after the completion of the collection of the worts of each brew in the fermenting vessels and columns 14 to 20 within one hour after the completion of the collection of the beer in the racking vessels ; provided that, if the worts be not all collected in the fermenting vessels, or if the collection of the beer in the racking vessels be not completed before 9 P.M. on any day, the time for making the entries in columns 8 to 20 will be extended to 8 A.M. the next morning.

4. All fermenting and racking vessels must be so placed and fixed to the satisfaction of the Collector as to admit of the contents being accurately gauged or measured, and must be fitted to the satisfaction of the Collector with proper dipping rods that can be so

adjusted to fixed dipping places that the contents of such vessels may at any time be ascertainable.

5. The name of every such vessel shall be painted on a conspicuous part thereof. If more than one such vessel is used for either of the above purposes, each shall be distinguished by a progressive number.

6. A table shall be prepared by the brewer and be checked by the Excise Superintendent or his Assistant showing the capacity of each vessel in imperial gallons by the number of "dry inches," *i.e.*, the unoccupied space between the surface of the liquid contained in the vessel and the fixed dipping place.

7. No vessel shall be used for the fermentation of worts or for the racking of beer until it has been gauged and the gauging has been checked as above provided.

8. Officers authorized to inspect breweries shall be at liberty to check the declarations of quantity and gravity at any time. They shall also be at liberty to take samples of the wort and beer at any stage of the manufacture, and send them for analysis.

9. The beer brewed shall be manufactured from good materials and its quality shall be such as to satisfy the Resident. The original gravity of the beer wort shall not exceed 1,070 at 60 Fahrenheit. No beer shall contain more than 8 per cent alcohol by volume, and the Collector may order the brewer to pay duty at full tariff rate per gallon of proof spirit on all alcohol in the brew in excess of 8 per cent by volume.

10. Every brewer shall keep a stock account in which he shall enter the quantity of beer manufactured in his brewery, the quantity sold, the wastage and the quantity remaining unsold each day. Such account shall be produced for the inspection of the Collector or any officer appointed by him for the purpose, or any Excise officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent whenever required.

11. The stock of beer on hand in every brewery shall be examined by the Superintendent of Excise or his Assistant once a quarter or oftener as the Collector may direct. If the quantity of beer found in the brewery on such examination shall be found to be in excess of the quantity shown on hand in the stock account, the brewer shall pay duty on such excess at double the rate hereinafter prescribed. In the event of any beer being returned to the brewery, notice shall be given to the Superintendent of Excise of the receipt of each consignment to admit of its being checked, whereupon the quantity so returned will be shown separately in the stock account.

12. An allowance not exceeding 8 per cent will be made to cover actual wastage in the brewery in the conduct of operations. If, on the quarterly or other examination of stock, the wastage should be found to be in excess of 8 per cent, the brewer shall pay duty at the prescribed rate of one anna per imperial gallon on the deficiency. The wastage allowance will be calculated for the purpose of this rule, on the actual balance on hand on date of last stocktaking, plus the quantity since manufactured and received as shown by column 16 of the brewing book. Provided that, in the event of the above mentioned allowance of 8 per cent for wastage being exceeded through the accidental breakage of a cask or other unavoidable cause, the matter shall be reported to the Collector whose decision shall be final.

13. A monthly account shall be prepared by the brewer and shall be forwarded by him to the Collector on or before the fifth day of each month. Such account shall show the quantity of beer made or received into stock during the month to which it refers and the quantities of beer issued and to whom issued during such month.

14. The Collector shall take such steps as he may think fit for checking the accuracy of the said monthly account with column 16 of the brewing book, with the brewer's stock account, and with counterfoils of the permits issued.

15. No beer except samples taken under rule No. 8 shall be removed from the brewery except under a pass in the appended Form B, and shall then be removed by or on account of licensed vendors only or their authorized agents. Passes in Form B may be granted by the Superintendent of Excise on production of a treasury receipt for the amount of the duty payable which shall be calculated at the rate of one anna per gallon.

16. If a brewer objects to the amount of duty fixed by the Collector under any of the rules hereinbefore provided he may move the Collector to revise his charge. If still dissatisfied with the orders of the Collector he may appeal to the Resident, whose orders shall be final.

17. The brewery shall be open at any time for inspection by the Collector or any officer appointed by him for that purpose, or any Excise Officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent.

"By Order,"

C. L. S. RUSSELL,
First Assistant to the Resident.

A

Brewing Book of the

Brewery.

Hour and date of brew.	TOTAL BREWING MATERIALS TO BE USED				Date and hour of entries in columns 3-5.	SQUARES, ROUNDS, OR OTHER FERMENTING VESSELS.				HOUR OF		RACKING BACK OR OTHER RACKING VESSELS.				HOUR OF		Brewer's initials.	Officer's initials	REMARKS.	
	Number of brew.	Malt.	Raw grain.	Sugar or other Saccharine.		Number of vessel.	Dry dip.	Equivalent.	Gravity.	Completing collection of worts.	Entries in columns 8-11.	Number of vessel or back.	Dry dip.	Equivalent.	Gravity.	Completing collection in racking back.	Entries in columns 14-17.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Bush	lb.	lb.					Ins.	Gls.				Ins.	Gls.						

Counterfoil.		No.	B
No.	(To be pasted on the Cask.)		
Date of Permit	PERMIT FOR THE TRANSPORT OF FERMENTED LIQUORS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION.		
Number of Casks—ONE	I		
To whom granted	Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, being duly authorized to grant Permits for the Transit of Liquors, under the provisions of Excise Act No. XII of 1896, hereby permit		
License-holder	to transport from No. Station Brewery to No.		
Shop No.	Cask of Beer containing (54) fifty-four Gallons.		
Locality—Civil and Military Station	This Permit is current for 48 hours from to		
No. of hours for which current. For 48	hours from to		
Supdt. of Excise, C. and M. Station.		Excise Supply's Office, CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION: Dated 19	
Supdt. of Excise Revenue, C. and M. Station, Bangalore.			

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 23rd Company, Southern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Fort Manora, this 23rd day of January, 1902.

Number, Rank, and Name, —95159, Gunner Arthur Woods	Parish and County in which born,—Newport, Isle of Wight.
Age, —30 years.	Date of desertion or absence, —30th December, 1901.
Height, —5 feet 7 inches.	Place of desertion or absence,—Fort Manora, Karachi.
Colour of —Complexion, sallow; hair, brown, scanty; eyes, hazel	Marks,—Mole on right axilla.
Trade, —Labourer.	Under 9 years' service.
Date of Enlistment, —11th January, 1893	
Place of Enlistment, —Sandown, Isle of Wight.	

W. W. DUHAN, *Major,*

Commanding 23rd Company, Southern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1902.

No. 172.—The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 18th December, 1901, *vice* Munshi Yusuf Sharif, Khan Bahadur, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, retired :—

Mr. H. W. Biggie, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, on the seconded list, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, on the same list.

Munshi Aulad Hussein, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

No. 173.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 18th January, 1902, *vice* Mr. W. C. G. Barchley, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, dismissed :—

Mr. C. E. C. French, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. J. C. Lears, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 174.—The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 3rd January, 1902, *vice* Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, R.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, on furlough :—

Mr. B. G. Gilbert-Cooper, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain F. W. Pirrie, I.S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant H. Wood, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 175.—The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 17th January, 1902, *vice* Captain A. Mears, I.S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, on furlough :—

Lieutenant H. McC. Cowie, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant F. B. Tillard, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

ST. G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Surveyor General of India.

**THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF
COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 24th January, 1902.

No. 940.—In supersession of this office Notification No. 5255, dated the 7th June 1900, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the examination in Pashtu of the Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Office, Tahsildars and Officiating Tahsildars, Munsiffs and Officiating Munsiffs, Naib Tahsildars and Officiating Naib Tahsildars, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of the Baluchistan Police, and native members of the Upper and Lower Subordinate Establishment of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan, in accordance with Rule XI and Appendix B of the rules published in Punjab Government, Home Department, Notification No. 432, dated the 9th May, 1899, as extended to Baluchistan by Foreign Department letters Nos. 144-G., dated the 2nd February, 1900, and 460-G., dated the 14th March, 1900 :—

- (1) The examination will ordinarily be conducted at Quetta on or about the dates fixed for examinations in Pashtu by the Higher Standard, *viz.*, on the first Monday of April and the last Monday in October. The Committee shall consist of the Political Agent, or such other Civil Officer as the Revenue Commissioner may appoint, as President, and two members, one of whom shall be a native whose vernacular language is Pashtu. The other may be a Civil or Criminal Officer who shall have passed the Pashtu Examination by the Higher Standard.
- (2) Candidates desiring to attend the examination must forward their applications through their District Officers to the Revenue Commissioner not less than two months before the date fixed for the examination. Each application should be accompanied by a certificate from the District Officer under whom the applicant is serving certifying to the eligibility of the latter by birth, education and otherwise to the reward on passing the examination. The names of candidates will be communicated to the President of the Committee by the Revenue Commissioner.
- (3) In the event of it being found inconvenient to allow candidates from outlying districts to proceed to Quetta, the Revenue Commissioner will arrange for their examination at such place and on such date as may appear convenient to him. The Committee so appointed should, however, be composed as prescribed in rule (1).
- (4) Candidates will only be examined in colloquial Pashtu, but the examination must be a searching one.
- (5) The following are the subjects of examination and the marks allotted to each :—

	Marks.
(a) Translating <i>vivâ voce</i> and with readiness a paper of conversational sentences read out by one of the examiners	100
(b) Conversation with a native of the country with fluency and such accuracy of grammar and pronunciation and idiom as to be at once intelligible	100
TOTAL	200

In order to pass the examination, candidates must obtain half marks in each subject.

- (6) At the close of the examination, the President of the Committee will report the results of the examination, with the marks obtained by the candidates, to the Revenue Commissioner, who will communicate the same to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.

By order,

A. MCCONAGHEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th January, 1902.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office 67,18,900	8	2	{
Public Deposits at Branches 84,01,818	12	6	}
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	7,32,89,854	9	4
Bank Post Bills, etc	2,25,547	2	4
Sundries	13,40,909	8	1
RUPES	12,09,76,230	8	5

* Includes Sovs. and ‡ Sovs., value R 1,61,310 0 0
† Do. do do „ 1,21,447 8 0

R 2,82,757 8 0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	75,16,040	0	0
Other authorised Investments	76,27,251	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,53,02,149	12	0
Accounts of Credit on Govern- ment and other authorised Securities	1,79,36,912	1	10
Bills discounted and purchased	2,56,14,597	13	2
Balances with other Banks	9,54,340	1	7
Bullion . . . . .	. . . . .	.	.
Dead Stock	15,96,799	12	5
Stamps	12,016	2	0
Sundries	10,02,426	2	1
	8,75,62,529	13	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,42,97,886	1	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	1,91,15,814	9	11
RUPES	12,09,76,230	8	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 30th January, 1902.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.
Demand Loans 7 per cent.
percentage 37'13

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Agra, the 16th January, 1902.

No. 253.—The following orders are issued, with effect from the 22nd November, 1901, consequent on the return from famine duty of Mr E. D. Wilson, Superintendent, 4th grade :—

REVERSIONS.

Mr. A. D. C. McIver, Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, reverts to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. D. M. Smith, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, reverts to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. Sheopershad, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, reverts to his substantive appointment as Inspector, 1st grade.

Mr. G. H. F. Wilson, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. J. G. Hennessy, reverts to his substantive appointment as Probationary Assistant Superintendent.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr. Sheopershad, Inspector, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. J. G. Hennessy.

No. 254.—The following promotions of officers are ordered, with effect from the 6th January, 1902, consequent on the appointment of Mr. G. T. Scully to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, *vice* Mr. R. G. Rose, granted combined leave for six months:—

Mr. A. D. C. McIver, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. G. H. F. Wilson, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

The 25th January, 1902.

No. 269.—Consequent on the return from combined leave of Mr. W. H. H. Money, Assistant Commissioner, the following reversions are ordered, with effect from the 16th November, 1901:—

Mr. E. St. C. L. Chopin, Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. A. English, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to his substantive appointment as Probationary Assistant Superintendent.

LEAVE.

The 17th January, 1902.

No. 257.—Mr. F. F. Skeaf, Superintendent, Sambhar Lake Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, in extension of that sanctioned by notification No. 92 of the 21st June, 1901.

No. 259.—Mr. G. T. Scully, Superintendent, Sambhar Lake Division, was granted privilege leave for 22 days from the 15th December, 1901, to the 5th January, 1902, (both days inclusive).

L. W. KING, -
Offg. Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th January, 1902.

No. 151-*Ap.*—Babu Mukand Behari Lal, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 1st February, 1902, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Mahendra Nath Lahiri, B.A., is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Mukand Behari Lal, or until further orders.

The 28th January 1902

No. 163-*Ap.*—In supersession of Post Office Notification No. 1846-*Ap.*, dated the 11th December, 1901, Babu Suryya Kumar Mukerji, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days combined with furlough for four months and six days, with effect from the 4th December, 1901.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th January, 1902.

No. 117—The following promotion has been sanctioned by the Under-Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 6th December, 1901 :—

NAME	From	To
W. King Wood	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, grade I.	Superintendent, Class IV, temporary.

F. F. HENSLEY,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 24th January, 1902.

No. 1.—Malik Takht Ram, Tahsildar, on reverting from his officiating appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, is posted to Kulachi in the Dera Ismail Khan District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 5th of December, 1901 relieving Munshi Karimdad Khan, who reverts to his substantive appointment of Naib Tahsildar.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Peshawar, the 22nd January, 1902.

No. 18.—The following Bye-laws, framed by the Municipal Committee of Abbottabad in the Hazara District, under sections 92 and 145 (1) of the Punjab Municipal Act XX of 1891, and confirmed by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, will come into force within the Municipality of Abbottabad six weeks from the date of the publication of this notification :—

Bye-laws.

I. Every person who intends to erect or re-erect any building shall, before he erects or re-erects or begins to erect or re-erect such building, give notice to the Committee in the manner prescribed in section 92 of the Punjab Municipal Act of 1891, and shall abstain from erecting or re-erecting or beginning to erect or re-erect such building for a period of six weeks next following the delivery of such notice to the Committee, and shall thereafter proceed as may be directed by the Committee upon receipt of such notice.

II. Every person giving notice under sub-section (1) of section 92 of the said Act and Bye-law I shall, along with his notice, forward (a) a site plan of the land on which he proposes to erect or re-erect the building, (b) an accurate plan and section showing the level at which the foundation and lowest floor are proposed to be laid, as well as the height

of the building; and (c) specifications of the work to be constructed and the materials to be used, comprising full information as to the following particulars, namely —

- (1) The passage or way in front of the building.
- (2) The space to be left about the building to secure a free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging.
- (3) Ventilation and drainage.
- (4) The width of foundation and stability of the structure.
- (5) The line of frontage with neighbouring buildings if the building abuts on a street or public thoroughfare.

III. Any breach of any of the provisions of the above bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

No. 19.—The following Bye-laws, framed by the Municipal Committees of Haripur, Nawanshahr and Buffa in the Hazara District, under sections 92 and 145 (1) of the Punjab Municipal Act XX of 1891, and confirmed by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, will come into force within the Municipalities of Haripur, Nawanshahr and Buffa six weeks from the date of the publication of this notification:—

Bye-laws.

I. Every person who intends to erect or re-erect any building shall, before he erects or re-erects or begins to erect or re-erect such building, give notice to the Committee in the manner prescribed in section 92 of the Punjab Municipal Act of 1891, and shall abstain from erecting or re-erecting or beginning to erect or re-erect such building for a period of six weeks next following the delivery of such notice to the Committee, and shall thereafter proceed as may be directed by the Committee upon receipt of such notice.

II. Every person giving notice under sub-section (1) of section 92 of the said Act and Bye-law I shall, along with his notice, forward (a) a site plan of the land on which he proposes to erect or re-erect the building.

III. Any breach of any of the provisions of the above bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

By Order, .

R. I. R. GLANCY,

*Asst. Secretary to Agent, Govt.-Genl. and Chief Commissioner
N.-W. F. Province.*

The 23rd January, 1902.

No. 20.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 (1) and section 27 (2) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon Pandit Uday Chand, M. A., Kashmir, candidate under Settlement training, all the powers which may be exercised by an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade under Chapter IV of the said Act, such powers to be exercised by the said Pandit Uday Chand within the local limits of the Hazara District.

No. 21.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 (1) and section 27 (2) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon Lala Amar Nath, B.A., Kashmir, candidate under Settlement training, all the powers which may be exercised by an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade under Chapter IV of the said Act, such powers to be exercised by the said Lala Amar Nath within the local limits of the Hazara District.

No. 22.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 (1) and 27 (2) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon Lala Diwan Chand, B.A., Kashmir, candidate under Settlement training, all the powers which may be exercised by an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade under Chapter IV of the said Act, such powers to be exercised by the said Lala Diwan Chand within the local limits of the Hazara District.

No. 23.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 (1) and section 27 (2) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon Babu Surat Chandra Biswas, Kashmir, candidate under Settlement training, all the powers which may be exercised by an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade under Chapter IV of the said Act, such powers to be exercised by the said Babu Surat Chandra Biswas within the local limits of the Hazara District.

No. 24.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 (1) and section 27 (2) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon Pandit Sant Ram, B.A., Kashmir, candidate under Settlement training, all the powers which may be exercised by an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade under Chapter IV of the said Act, such powers to be exercised by the said Pandit Sant Ram within the local limits of the Hazara District.

No. 25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 (1) and section 27 (2) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer, and hereby confers upon Mr. Mohan Lal, B.A., Officiating Settlement Naib Tahsildar, Dera Ismail Khan Settlement, all the powers which may be exercised by an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade under Chapter IV of the said Act, such powers to be exercised by the said Mr. Mohan Lal, B.A., within the local limits of the Dera Ismail Khan District.

By Order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

POWERS.

The 23rd January, 1902.

No. 26.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. J. S. McGowan, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed a Magistrate of the 2nd class (without the power to pass sentences of whipping) in the Kohat District.

By Order,

A. H. GRANT,

*Secretary to Agent, Govr.-Genl. and Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.*

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 27th January, 1902.

No. 170-M.I.—On return from the privilege leave granted to him in *Punjab Gazette* Medical Department Notification No. 4175, dated 12th October, 1901, Assistant Surgeon Ghulam Mohamed was transferred to the North-West Frontier Province, and, having reported his arrival, was appointed to the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st January, 1902, relieving Assistant Surgeon Alla Jowaya, transferred to the Punjab.

APPOINTMENT.

The 27th January, 1902.

No. 172-M.I.—Fourth grade Hospital Assistant No. 588 Abdul Hamid Khan, attached to the Sampla Dispensary, Rohtak district, Punjab, on being transferred to the North-West Frontier Province, reported his arrival at Bannu on the afternoon of the 9th, and assumed charge of the Jail and Police Hospitals on the afternoon of the 11th January, 1902, relieving fourth grade Hospital Assistant No. 233 Abdul Hamid Khan, transferred to the Sampla Dispensary in the Rohtak district.

W. A. SYKES, *Major, I.M.S.,*

Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 4th January, 1902.

Number.	Districts.	Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH.							INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.				
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Typhoid.	Respiratory disease.	Infants.	All other causes.	Males.			Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	7,764	1	...	1	7	...	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	3	2	5	2	...	2	2	63	25	2
3		Butia	7,029	4	4	8	2	2	...	1	1	2	...	2	59	15	3
4		Haripur	5,578	2	...	2	16	...	1
5	Peshawar		95,147	14	19	33	44	18	26	...	...	...	18	...	7	...	19	3	7	10	18	24	5
6	Kohat		30,762	6	6	12	10	7	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	6	3	1	4	20	17	6
7	Bannu	Edwardesabad	14,291	7	4	11	7	4	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	1	3	40	20	7
8		Lakki	5,218	1	4	5	4	3	1	4	50	40	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31,737	7	14	21	24	13	0	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	7	1	3	4	35	39	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	6	2	8	5	4	1	4	1	1	...	1	46	20	10
		TOTAL	210,765	51	55	106	68	56	42	...	2	...	31	1	7	...	37	12	12	24	26	24		

W. A. SYKES, Major, I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Dated Peshawar, 23rd January, 1902.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.

5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, *Captain, R.E.,*
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or, post-free,	R17-12.
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	R8-8,	"	R9.
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	R4-4,	"	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

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Army Regulations, India, Vol. VII (Dress). Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12s. or 1s. 3d. (4a.)

Military Works Classified List and Distribution Return. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 1s. or 5d. (1a.)

The Monthly Indian Army List for September to December, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. K1 8s. or 2s. 3d. 4d. each.

Treatise on Military Carriages—Indian Supplement, 1901. By Major C. T. Bell, R.A. Royal 8vo. Cloth. K7 8s. or 11s. 3d. (7a.)

Mountain Warfare. Extracts from, in Urdu and Hindi. Super-Royal 10mo. Paper cover. 3s. or 4d. (1a.) each.

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army (Provisional issue), 1901. In Urdu. 5s. or 5d. (1a. 9p.)

Ditto ditto. In Hindi. 5s. or 5d. (1a. 6p.)

Ditto ditto. In Gurmukhi. 6s. 9d. or 7d. (1a. 6p.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX (Volunteers), 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. K1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Army Regulations, India (Regulations and Orders for the Army in India), Vol. II, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. Part A. K1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.) Part B. 12s. or 1s. 2d. (4a.) Complete K1-12s. or 2s. 8d. (8a.)

Signalling—Appendix to the Authorised Signalling Instructions as applicable to India. In Urdu, 1901. Royal 10mo. Paper cover. K1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the calendar year 1900. Fcap. Paper cover. K2 or 3s. 9d.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. K2 or 3s. 4d.

Public Works Department Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4s. or 5d. (1a.)

Histories of Railway Projects, including Tramways. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Fcap. Paper cover. K2 or 2s. 8d. 3a.

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1900-1901. Fcap. Paper cover. 5s. or 9d. (2a.)

Forms and Enclosures to the Rules for the Preparation of Railway Projects, 1900. Fcap. Paper cover. K5 or 7s. 6d. (2a.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolley Dod, F.C.H. Price K3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price K9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E. Price K4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price K8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy K1-4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise) By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lal. Price per set K4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8a.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic bases. Price 8a. per copy.

Pamphlet on Note on Masonry Arches (College publication). Price 4a. per copy.

Pamphlet on Small Direct Well Pumping Installations. Price 4a. per copy.

Pamphlet on Experiments made on the passage of water through the sand of the Cherab River at the Fhanki W. ir. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., C.I.E. Price per copy 1/6.

Indian Household Account Book for a period of two years, comprising Daily Table Expense Account, Bread, Butter and Milk Account, Dhobey's Account, Servants' Wages Account, etc. Price Rs 3 per copy.

Cash must accompany order. Articles are sent by V. P. P. to persons in Government employment only.

Application is to be made to the Curator, Thomason College Book Depôt, Roorkee.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

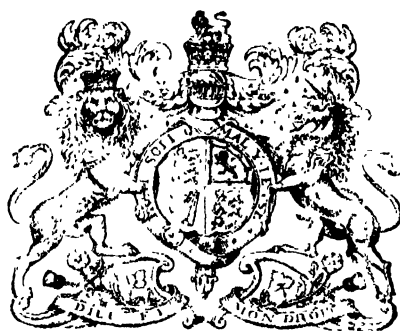
PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 069339 of the 3½ per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) originally standing in the name of Hari Dass Sreemani and last endorsed to Annakali Daby, the proprietrix, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietrix.

Name of the Advertiser—ANNAKALI DABY.

*Residence—Care of Bahu Hira Lall Chuckerbutty, Thakurbari Lane,
Bulacpore, Serampore Post Office, District Hooghly.*



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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 31st January, 1902, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. I OF 1902.

An Act to confirm and validate certain indentures made between the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the Calcutta Public Library, respectively, and the Secretary of State for India in Council.

WHEREAS an indenture, a copy whereof is set forth in the first schedule, was expressed to be made, on the tenth day of April, 1901, between the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, of the first part, the president and members for the time being of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society, of the second part, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, of the third part;

And whereas an indenture, a copy whereof is set forth in the second schedule, was expressed to be made, on the twentieth day of December, 1901, between the Calcutta Public Library, of the first part, the vice-president for the time being of the said Calcutta Public Library, of the second

part, the members for the time being of the council of the said Calcutta Public Library, of the third part, and the said Secretary of State in Council, of the fourth part;

And whereas the said indentures respectively purport to grant and transfer, for consideration, unto the said Secretary of State in Council absolutely the land described therein, or in the schedules thereto, respectively, and the building, with out-buildings, known as the Metcalfe Hall situate in the town of Calcutta in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

And whereas the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society and Calcutta Public Library have been registered as societies under the Societies Registration Act, 1860;

XXI of

And whereas it is expedient that any doubt as to the legal effect of the said indentures should be removed, and that the said indentures should be confirmed and declared to be valid and binding in law for all the intents and purposes expressed therein respectively, and especially for the purpose of vesting the said property in His Majesty absolutely so as to be made available for the purposes of an Imperial Library to be established in the said town of Calcutta, or for any other use or purpose to or for which the same may be, or may be intended to be, hereafter applied;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Imperial Library (Indentures Validation) Act, 1902.

Short title.

2. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or in any other enactments, set forth in the first and second schedules, respectively, to this Act, shall be deemed and taken to have been so transferred absolutely as and from the dates of the said indentures respectively; and the said several indentures are hereby declared valid and operative as from the said dates respectively.

(2) The said indentures shall be, and from the dates thereof respectively shall be deemed to have been, valid and binding for all purposes whatsoever, and as against all persons whomsoever claiming any right to, or any interest in, or any relief respecting the property, or any portion thereof, expressed or intended to be transferred thereby respectively, either as members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India or of the Calcutta Public Library, or otherwise howsoever.

3. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, the property expressed or intended to be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council by the said indentures respectively shall be, and from the dates thereof respectively shall be deemed to have been, vested in His Majesty absolutely and free from all incumbrances, trusts, powers, equities or obligations of any kind or nature whatsoever.

4. (1) A receipt signed by the person acting for the time being as the president of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India for any money payable by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society under the indenture set forth in the first schedule, shall effectually discharge the said Secretary of State in Council as regards the money therein expressed to be received, and from all liability in respect thereof; and the said Secretary of State in Council shall not be concerned to see to the application, or be responsible for any loss or misapplication, of the same.

(2) A receipt signed by the person acting for the time being as the vice-president of the said Calcutta Public Library for any money payable by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the said Calcutta Public Library under the indenture set forth in the second schedule, shall effectually discharge the said Secretary of State in Council as regards the money therein expressed to be received, and from all liability in respect thereof; and the said Secretary of State in Council shall not be concerned to see to the application, or be responsible for any loss or misapplication, of the same.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

THIS INDENTURE made the tenth day of April one thousand nine hundred and one Between the *Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India* a Society registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India (hereinafter called the said Society) of the first part, *Henry Cooper Eggar* of 1 Alipore Lane in the Suburbs of Calcutta Solicitor President of the said Society *David Prain* M.A. M.R. F.R.S.C. Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden Sibpur in the District of Howrah and a Major in the Indian Medical Service the Honorable *Francis Alexander Slacke* B.A. J.P. Member of the Indian Civil Service Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General Revenue and Statistical Departments *Robert George Girard* of Ghosery in the District of Howrah Collector of Income Tax Bengal and *Torgobind Law* C.I.E. of 24 Sukeas Street Calcutta Zemindar the four Vice-Presidents of the said Society, *His Grace the Most Reverend Doctor Paul Count Goethals* S. J. Archbishop of Calcutta the Palace 12 Park Street Calcutta *Protapa Chandra Ghosh* of 26 Batanasi Ghose's Street Calcutta Zemindar *Francis Granville Clarke* of 4 Alipore Lane Calcutta Agent *Rajah Peary Mohan Mookerjee* C.S.I. of Uttarpara in the District of Hooghly Zemindar *Edward Jeremiah King* of 9 Victoria Terrace Calcutta Broker *William Graham* of Garden Reach in the Suburbs of Calcutta Barrister-at-Law *Prasanno Coomor Banerjee* *Rai Bahadur* of Arnadah in the District of the Twenty-four Pargunnahs Zemindar *John Ross Beitham* of 101 Cave Street Calcutta Merchant *William Dickson Cruickshank* of 2 Esplanade West Calcutta Banker *Owen Brothwell Griffiths* of 3 Margee Lane Calcutta Broker *Kailas Chandra Basu* *Rai Bahadur* C.I.E. of 72 Sookkas Street Calcutta Doctor of Medicine and *George Burgh McNair* of 1 Hastings Street Calcutta Solicitor, all Members of the said Society of the second part, and *The Secretary of State for India in Council* (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the third part.

Whereas in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty at meetings of a Committee of subscribers to a fund raised with the object of perpetuating the name and administration of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe Baronet (afterwards created Baron Metcalfe) Governor General of India to which fund the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India as then constituted and the Society known as the Calcutta Public Library were contributors; it was resolved to erect a building in Calcutta of two storeys which should be devoted as to the lower storey thereof to the purposes of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and as to the upper storey thereof to the purposes of the Calcutta Public Library And whereas application having been made by the said Committee of subscribers to the Government of India for a suitable site for the building to be erected as aforesaid the piece or parcel of land in the schedule hereto particularly described was in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty made over by the Government of India to the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the said Calcutta Public Library subject only to the conditions following namely that the building to be erected thereon with the object and for the purposes aforesaid should be ornamental and substantial and that in failure on the part of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the Calcutta Public Library to keep the said building in repair the said piece or parcel of land should revert to the Government of India or at least that the said building should not without the consent of the Government of India be alienable to other purposes than for the use of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the said Calcutta Public Library And whereas thereafter by application of the balance of the said fund in the hands of the said Committee of subscribers augmented by further substantial contributions by the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the said Calcutta Public Library an ornamental and substantial building suitable for the purposes of the said Agricultural and

Horticultural Society of India and the said Calcutta Public Library was erected on the said piece or parcel of land which building on the completion thereof was designated and has ever since been known as the Metcalfe Hall. *And whereas* so far as is known no conveyance or other assurance of the said piece or parcel of land was at any time executed to or in favour of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the said Calcutta Public Library. *And whereas* on the ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India was registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India and the said Society so registered is the said Society party hereto of the first part. *And where* is the said Society and the said Calcutta Public Library as at present constituted are possessed of and entitled in perpetuity to the said piece or parcel of land and the aforesaid building known as the Metcalfe Hall and other the out-buildings erected and being thereon as tenants in common in equal shares. *And whereas* the said persons parties hereto of the second part are the present Council and governing body of the said Society. *And whereas* the Secretary of State being desirous of acquiring the said Metcalfe Hall and other the land and buildings aforesaid an offer was recently made by the President of the said Society to and accepted by the Government of Bengal on behalf of the Secretary of State for the sale and transfer of the undivided moiety or half part or share of the said Society of and in the said Metcalfe Hall and land and buildings aforesaid to the Secretary of State for the price or sum of Rupees twenty-five thousand in cash and a permanent annuity of Rupees six thousand per annum such offer and acceptance being made subject to the approval and confirmation hereof by the said Society in general meeting. *And whereas* at general meetings of the said Society duly convened and held in accordance with the bye-laws and regulations of the said Society on the thirteenth day of March one thousand and nine hundred and the twenty-seventh day of April one thousand and nine hundred the following resolution was passed namely:—*That* the conditional offer made by the President of and accepted by the Government of Bengal for the transfer to the Government of India of the right title and interest of this Society in the Metcalfe Hall or property in consideration of a permanent annuity of Rupees six thousand unfettered by any condition affecting its enjoyment and a sum of Rupees twenty-five thousand in cash be and is hereby adopted and confirmed and that the President be and is hereby authorized to carry such transfer into effect. *Now this indenture witnesseth* that in consideration of the sum of Rupees twenty-five thousand on or before the execution of these presents paid by the Secretary of State to the said Society (the receipt whereof the said Society and the said persons parties hereto of the second part herein after called the said governing body do hereby respectively acknowledge and therefrom do hereby respectively release the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns and also in consideration of the permanent annuity or clear yearly sum of Rupees six thousand to be henceforth paid by the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns to the said Society or its assigns at the times and in the manner hereinafter mentioned the said Society and the said governing body respectively do hereby grant and transfer unto the Secretary of State *All* that the one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of the said Society of and in all that piece or parcel of land more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written and the building known as the Metcalfe Hall and all the other out-buildings erected and being thereon. *And also* of and in all ways passages drains rights privileges easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said piece or parcel of land and buildings or any of them or any part thereof belonging or with the same now or heretofore held and enjoyed or reputed or known to be part or parcel thereof or appurtenant hereto. *And* all the estate right title and interest

claim and demand of the said Society into or upon the said premises or any part thereof. *To have and to hold* the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share and all other the estate right title and interest of the said Society of and in the said piece or parcel of land and buildings and all other the premises herebefore expressed to be hereby granted and transferred unto and to the use of the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns for ever. *And* the said Society and the said governing body for and on behalf of the said Society (but not so as to bind themselves personally) do hereby respectively covenant with the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns that notwithstanding anything by the said Society at any time done or knowingly suffered the said Society now have full power in manner aforesaid to grant and transfer the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land buildings and premises herebefore expressed to be hereby granted and transferred unto and to the use of the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns. *And* that the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land buildings and premises and every part thereof shall remain and be to the use of the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns in the manner aforesaid and shall be quietly entered into and upon and held and enjoyed without any interruption claim or demand by the said Society or any person or persons claiming under or in trust for them. *And* that it is charged from or otherwise by the said Society sufficiently indemnified to maintain all expenses claims and demands created by the said Society or any person or persons claiming or to claim through under or in trust for the said Society. *And* that the said Society and every person claiming through under or in trust for them will at all times at the cost of the Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns execute and do all such assurances and things for further or more effectually assuring the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land buildings and premises to the use of the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns as shall be reasonably required. *And* the Secretary of State doth hereby for himself and his successors in office covenant with the said Society and then assigns that he the said Secretary of State and his successors in office will henceforth and for ever pay to the said Society or their assigns an annuity or yearly sum of Rupees six thousand on the first day of April in every year and will make the first of such payments on the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and one and will make all the said payments without any deduction.

The schedule above referred to.

All that piece or parcel of land containing an area of 1 bighah 2 cottahs and 2½ chittacks or thereabouts situate and being No. 12 Strand Road in the Town of Calcutta and forming a portion of Holding No. 20 Block No. 23 in the South Division of the said Town and on which said piece or parcel of land or on some part thereof a building known as the Metcalfe Hall has been erected and which said piece or parcel of land and premises are bounded on the North by Hare Street on the East by the messuage godowns and premises known as No. 2 Church Lane belonging to Doorga Churn Law and Chundry Churn Law in the occupation of Messrs. Rath B others on the South partly by the premises No. 11 Strand Road occupied by the Government Stationery Office and partly by the premises Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Church Lane in the occupation of the Government Jail Depot and Stationery Office and on the West by the Strand Road.

In witness whereof the said Society have subscribed their name by their President and Secretary and the said persons hereto of the second part have hereunto set their hands and seals and the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department acting for and on behalf of the Secretary of State hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

The name of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India has been subscribed by Henry Cooper Eggar the President for the time being of the said society and P. Lancaster the present Secretary of the said society in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Henry Cooper Eggar in the presence of

M. ABBOTT,
Solicitor, Calcutta.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed David Prain M.A. M.B. F.R.S.C. in the presence of

E. J. BUTLER,
Botanist,
Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed The Honourable Francis Alexander Slacke, B.A. J.P. in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Robert George Girard in the presence of

OPENDRA CH. MOZOOMDAR,
Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector,
Income Tax Office.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Joy Gobind Law C.I.E. in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed His Grace The most Reverend Doctor Paul Count Goethals S.J. Archbishop of Calcutta in the presence of

L. PHILIPPART, S. J.,
Secretary to the Archbishop of Calcutta,
12 Park Street.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Protapa Chandra Ghosha in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Francis Granville Clarke in the presence of

GEORGE L. SIDNEY,
Merchant.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee C.S.I. in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Edward Jeremiah King in the presence of

THOS. NICOLL,
Broker, Calcutta.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed William Graham in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Prosonno Coomar Bannerjee Rai Bahadur in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed John Ross Bertram in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed William Dickson Cruickshank in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Owen Brochwel Griffiths in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Kailas Chundra Basu Rai Bahadur C.I.E. in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed George McNair in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and delivered by John Prescott Hewett Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department for and on behalf of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of

H. S. CLAIRE FREITAS,
Cosy Nook,
Simla.

Received the day and year first above written of and from the abovenamed The Secretary of State for India in Council the sum of rupees twenty-five thousand being the amount above expressed to be paid by him in cash to the said society.

- Rs.
25,000.

Witness—

M. ABBOTT.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India by

H. C. EGGAR,
President.

P. LANCASTER,
Secretary.

H. C. EGGAR.

Witness to the signatures of John J. R. BERTRAM.
 Ross Bertram, Francis Alex- F. A. SLACKER.
 ander Slacke, Owen Brothwell O. B. GRIFFITHS.
 Griffiths, William Graham. WILLIAM GRAHAM.
 George Burgh McNair and GEO. B. McNAIR.
 William Dickson Cruickshank. W. D. CRUICK-
 SHANK.

M. ABBOTT,
Solicitor, Calcutta.

THOS. NICOLL,
Broker, Calcutta.

GEORGE L. SIDNEY,
Merchant.

OPENDRA CH. MOZOOMDAR,
Dy. Magistrate and Dy. Collector.

E. J. BUTLER,
Botanist, Sibpur.

L. PHILIPPART, S. J., † P. GOETHALS, S. J.,
Secretary to the Archbishop Archbishop of
of Calcutta. Calcutta.

12 Park Street.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

THIS INDENTURE made the twentieth day of December one thousand nine hundred and one *Between the Calcutta Public Library* a Society registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India (hereinafter called the said Society) of the first part, *Maharajah Bahadur Sir Narendrakrishna K.C.I.E.* of No. 2 Raja Nubokissen Street Calcutta Zemindar the Vice-President of the said Society and as such the continuing trustee of the property of the said Society under the said Act and the Rules of the said Society of the second part, the said *Maharajah Bahadur Sir Narendrakrishna K.C.I.E.* as such Vice-President as aforesaid *Charles Elvin Dissent* of 61 Wellesley Street Calcutta Government Pensioner *Jogen Chunder Dutt* of 171 Manicktollah Street Calcutta Attorney-at-law and *Kali Churn Palit* of No. 2 Jagadishnath Roy's Lane Calcutta Vakil who collectively constitute the present Council of the said Society of the third part and the *Secretary of State for India in Council* (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the fourth part *Whereas* in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty at meetings of a Committee of subscribers to a fund raised with the object of perpetuating the name and administration of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe Baronet (afterwards created Baron Metcalfe) Governor General of India to which fund the Calcutta Public Library as then constituted and a Society known as the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India were contributors it was resolved to erect a building in Calcutta of two stories which should be devoted as to the lower story thereof to the purposes of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and as to the upper story thereof to the purposes of the Calcutta Public Library. *And whereas* application having been made by the said committee of subscribers to the Government of India for a suitable site for the building to be erected as aforesaid the piece or parcel of land in the second Schedule hereto particularly described was in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty made over by the Government of India to the said Calcutta Public Library and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India subject only to the conditions following namely that the building to be erected thereon with the object and for the purposes aforesaid should be ornamental and substantial and that on failure on the part of the said Calcutta Public Library and Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India to keep the said building in repair the said piece or parcel of land should revert to the Government of India or at least that the said building should not without the consent of the Government

of India be alienable to other purposes than for the use of the said Calcutta Public Library and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India *And whereas* thereafter by the application of the balance of the said fund in the hands of the said committee of subscribers augmented by further substantial contributions by the said Calcutta Public Library and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India an ornamental and substantial building suitable for the purposes of the said Calcutta Public Library and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India was erected on the said piece or parcel of land which building on the completion thereof was called and has ever since been known as "The Metcalfe Hall" *And whereas* so far as is known no conveyance or other assurance of the said piece or parcel of land was at any time executed to or in favour of the said Calcutta Public Library and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India *And whereas* on the twenty-third day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one the said Calcutta Public Library was registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860 of the Governor General in Council *And whereas* the said Secretary of State recently purchased from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India the interest of that Society in the said piece or parcel of land and the aforesaid building known as the Metcalfe Hall *And whereas* the said Society party hereto and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India until the said purchase by the Secretary of State were possessed of and entitled in perpetuity to the said piece or parcel of land and the aforesaid building known as The Metcalfe Hall and other the out-buildings erected and being thereon as tenants in common in equal shares *And whereas* by the Rules of the said Society party hereto it was in effect provided that any person who at the date of the making of the said Rules should be possessed of one or more Original shares in the Society (shares which came into existence prior to the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine) or who at the date of making the said Rules might have become or should thereafter become possessed of any share or shares in the said Society should be deemed a proprietor of the said Society *And whereas* the several persons named and described in the first Schedule to these presents are the present proprietors of the said Society *And whereas* by the said Rules it was also provided that the property of the said Society should be vested in Trustees for the benefit of the proprietors and the rate-payers of Calcutta represented by the Corporation of Calcutta as subscribers to the said Society and that the President and Vice-President for the time being should be such Trustees *And whereas* in accordance with the Rules of the said Society and until such time as the said Corporation of Calcutta withdrew their subscription to the said Society (as sometime since happened) the President of the said Society was nominated by the said Corporation and the Vice-President of the said Society was from time to time nominated by the said proprietors and on such nomination the said Officers were elected by the Council of the said Society in annual general meeting *And whereas* since the withdrawal by the said Corporation of Calcutta of their subscription to the said Society there has been no nomination and election of President of the said Society and the office of President has been and is now still vacant and the present Vice-President of the said Society party hereto of the second part is now the sole continuing trustee of the property of the said Society *And whereas* it was by the said Rules further provided that the management of the said Society should be entrusted to a Council consisting of twelve members of whom six should be elected by the said Corporation of Calcutta and the remaining six should be elected from amongst the said proprietors and the subscribers to the said Society any three of such members of Council to form a quorum *And whereas* since the withdrawal of the said Corporation of Calcutta of their subscription to the said Society as aforesaid the full number of members of the Council of the said Society has not been maintained and the persons parties hereto of the third part are the present members of the said

Council *And whereas* the Government of India being desirous of forming an Imperial Library and for the purposes thereof of acquiring the said undivided moiety or half part or share of the said Society in the said Metcalfe Hall and land and buildings and also the books and library shelves belonging to the said Society in the said Metcalfe Hall the Government of Bengal on behalf of the Government of India a short time since accepted an offer made by the said parties hereto of the third part on behalf of the said Society for the sale and transfer to the Secretary of State of the said immovable and moveable property of the said Society in consideration of the payment by the Government of India to the parties hereto of the third part of the sum of Rupees twenty-eight thousand and five hundred (being at the rate of Rupees five hundred for each of the fifty-seven proprietors shares in the said Society) for distribution amongst the several persons proprietors of the said Society named and described in the First Schedule to these presents or the heirs executors administrators or assigns of such of the said persons as are named and described in the first and second parts of the said schedule in the proportions in the said Schedule mentioned.

Now this Indenture witnesseth that in consideration of the sum of Rupees twenty-eight thousand and five hundred on or before the execution of these presents paid by the Government of India to the said persons parties hereto of the third part the payment and receipt whereof in manner aforesaid the said parties do hereby respectively acknowledge and therefrom do hereby respectively release the Secretary of State his successors in Office and Assigns the said Society and the said parties hereto of the second and third parts do hereby grant and transfer unto the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns ALL that the one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of the said Society of and in all that piece or parcel of land more particularly described in the second Schedule hereunder written and the building standing and being thereon or on some part thereof and known as the Metcalfe Hall and all other the out-buildings erected and being thereon And also of and in all ways paths passages drains rights privileges easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said piece or parcel of land and buildings or any of them or any part thereof belonging or with the same now or heretofore held and enjoyed or reputed or known to be part or parcel thereof or appurtenant thereto *And all the estate right title interest claim and demand of the said Society and the said parties hereto of the second and third parts into or upon the said premises or any part thereof To have and to hold* the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share and all other the estate right title and interest of the said Society of and in the said piece or parcel of land and buildings and all other the premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted and transferred unto and to the use of the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns forever *And this Indenture further witnesseth* that for the consideration aforesaid the said Society and the said parties hereto of the second and third parts do hereby assign and transfer unto the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns ALL and singular the books and library shelves belonging to the said Society in and upon the premises hereinbefore expressed to be granted and transferred *And all the right title and interest of the said Society to and in the same To have hold receive and take* the said premises hereby assigned and transferred or expressed so to be unto the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns absolutely *And the said Society and the said parties hereto of the second and third parts for and on behalf of the said Society (but not so as to bind themselves personally) do hereby respectively covenant with the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns that notwithstanding anything by the said Society at any time done or knowingly suffered the said Society now have full power in manner aforesaid to grant and transfer the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted and transferred unto and to the use*

of the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns and to assign and transfer the said books and premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby assigned and transferred unto the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns *And that the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns shall and may at all times hereafter peaceably and quietly possess and enjoy the said equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises and every part thereof and the said books shelves and premises and receive the rents issues and profits thereof respectively without any lawful eviction interruption claim or demand whatsoever from or by the said Society or any person or persons lawfully or equitably claiming under or in trust for them And that discharged from or otherwise by the said Society sufficiently indemnified against all incumbrances claims and demands created by the said Society or any person or persons lawfully or equitably claiming as aforesaid And that the said Society and every person claiming through under or in trust for them will at all times at the cost of the Secretary of State his Successors in Office or Assigns execute and do all such assurances and things for further or more effectually assuring the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises and the said books and premises unto and to the use of the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns respectively in manner aforesaid as shall be reasonably required *And this Indenture further witnesseth* that for the consideration aforesaid it is hereby agreed by and between the said Society and the said parties hereto of the second and third parts for and on behalf of the several persons named and described in the said First Schedule to these presents and the Secretary of State for himself and his Successors in Office and Assigns as follows:—*

1. From and after the formation of the said Imperial Library each of the said several persons proprietors of the said Society named and described in the said First Schedule to these presents shall during his life-time and while he shall be in Calcutta have the privilege of taking out of the said Imperial Library for perusal at his place of residence such of the books hereinbefore expressed to be hereby assigned and transferred as he may from time to time require provided always that the books so taken at any one time shall not exceed six books or twelve volumes in number that all books so taken out shall be returned to the said Imperial Library within one calendar month and that the person or persons taking out any book or books in exercise of the aforesaid privilege shall be responsible for and shall make good to the Secretary of State all loss that may be sustained by reason of the non-return of any book or books or the return of any book or books in a damaged condition.

2. If after the formation of the said Imperial Library any of the books hereinbefore expressed to be hereby assigned and transferred shall not be required by or for the purposes of the said Imperial Library notice thereof together with a list of such books as shall not be required shall be given or sent to the parties hereto of the third part and if within such time as the Government of India shall deem reasonable a majority of the persons named and described in the said First Schedule to these presents shall create and open a Library in Calcutta for the reception thereof the books mentioned in the said list together with the shelves containing the same shall be made over and delivered by the Government of India free of cost to a Committee of the said persons appointed to receive the same for the purposes of the said Library subject to the express condition that the said books shall not be sold given away parted with or used for any purpose other than those of the said Library.

3. Should no library such as is referred to in the last preceding clause hereof be opened by the persons and within the time aforesaid or should such a library be opened and thereafter be disused or closed the books included in the list hereinbefore referred to but not the shelves containing the same may be distributed amongst or made over to such libraries or library in Calcutta as

either upon the recommendation of the majority of the persons named and described in the said First Schedule to these presents or in their own discretion the Government of India may select and as may be willing to receive the same.

The First Schedule referred to in the foregoing Indenture.

PART I.

List of Proprietors holding Transferable shares.

1. Aparcar, J. G., Esq. ... Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Calcutta.
2. Biswas, Kaliprasana, Babu ... Banian, Calcutta.
3. Chatterjee, Amarendra Nath, ... Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
4. Deb, Satya Priya, Babu ... Asst., Board of Revenue, Calcutta.
5. DePenning, G. A., Esq. ... Gentleman, Calcutta.
6. Dey, Nilmoney, Babu ... Gentleman, Cossipore.
7. Dhur, Ashutosh, Babu ... Attorney-at-law, Calcutta.
8. Dutt, J. C., Esq., M.A., B.L. ... do. — do.
9. „ Joges Chandra, Babu ... Gentleman, Calcutta.
10. „ Kader Nath, Babu ... do. — do.
11. „ Khetra Mohan, Babu ... Banian, Calcutta.
12. „ Mano Mohan, Babu, ... Vakil, High Court, M.A., B.L. Calcutta.
13. „ Satis Chandra, Babu ... Gentleman, Calcutta.
14. Ghosh, Jogendra Chandra, ... Zemindar, Garden Reach Babu.
15. „ Munindra Chandra, ... Gentleman, Calcutta. Babu.
16. „ Nabu Krishna, Babu ... Gentleman, Salkeah, Howrah.
17. Ghosha, Pratapa Chandra, ... Gentleman, Calcutta. Babu, B.A.
18. Howe, Rivers T. L., Esq. ... { Asst. Controller Genl. in charge of Paper Currency Dept., Calcutta.
19. Law, Jaygobind, Babu, C.I.E. ... Zemindar, Calcutta.
20. Martin, John, Esq. ... { Of the firm of Messrs. John Davies & Co., Calcutta.
21. Mitra, Prakas Chunder, Babu, ... Medical Profession, L.M.S. Calcutta.
22. Mullick, Binod Behari, Babu ... Zemindar, Calcutta.
23. Narendra Krishna, Mahara- } Zemindar, Calcutta. jah Bahadur, Sir, K.C.I.E. }
24. Palit, Kali Churn, Babu, B.L. ... Pleader, Police Court, Calcutta.
25. Pandit, Ram Chundra, Babu ... Gentleman, Bhowani- pore.
26. Ray, Annada Mohan, Babu ... Zemindar, — do. —
27. „ Gobinlal, Babu ... Gentleman, Calcutta.
28. Rowland, Mrs. Geo. Henry ... Calcutta.
29. Sen, Narayan Kissen, Babu ... Store-Keeper, Stamp Office, Calcutta.
30. Set, Balailal, Babu ... Gentleman, Calcutta.
31. „ Giris Chandra, Babu, ... Attorney-at-law, Calcutta. M.A., B.L.
32. & 33. Sircar, Mohendralal, } Medical Profession, Dr. M.D., D.L., C.I.E., } Calcutta. (holds 2 shares).
34. Sturmer, Miss Anne ... Zemindar, Calcutta.

35. Tagore, Debendra Nath, ... Zemindar, Calcutta. Babu.
36. „ Jagadindra Nath, — Do. — do. Babu.
37. „ Jotendra Mohun, } — Do. — do. Maharajah Bahadoor, Sir, K.C.S.I.
38. Thomson, Walter Alex. John, { Chandmani P. a Estate, Nagra Kata P. O., via Jalpaguri, West Doars. Esq.
39. Woodburn, Hon'ble Sir ... Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. John, K.C.S.I.
40. Robinson, C. C., Esq. ... Barrister-at-law, Calcutta.
41. Stuart, J. N., Esq. ... Of the firm of Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co.
42. Westland, Sir James, K.C.S.I. ... Late Finance Minister, India.

PART II.

Transferable shares in Abyeance.

43. Basu, Dwarkanath, Babu ... Gentleman, Calcutta ; died in 1898.
44. Hollingberry, Robert Heatly, .. — Do. — do. — Esq. died in 1896.
45. Mitra, Gopi Kissen, Babu ... — Do. — do. — died in 1896.
46. „ Romes Chundra, ... — Do. — do. — Sir, Kt. died in 1899.
47. Sen, Beni Madhab, Baboo ... Gentleman, Calcutta, died in 1899.
48. Mittra, Jagganath, Baboo ... Assistant, Appellate Side, High Court, Calcutta ; died in 1901.

PART III.

List of Proprietors holding non-transferable shares.

49. Baker, J. W., Esq. ... { Of the Firm of Messrs. Barry & Co., Calcutta.
50. Bonnaud, A., Esq. ... Merchant, Calcutta.
51. Dissent, C. E., Esq. ... Gentleman, Calcutta.
52. Duncan, W. N., Esq. ... { Of the firm of Messrs. Stewart, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta.
53. Ghosh, Kali Krishna, Babu ... Gentleman, Bankipore, Patna.
54. Manuk, Mrs. M. ... Calcutta.
55. Robertson, J. A., Esq. ... Gentleman, Chander- nagore.
56. Tagore, Kali Kissen, Babu ... Zemindar, Calcutta.
57. Mitter, Jotendranath, Babu ... Gentleman, Calcutta.

The Second Schedule referred to in the foregoing Indenture.

All that piece or parcel of land situate and being No. 12 Strand Road in the Town of Calcutta and a portion of Holding No. 20 Block No. 23 in the Southern Division containing an area of 1 bigha 2 cottahs and 2½ chittacks or thereabouts whereon or on some part whereof has been erected a building known as the Metcalfe Hall and which said piece or parcel of land and premises are bounded on the North by Hare Street on the East by the messuage and godowns belonging to Doorga Churn Law and Chundy Churn Law in the occupation of Messrs. Ralli Brothers on the South by the premises occupied by the Government Stationery Office and on the West by Strand Road.

In Witness whereof the said Society have subscribed their name by their Vice-President and Secretary and the said persons hereto of the second and third parts have

hereunto set their hands and seals and the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department acting for and on behalf of the Secretary of State has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

The name of the Calcutta Public Library has been subscribed by Maharaja Bahadur Sir Norendra Krishna K.C.I.E. the Vice-President for the time being of the said Society and Surat Chunder De the present Secretary of the said Society in the presence of

The Calcutta Public Library by
NORENDRA
KRISHNA,
Vice-President.
S. C. DE,
Honorary Secretary,
C. P. Library.

M. ABBOTT,
Solicitor, Calcutta.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Maharaja Bahadur Sir Norendra Krishna K.C.I.E. as party hereto of the second and third parts in the presence of

NARENDRA
KRISHNA.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Charles Elwin Dissent in the presence of

C. E. DISSENT.

A. BOOTH, *Spinster*,
61 Wellesley Street.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Jogen Chunder Dutt in the presence of

J. C. DUTT.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Kali Churn Palit in the presence of

KALI CHARAN
PALIT.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and delivered by John Prescott Hewett Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department for and on behalf of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of

H. C. EGGAR,
Solicitor to the Government
of India.

JOHN PRESCOTT
HEWETT, Secretary
to the Government
of India, Home
Department.

Received the day and year first above written of and from the Government of India the sum of Rupees Twenty-eight thousand and five hundred being the full consideration money above expressed to be paid by him to us for distribution amongst the several persons proprietors of the said Society named and described in the First Schedule to these presents or the heirs executors administrators or assigns of such of the said persons as are named and described in the first and second parts of the said Schedule in the proportions in the said Schedule mentioned 28,500

Witness—

M. ABBOTT.

The Calcutta Public
Library by
NARENDRA KRISHNA,
Vice-President.

S. C. DE,
Honorary Secretary,
C. P. L.

NARENDRA KRISHNA.
C. E. DISSENT.
J. C. DUTT.
KALI CHARAN PALIT.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January, 1902:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to

amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 2255, dated 2nd September, 1901 [Paper No. 1].
From Government of Burma, No. 228-2S—1 (Commerce), dated 9th September, 1901 [Paper No. 2].
From Government of Bombay, No. 321-G, dated 12th September, 1901, and enclosure [Papers No. 3].
From Government of Madras, No. 758 Marine, dated 10th September, 1901 [Paper No. 4].
From Government of Bengal, No. 101T.-Marine, dated 16th September, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
Order of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 6193-S. R., dated 11th December, 1901, and accompaniments [Papers No. 6].

Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. We have omitted sub-clause (2) of clause 1 as being unnecessary in view of the provisions of section 5, sub-section (1), of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).

3. The omission, suggested by clause 2 of the Bill, of the words "at the port of survey" from section 23 of the Act seems to us to leave the latter too vague. On the other hand, their retention, as they stand, would defeat the end in view, since the expression "port of survey" would, no doubt, be held to indicate a port in British India appointed under section 9 of the Act. We propose, therefore, instead of simply omitting the words "at the port of survey", to substitute for them the words "at the port where the survey was made".

4. It has been represented, both in Bengal and in Bombay, that there is no necessity for inserting after the word "attested" in section 23 of the Act the limiting phrase "in the case of a foreign steam-shipth". We have, therefore, omitted so much of clause 2 of the Bill as purported to make that addition.

5. It has recently been brought to notice that the Commissioner in Sind did not, until the 3rd July, 1900, make any rules for the examination of, and grant of certificates to, engine-drivers, as required by the Act of 1884, and that in the interval certificates were issued on the result of examinations held in accordance with rules originally framed under

the repealed Bombay Act IV of 1873. The validity of these certificates—of which there are 96—has been challenged, and it is reported that practical inconvenience has been caused in more than one case in which the certificates have been required for the purpose of obtaining a licence for the practice of the engineering profession in Bombay. In consequence of this, the Government in Bombay have passed the Engineers' Certificates Validation Act, 1901 (XV of 1901). We propose to follow that precedent and to take the opportunity of adding to the Bill a fourth clause on the subject. In order to guard against oversight, we have at the same time amplified both the long and the short title and the preamble.

The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Gazette of India	3rd August, 1901.
Fort Saint George Gazette	13th August, 1901.
Bombay Government Gazette	8th August, 1901.
Calcutta Gazette	14th August, 1901.
Burma Gazette	24th August, 1901.
Sind Official Gazette	22nd August, 1901.

We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

E. FG. LAW.
T. RALEIGH.
A. WINGATE.
R. P. ASHTON.
M. C. TURNER.

The 17th January, 1902.

No. II.

1 Bill further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and to validate certain certificates granted to engine-drivers of steam-ships.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and to validate certain certificates granted to engine-drivers of steam-ships; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Steam-ships (Amending and Validating) Act, 1902.

2. In section 23 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, the word "foreign" where it first occurs, shall be omitted; for the words "at the port of survey" the words "at the port where the survey was made", shall be substituted; and in the proviso after the words "in the case of" the words "a foreign steam-ship to" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 23, Act VII, 1884.

of the said Act after the words "specified" the words "steam-ship or" shall be inserted, and for the words "to them" the word "thereto" shall be substituted.

4. All certificates of competency granted under the authority of the Commissioner in Sind between the first day of December, 1885, and the third day of July, 1900, to certify the competency of the grantees thereof to act as engine-drivers of steam-ships, shall be deemed to have been granted under the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and shall be recognised as valid for voyages of those classes with reference to which they were granted:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect such certificates in any other respect.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

VII of 18

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to apply the provisions of the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, to certain Tramway Companies was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1902:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to apply

From Hon'ble the Officiating Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 479-C.— the provisions of the

690, dated 29th August, 1901 [Paper No. 1].
From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2253, dated 2nd September, 1901 [Paper No. 2].

From Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan, No. 1 F. C., dated 31st August, 1901 [Paper No. 3].

From Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1850, dated 14th September, 1901 [Paper No. 4].

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 3105—VI.— 444-D., dated 24th September, 1901 [Paper No. 5].

From Hon'ble the Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 9168, dated 24th September, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].

From Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 317, dated 26th September, 1901 [Paper No. 7].

From Government of Burma, No. 681 L—23 (Judicial), dated 21st September, 1901 [Paper No. 8].

From Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 61 L. & L.—4190-J., dated 25th September, 1901 [Paper No. 9].

From Government of Madras, No. 1596-Ry., dated 26th September, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].

From Government of the Punjab, No. 1404-S., dated 2nd October, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].

From Government of Bombay, No. 5615, dated 1st October, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

From Government of Bengal, No. 261-T.R., dated 4th October, 1901 [Paper No. 13].

From Government of the Punjab, No. 1540-S., dated 11th October, 1901, and enclosure [Papers No. 14].

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 3745—VI.— 444-D., dated 27th November, 1901, and enclosure [Papers No. 15].

Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, to certain Tramway Companies was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. We have omitted sub-clause (3) of clause 1 as being unnecessary in view of the provisions of section 5, sub-section (1), of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).

3. In accordance with the suggestion made by the Government of Bengal, we have inserted in clause 2 a reference to the Bengal Tramways Act, 1883 (Ben. Act III of 1883), so as to cover companies formed for the construction of tramways under that Act. There are in the Statute-book several other enactments authorizing the construction and regulating the working of tramways, but each of these—see, for example, the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874 (Bom. Act I of 1874)—deals entirely with a special concession granted to certain individuals, the Bengal enactment being the only local Act drawn on general lines like the Imperial Act of 1836. The Bengal case, therefore, alone requires to be provided for.

4. "The said Act" referred to at the end of the clause is, of course, the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, but it may be well to say so, since the context will refer to other enactments also.

5. The measure can, and is intended to, apply only to companies domiciled in India and such companies must be registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882. Companies domiciled in England are governed by Acts of Parliament with which the legislature in this country cannot interfere. We see no necessity, therefore, for adding reference to Indian registration.

Gazette of India	3rd August, 1901.
Fort Saint George Gazette	13th August, 1901.
Bombay Government Gazette	8th August, 1901.
Calcutta Gazette	14th August, 1901.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	10th August, 1901.
Punjab Government Gazette	8th August, 1901.
Burma Gazette	24th August, 1901.
Central Provinces Gazette	10th August, 1901.
Assam Gazette	24th August, 1901.
Coorg District Gazette	2nd September, 1901.
Sind Official Gazette	15th August, 1901.

In the Vernaculars.

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Languages.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Bombay	Marathi Gujarathi Kanarese	} 29th August, 1901.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	
Punjab	Urdu	
Burma	Burmese	24th August, 1901.
Coorg	Kanarese	2nd September, 1901.
Sind	Sindhi	5th September, 1901.

7. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

A. T. ARUNDEL.

T. RALEIGH.

C. W. BOLTON.

SYED HOSSAIN BILGRAMI.

R. P. ASHTON.

M. C. TURNER.

The 17th January, 1902.

[The Hon'ble Mr. Nicholson, who was nominated as one of the Members of this Select Committee, was unavoidably absent from Calcutta.]

[The amendments proposed by the Select Committee are indicated by the antique type.]

A Bill to apply the provisions of the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, to certain Tramway Companies.

X of 1895. WHEREAS by the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, the Railway Companies therein mentioned are authorized to pay interest on their paid-up share capital out of capital in the manner and on the conditions prescribed by the said Act;

And whereas it is expedient to apply the provisions of the said Act to Companies formed for the construction of tramways not differing in structure and working from light railways; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Short title and extent. Tramways Act, 1902; and

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that the provisions of the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, in so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to any Company formed for the construction of a tramway under the Bengal Tramways Act, 1883, or the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Tramway Company mentioned in the notification to pay interest upon its paid-up share capital out of capital in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the said Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895.

X of 1895.

Ben Act III of 1883. XI of 1886.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Law relating to Administrators General and Official Trustees was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January, 1902:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to

Endorsement from Home Department, No. 17, dated 6th January, 1902, and accompaniments, being a letter from Calcutta Trades Association, dated 30th December 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].

From Government of Bengal, No. 228-J., dated 9th January, 1902 [Paper No. 2].

From Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 110, dated 23rd January, 1902 [Paper No. 3].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 283, dated 28th January, 1902 [Paper No. 4].

From Administrator General, Bengal, dated 29th January, 1902 [Paper No. 5].

From Babu Kali Narayan Roy, Manager, Estate Kumu India Chandra Singh (deceased) under the Administrator General of Bengal, dated 29th January, 1902 [Paper No. 6].

amend the Law relating to Administrators General and Official Trustees was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. We think that a practising barrister should, as hitherto, be appointed to the office of Administrator General, and we, therefore, propose to alter clause 4 of the Bill so as to omit the repeal of section 6 of the Administrator General's Act, 1874 (11 of 1874). But in the case of a Deputy Administrator General and Official Trustee, a solicitor might suitably be selected, and the Deputy, whether a barrister or a solicitor, would probably be best able to take the place of the Administrator General during the absence on leave of the latter. At the same time, it seems to us to be desirable to make it clear that, while it is, no doubt, necessary to enable the Deputy to discharge any of the duties and to perform any of the functions of the Administrator General, his position is not to be an independent one and he should act under the orders of his Chief. We have, therefore, entirely recast clause 2 of the Bill.

3. It is not intended to make any change in the present methods of administration. Accounts will be kept and estates managed in the same way as before under the provisions of the principal Act, and decrees and orders will operate as at present. But under the proposed Act the Government will in future appropriate what the Administrator General personally, as such or, should he be also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee, has heretofore been entitled to retain by way of remuneration, and no more, the Administrator General himself looking to the Government alone for a salary and allowances. The alterations which we have made in clause 3, will render the position clear.

4. We have already referred to clause 4 and explained that we propose that section 6 of the Act be allowed to stand untouched save as regards officiating appointments. To the same clause we have added two sub-clauses, which will take the place of sub-clause (2) (c) of clause 6, together with the proviso thereto. The provision as to suspension and removal from office has been extended so as to cover discharge, while as amended it contemplates the passing of an order in each case, and not the making of a rule of general application on the subject.

5. It may be doubted whether the High Court would take action in the direction indicated by clause 5 unless moved thereto, and we have, therefore, omitted the words "either of its own motion or".

6. Having regard to the fact that it has not been possible to introduce a Bill to confer a rule-making power on the High Courts, we think that the proposal to confer a rule-making power on the High Courts had better be abandoned for the present. We have, in consequence, proposed the omission of the whole of sub-clauses (1) and (2) of clause 6, excepting only the portions referred to above in connection with clause 4 of the Bill; but we think that the Government should make no new rules under section 57 of the Act of 1874 without consulting the High Courts.

7. We would safeguard sub-clause (b) of clause 7 by requiring the sanction of the proper High Court in each case, and we have suggested an addition with that object. The reference to rules occurring in the earlier part of the clause may then be entirely omitted.

8. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Gazette of India	21st December, 1901.
Fort Saint George Gazette	14th January, 1902.
Bombay Government Gazette	2nd January, 1902.
Calcutta Gazette	25th December, 1901.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	28th December, 1901.
Punjab Government Gazette	2nd January, 1902.
Burma Gazette	11th January, 1902.
Central Provinces Gazette	} 4th January, 1902.
Assam Gazette	
Coorg District Gazette	9th January, 1902.
Sind Official Gazette	2nd January, 1902.

In the Vernaculars.

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Language.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Bombay	Marathi	} 23rd January, 1902.
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Bengali	31st December, 1901.
	Uriya	2nd January, 1902.
	Hindi	14th January, 1902.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	11th January, 1902.
Assam	Bengali	11th January, 1902.
Coorg	Kanarese	23rd January, 1902.
Sind	Sindhi	16th January, 1902.

9. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. M. RIVAZ.
T. RALEIGH.
A. WINGATE.
DONALD SMEATON.
P. ANANDA CHARLU.*
L. P. PUGH.
M. C. TURNER.†

The 29th January, 1902.

* Subject to Minute of Dissent annexed.
† See Memorandum annexed.

The alterations I suggested in the Report regarding the discharge and substitution of sureties of an administrator suggested themselves to me as much by their justness as by the practical hardships which have been too often experienced for want of a clear provision on the subject. There is not much judicial authority; and what little there is exhibits a conflict between High Courts as to the existence of such a power. In these circumstances, I think it desirable, when an opportunity is at hand, the Legislature should step in and set the question at rest by expressly giving the power. It will, besides, bring this class of sureties into harmony with other analogous cases and within the scope of the general law of guarantee. Further elaboration under this head is out of place, I think, in a minute of dissent.

My other amendments aim at getting rid of a gratuitous distinction. Class-legislation is always invidious and irritating. In this particular instance it has to be deprecated chiefly as giving the go by entirely to the present conditions, which are wholly different from the conditions a quarter of a century ago, *i.e.*, in 1874. It only remains for me to add that I trust that my objection on the latter point will not be mistakenly viewed as of a sectional nature. It is, on the contrary and obviously, an opposition to what is, on the very face of it, sectional and narrow. My attitude would be precisely the same in the interest of common fairness, if I did not belong to the legal profession at all and if the exclusion from all chances of eligibility were levelled at the barrister or the attorney class.

P. ANANDA CHARLU.

Annexure showing the amendments referred to in the foregoing Minute of Dissent.

- I.—That, in clause 2, sub-clause (2), the words "or a Vakil of a High Court, admitted under the Letters Patent and the rules framed thereunder" be inserted after the words "or attorney"; and the words and figures "notwithstanding anything in the Administrator General's Act, 1874" before the words "any Deputy" be omitted as consequential on the repeal of section 6 hereinafter proposed.
- II.—That, in clause 4, sub-clause (1), the words and figure "Section 6, the" be inserted and the word "The" be omitted, before the words "second proviso to section 9".
- III.—That, in the same clause 4, the figure (3) in the present sub-clause (3) be altered into the figure (4) and a fresh clause numbered (3) be inserted after the sub-clause (2), in terms following:—
 "The High Court of the Province may, on application made to it, discharge, on such conditions as the High Court may deem fit to impose, any person or persons who may have stood surety or sureties for any administrator, and substitute other person or persons in the place of the surety or sureties who may be discharged".

In signing the Report of the Select Committee, I desire it to be placed on record that, in my opinion, it is not desirable to amalgamate the two offices of Administrator General and Official Trustee, on the ground that the work of the Administrator General is fully sufficient for that officer even with the assistance of a Deputy. In the event of an amalgamation I consider that an Assistant Deputy will be required to insure the thoroughly effective working of the combined offices.

M. C. TURNER.

[The alterations]

No. II.

Bill further to amend the Law relating to Administrators General and Official Trustees.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Law relating to Administrators General and Official Trustees; It is hereby enacted as follows:

(1) This Act may be called the Administrators General and Official Trustees Act, 1902; and

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1902.

(3) The Government may appoint a Deputy to assist the Administrator General as Administrator General and, if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee; and the Deputy so appointed shall, subject to the control of the Government and the general or special orders of the Administrator General, be competent to discharge any of the duties and to perform any of the functions of the Administrator General as Administrator General or, if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee.

(4) A Deputy appointed under sub-section (3) may be either a barrister or a solicitor or attorney, and, notwithstanding anything in the Administrator General's Act, 1874, any Deputy so appointed may officiate as Administrator General.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in the Administrator General's Act, 1874, or the Official Trustees Act, 1864, the Administrator General may be remunerated by such fixed salary and allowances, and on such terms and subject to such conditions, as the Governor General in Council may direct; and, where he is so remunerated, he shall be entitled to no further remuneration whatsoever, but shall transfer and pay to such officer, in such manner, and at such times, as the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, require, all moneys payable to and received by him as Administrator General or, if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee, by way of commission or other remuneration for his service, and the same shall be carried to the account and credit of the Government for the general purposes of the Government; and in such case all the expenses of the establishment necessary for the office of the Administrator General, and, if he is also Official Trustee, for that of Official Trustee, including the

or offices may be subject, shall be defrayed by the Government.

(6) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to render the Government or the Administrator General appointed after the commencement of this Act liable for anything done or purporting to be done by or under the authority of the Administrator General before the commencement of this Act, or, where the Administrator General is also Official Trustee, for anything done or purporting to be done by or under the authority of any Official Trustee appointed before the appointment of the Administrator General to be Official Trustee.

(7) The Government shall be deemed to be responsible for the civil liabilities of any Administrator General remunerated by such fixed salary and allowances as aforesaid as Administrator General or, if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee.

(8) Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Civil Procedure, a suit to enforce any such civil liability as aforesaid shall be brought against the Administrator General as Administrator General or, if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee, as the case may be, by his name of office; and no suit so brought shall abate by reason of the death, resignation, suspension or removal of the person holding the office of Administrator General or Official Trustee.

(9) The second proviso to section 9, and Repeal of part of section 56, of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, and section 56 of the Official Trustees Act, 1864, are hereby repealed.

(10) The High Court of the Province may on application made to it, suspend, remove or discharge any private executor or administrator and provide for the succession of another person to the office of any such executor or administrator who may cease to hold office, and the vesting in such successor of any property belonging to the estate.

(11) No private executor or administrator shall be entitled to receive or retain any commission or agency charges at a higher rate than that for the time being fixed in respect of the Administrator General by or under the Administrator General's Act, 1874.

(12) So far as regards the Administrator General of any of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, the High Court at the Presidency-town may, on application made to it, give to such Administrator General any general or special directions in regard to any estate in his charge or any trust of which he is the Official Trustee, or in regard to the administration of any such estate or trust.

(a) The High Court of the Province may, in like manner, give similar directions to any private executor or administrator other than the Administrator General acting officially.

6. The High Court of the Province may make rules for assigning jurisdiction under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, or the Official Trustees Act, 1864, to subordinate Courts, and for defining such jurisdiction.

7. The Administrator General acting as such or as Official Trustee, and any private executor or administrator, may, in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers of expenditure lawfully exercisable by him, incur expenditure—

(a) on such acts as may be necessary for the proper care and management of any property belonging to any estate or trust administered by him; and,

(b) with the sanction of the High Court at the Presidency-town in the case of the Administrator General, or with that of the High Court of the Province in the case of a private executor or administrator, on such religious, charitable and other objects, and on such improvements,

as may be reasonable and proper in the case of such property.

8. Notwithstanding anything in the Administrator General's Act, 1874, II of 1874.

Provision for administration by consular officer in case of death in certain circumstances of foreign subject.

or in any other enactment or rule of law for the time being in force, the Governor General in Council

may, by general or special order, direct that, where a subject of a foreign State dies in British India and it appears that there is no one in British India, other than the Administrator General, entitled to apply to a Court of competent jurisdiction for letters of administration of the estate of the deceased, letters of administration shall, on the application to such Court of any consular officer of such foreign State, be granted to such consular officer on such terms and conditions as the Court may, subject to any rules made in this behalf by the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India, think fit to impose.

9. This Act shall be read with, and taken as amending, the Administrator General's Act, 1874, and II of 1874.

Act to be read with Acts II, 1874, and XVII, 1864.

the Official Trustees Act, XVII of 1864.

1864.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th February, 1902.

No. 151-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta Saturday, the 15th February, 1902, starting from Sealdah by Special Train at 5-15 P.M. (Calcutta time). His Excellency's departure from Calcutta will be private.

His Excellency will visit Darjeeling, Malda and Murshidabad, and return to Calcutta on Saturday, the 1st March, 1902, arriving at Howrah by Special Train at 10 P.M. (Calcutta time). His Excellency's arrival at Calcutta will be private.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and party during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows :—

Her Excellency Lady Curzon (who will remain at Darjeeling till March 1st).

Captain R. G. T. Baker-Carr, Officiating Military Secretary.

Captain C. Wigram, A.-D.-C.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the head-quarters of the several departments.

By Command,

R. G. T. BAKER-CARR, *Captain,*

Offg. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1902.

No. 181.—The services of Captain A. Leventon, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the 13th July 1901.

The 7th February 1902.

No. 184.—The services of Lieutenant E. D. W. Greig, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

No. 186.—Captain D. W. Sutherland, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Materia Medica and Pathology, Lahore Medical College, is granted furlough out of India for one year, with effect from the 11th January 1902.

PORT BLAIR.

The 6th February 1902.

No. 83.—Captain L. B. Walton, I.S.C., Commandant and District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair, is, with effect from the date of being struck off duty, granted privilege leave for two months, with leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps for ten months in continuation.

He commenced his sixteenth year of pension service on the 25th August 1901.

POLICE.

The 6th February 1902.

No. 115.—The services of Brevet-Major A. W. N. Taylor, 10th Gurkha Rifles, a Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 10th February 1902.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 4th February, 1902.

No. 159-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Nepal, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect

from the 14th February, 1902, and is also granted furlough for nine months under articles 264 (4) and 24 (2) of the Civil Service Regulations, and is entitled to the privilege leave.

No. 163-G.—Mr. C. L. S. Russell, of the Indian Civil Service, Bengal Establishment, is appointed substantively to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class, with effect from the 1st January, 1902.

(Mr. Russell will continue to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.)

The 5th February, 1902.

No. 171-G.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. C. Dane, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and Agency Surgeon in Bhopal and Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, (m. c.) for nine months under rule XIV of the furlough rules of 1868.

No. 172-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and as Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Dane, or until further orders. Lieutenant-Colonel Weir is posted as Agency Surgeon in Bhopal.

No. 176-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Theodore P. Cabot as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Madras.

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1902.

No. 791-P.—Mr. G. B. Bleazby, Chief Superintendent of the office of the Accountant General Punjab, is promoted to class V of the Enrolled List, with effect from the 1st of January, 1902, and is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab.

Mr. H. Whitford, Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, is appointed Chief Superintendent of that office, with effect from the same date.

No. 792-P.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of December, 1901, are notified :—

With effect from the 9th of December, 1901, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. A. M. Brigstocke,

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson to officiate in class I,
Mr. J. P. Hardiman to officiate in class II,
Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari to officiate in class III,
Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class IV, and
Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 17th of December, 1901,

Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to officiate in class IV,
Mr. C. W. C. Carson to revert to class V, and
Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 21st of December, 1901,

Mr. R. C. Chapman to officiate in class II, instead of in class I,
Mr. J. A. Robertson to officiate in class III, instead of in class II,
Mr. M. A. N. A. Hadari to revert to class IV,
Mr. J. C. Mitra to revert to class V, and
Mr. G. C. Hart to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

No. 793-P.—The following substantive promotion made in the Account Department, with effect from the 1st of January, 1902 :—

Mr. F. J. Atkinson to Class I.
 Mr. H. J. Brereton to Class II.
 Mr. M. B. ... to Class III.
 Messrs. V. C. Scott-O'Connor and H. G. Tomkins to Class IV,
 Mr. C. W. C. Carson to Class V, and
 Mr. C. F. Cowie to Class VI, of the Enrolled List.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE. PUBLIC DEBT.

Fort William, the 4th February, 1902.

No. 725-A.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January, 1888, page 6, following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised.

N.B.—Under section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six years from (a) the several dates stated against them in the last column of this list, or (b) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XII of 1886 of in which Securities first mentioned.
	R					
† 027918 3½% 1842-43	5,000	Hari Lall Sil, as administrator of Doyal Chand Dutt.	Feb. 1, 1898	Hari Lall Sil.	627 D, dated 31-8-01	January.
† 027322 " "	2,100		Ditto			
† 100979 " 1865	1,000		Nov. 1, 1897			
† 100981 " "	1,000		Ditto			
† 025225 " "	10,000	Bank of Bengal	Ditto			
220650 4% 1865	100	Nobin Chunder Seal	Nov. 1, 1888	Sreemutty Sarojini Dabee.	682 D, dated 16-9-01	Ditto.
220651 " "	100		Ditto			
220652 " "	100		Ditto			
Mem. 596: 3½% 1842-43	1,000	Sitabai	Feb. 1, 1897	Mussammat Rukhmbai.	659 D, dated 9-9-01	Ditto.
086696 4% 1865	1,000	Ex. Commissariat Officer, Cawnpore.	May 1, 1892	Mani Ram	882 D, dated 29-11-01	Ditto.
029753 3½% 1854-55	8,700	Nawab Sadik Ali Khan, certificate holder to the estate of Imtoonissa Jafree Begum.	June 30, 1898	Daroga Raza Hossein	809 D, dated 6-11-01	Ditto.
000161 3% 1896-97	1,000	Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1898	Anund Chunder Mukerjee.	958 D, dated 21-12-01	Ditto.
000162 " "	1,000		Ditto			
000163 " "	1,000		Ditto			
009614 " "	5,000	Anund Chunder Mukerjee.	June 30, 1897			
			Aug. 1, 1898			

B

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	For whose name issued.	For what period.	For what interest.	And date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
309710 4% 1835-36	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee	Mar. 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee	150, dated 13-6-78	Jan. 28, 1888.
15480 " "	4,600	Radhica Churn Nundy	Sept. 30, 1892	Radhica Churn Nundy.	$\frac{86}{D}$, dated 8-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
14314 " "	500	Gopinath Chintamon, Admr.	Mar. 31, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	$\frac{1036}{D}$, dated 30-11-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
22454 " "	500	Ram Lucki Dasi	Apl. 1, 1891	{ Mathura Prasad Panday alias Babua Panday.	$\frac{1013}{D}$, dated 30-1-91	Aug. 24, 1901.
55144 " 1842-43	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co.	Feb. 1, 1878	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
17048 " "	1,600	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	Feb. 1, 1887	M. La Bouchardiere	$\frac{493}{D}$, dated 28-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
937065 " "	1,000	Protab Chunder Roy Chowdhry, executor of Tarini Churn Dutt.	Aug. 1, 1883	Sreemutty Mokhoda Sundari Dassi, executrix to R. N. Dutt.	$\frac{52}{D}$, dated 20-4-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
17877 " "	1,000	{ Rajnarain Roy	Feb. 1, 1869	Kader Nath Sanyal, executor to D. B. Mudy.	$\frac{77}{D}$, dated 26-4-93	Ditto.
17879 " "	1,000					
095713 " "	500	Ram Lall Sen	Aug. 1, 1890	Bonomally Pal	$\frac{1551}{D}$, dated 22-10-94	Feb. 23, 1895
24077 " "	500	Mohaorjee Dhenjee	Feb. 1, 1867	Sreemutty Lukshimoni Dassee.	$\frac{2090}{D}$, dated 29-12-94	Ditto.
170719 " "	500	{ Rashmoney Dassee	Feb. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Rashmoney Dassee.	$\frac{2256}{D}$, dated 18-1-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
170720 " "	500					
C155453 " "	1,000	{ The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1890	Womesh Chundra Mookerjee.	$\frac{878}{D}$, dated 1-8-95	Feb. 22, 1896
C155530 " "	500			Lolitt Chand Mitter and Probode Chand Mitter, Receivers to the estate of Neemdhone Dassee.	$\frac{820}{D}$, dated 25-7-95	Ditto.
183550 " "	1,000	Khetter Mohun Bose	Aug. 1, 1889			
075300 " "	100	Kartick Chunder Bural	Feb. 2, 1886	Monohur Sen	$\frac{2028}{D}$, dated 7-2-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
117857 " "	500	{ Amrito Lall Bose	Aug. 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose	$\frac{130}{D}$, dated 24-4-96	Ditto.
117858 " "	1,000					
06861 " "	100	Prosunno Kumar Bhattacharjee.	Feb. 1, 1891	Prosunno Kumar Bhattacharjee.	$\frac{151}{D}$, dated 29-4-95	Ditto.
170518 " "	500	Deenbai	Feb. 1, 1892	Deenbai	$\frac{601}{D}$, dated 1-7-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
108202 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1894	Shyama Lal Ganguly	$\frac{1187}{D}$, dated 25-9-96	Ditto.
159865 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	{ Feb. 1, 1892	Sreemutty Kusum Kamini Dabee.	$\frac{1414}{D}$, dated 30-10-96	Ditto.
105422 " "	500	Deb Nath Sremany				
202887 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1892	Poolin Behary Pyne	$\frac{919}{D}$, dated 17-8-96	Ditto.
16397 " "	500	Deb Nath Sremany	Feb. 1, 1886	Sham Lall Roy, administrator to the estate of Gopal Lall Roy.	$\frac{2354}{D}$, dated 15-2-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
263577 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sremany	Aug. 1, 1879	Srimati Monmohini Debi, certificate-holder for the estate of Ram Gopal Khan.	$\frac{5}{D}$, dated 1-4-97	Ditto.
018714 " "	500	Damother Hari Chandrajee.	Feb. 1, 1881	Munshi Navandhrail Dulputra.	$\frac{347}{D}$, dated 17-6-97	Ditto.
109131 " "	1,000	R. Srinivasa Aingar	Aug. 1, 1890	{ C. Chuckerai	$\frac{389}{D}$, dated 29-6-97	Ditto.
C120432 " "	500	{ The Bank of Madras	Feb. 1, 1890	Chetty.		
C120441 " "	500					
123918 " "	500	{ The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Kamini Dassee.	$\frac{451}{D}$, dated 12-7-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
123919 " "	500					
108522 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1884	Mussamat Mulla Bibee.	$\frac{490}{D}$, dated 20-7-97	Ditto.
145550 " "	1,500	Nibaran Chandra Basu	Feb. 1, 1891	Nibaran Ch. Basu	$\frac{692}{D}$, dated 27-8-97	Ditto.
231182 " "	500	The Agra Bank, Ltd.	Feb. 1, 1894	Serenebai	$\frac{823}{D}$, dated 27-9-97	Ditto.
8007120 " "	500					
163788 " "	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Aug. 1, 1886	Rajeswar Paul	$\frac{986}{D}$, dated 16-11-97	Ditto.
059043 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	$\frac{1036}{D}$, dated 30-11-97	Aug. 13, 1898
152907 " "	3,000	Bissomoyee Dabee	Feb. 1, 1894	Sreemutty Bissomoyee Dabee.	$\frac{1168}{D}$, dated 31-12-97	Ditto.
143101 " "	1,000	V. Canacavally Ammall	Aug. 1, 1886	C. Chengalvaraya Naidu.	$\frac{164}{D}$, dated 18-5-98	Ditto.
037850 " "	1,000	Becharam Chuckerbutty	Aug. 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuvan Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	$\frac{1155}{D}$, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.

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148484 4% 1848-53	1,000	Loke Nath Jana	Feb. 1, 1892	Kedar Nath Das	$\frac{365}{D}$, dated 3-7-99	Feb. 2, 1900.			
203025 " "	500	Mathura Panday	Aug. 1, 1891	Mathura Prasad Panday alias Babua Panday.	1003, dated 30-1-91	Aug. 24, 1901.			
022401 31% "	500	Bhoot N. Chukerbutty	Aug. 1, 1894	Bhoot N. Chukerbutty.	$\frac{567}{D}$, dated 3-8-97	Aug. 13, 1892.			
038805 " "	2,000	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	Feb. 1, 1895	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	$\frac{482}{D}$, dated 10-8-98	Feb. 25, 1899.			
029713 " "	500	Taruk Nath Mukerjee	Aug. 1, 1894	Taruk Nath Mookerjee.	$\frac{757}{D}$, dated 14-10-98	Ditto.			
007477 " "	5,000	{ Madhoby Dassee	Aug. 1, 1896	Sreemutty Madhoby Dassee.	1087, dated 9-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.			
007430 " "	2,500		{ Aug. 1, 1897	{ Raj Kumer Sen	$\frac{926}{D}$, dated 4-1-01	Aug. 24, 1901.			
007156 " "	600								
041100 " "	100								
041107 " "	100	Rajkumar Sen	Ditto	Mussummat Ammeeran, administratrix, estate, Abdul Rahman.	25, dated 5-10-87	Jan. 28, 1888.			
33693 4% 1854-55	1,000	Abdul Rahman	Dec. 31, 1855						
039035 " "	1,000	Hurry Pado Banerjee and Shama Pado Banerjee.	June 30, 1887	Hurry Pado Bando-padhya and Shama Pado Bando-padhya.	$\frac{705}{D}$, dated 24-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893.			
055895 " "	1,700	{ S. Appu Row	June 30, 1889	S. Appu Row	$\frac{1169}{D}$, dated 13-3-94	Ditto.			
055896 " "	1,300								
051998 " "	500								
002340 " "	5,000								
002341 " "	5,000	{ Vurjeevandoss	{ Dec. 31, 1889	{ Vurjeevandoss	$\frac{190}{D}$, dated 15-1-96	Aug. 8, 1896.			
		{ Madhowdoss							
071604 " "	500	Nanabhoy Balcrustnaji	Dec. 31, 1892	Atmaram Balcrustna Kirtikar.	$\frac{446}{D}$, dated 3-6-96	Ditto.			
065944 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1891	Poolin Behary Pyne	$\frac{919}{D}$, dated 17-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.			
012711 " "	500	Obhoy Charn Roy	{ Dec. 31, 1882	Gunga Prosunna Mukerjee.	$\frac{1921}{D}$, dated 16-12-96	Ditto.			
032436 " "	500	Tara Prosunna Mukerjee							
038066 " "	2,000	{ Uma Churn Ghose	June 30, 1885	Surendra Nath Ghose, Hari Har Ghose, and Monmohini Dasi, administrators and administratrix to the estate of Uma Churn Ghose.	$\frac{2395}{D}$, dated 20-2-97	Sep. 11, 1897.			
038067 " "	500								
Bom. 002242 Cal. 091475 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Ltd.	June 30, 1893	M. X. D'Souza	$\frac{2555}{D}$, dated 22-3-97	Ditto.			
039268 " "	1,000	Chintamon S. Chitnis	June 30, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	$\frac{1036}{D}$, dated 30-11-97	Feb. 5, 1895.			
054275 " "	6,000	Moonya Bye	June 30, 1894	Nawab Mahomed Hamid Ali Khan.	$\frac{1095}{D}$, dated 10-12-97	Ditto.			
065115 " "	500	Tara Chund Chukerbutty	Dec. 31, 1890	Devi Das Chukerbutty.	$\frac{638}{D}$, dated 14-9-98	Feb. 25, 1899.			
054136 " "	2,000	Nawab Askuree Begum and Sultanat Ara Nawab Askuree Begum, Administratrix of Zeatounissa Begum.	June 30, 1892	Sakina Begum, mother and guardian of Muhammad Zaki Ali Khan.	$\frac{858}{D}$, dated 24-11-98	Ditto.			
35532 " "	500	D. C. McAllum	Dec. 31, 1871	Alamelu Ammal, administratrix to the estate of M. Raghu-vachary.	$\frac{86}{D}$, dated 25-4-99	Aug. 26, 1899.			
055562 " "	500	Nawab Siad Mohamed Wali Khan.	Jan. 30, 1839	Sah Boodhooji	$\frac{284}{D}$, dated 27-6-00	Aug. 11, 1900.			
013200 31% "	1,000	Sir Arthur Lawrence Haliburton, K.C.B.	Dec. 31, 1895	H. M. Callaghan	$\frac{1188}{D}$, dated 27-2-99	Aug. 26, 1899.			
Bom. 7013 " "	1,000	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	Dec. 31, 1894	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	$\frac{1036}{D}$, dated 16-1-99	Ditto.			
010301 31% "	500	{ Rajkumar Sen	June 30, 1897	{ Rajkumar Sen	$\frac{926}{D}$, dated 4-1-01	Aug. 24, 1901.			
010302 " "	500		Ditto						
036216 31% "	500		June 30, 1898						
048219 4% 1865	500	S. A. Joseph	June 30, 1898	Samiville Arthur Joseph.	$\frac{11}{D}$, dated 3-4-01	Ditto.			
103146 " "	500	Mooltan Chand	May 1, 1870	Chuna Lal	31, dated 29-12-82	Jan. 28, 1888.			
	500	Luchmee Chand Radha Kissen.	Nov. 1, 1877	{ Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	{ 13, dated 19-3-87	Ditto.			
105488 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1878						
227104 " "	1,000	{ The Bank of Bengal	{ May 1, 1886	{ T. Luchman Pillai	$\frac{1473}{D}$, dated 25-3-90	Aug. 2, 1890.			
227105 " "	1,000								
227106 " "	1,000								
227107 " "	1,000		{ Nov. 1, 1886						
234771 " "	1,000								
234772 " "	1,000								
234773 " "	1,000								
225114 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1886	Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Lejeebhoy	$\frac{481}{D}$, dated 27-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892.			

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232068 " 1885	500	Agra Bank, Limited	May 1, 1887	Admr. Genl., Bombay.	1366, dated 27-9-94 D	Feb 23, 1895.
232069 " "	500					
Bom.003068 Cal. 301944 " "	1,000	The Accountant General, Bombay.	May 1, 1890	S. Rangasami Aiyar	2231, dated 16-1-95 D	Aug. 10, 1895.
191830 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1891	Huzaree Loll	980, dated 14-8-95 D	Feb. 22, 1896.
191831 " "	1,000					
325177 " "	1,000	Ditto	May 1, 1892	Rama Shunker Misra	1691, dated 7-12-95 D	Ditto.
325178 " "	1,000					
325179 " "	1,000					
325180 " "	1,000					
325181 " "	1,000					
306355 " "	1,000	Ganoda Debi	Nov. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Ganoda Dabee.	1960, dated 24-1-96 D	Aug. 8, 1896.
321307 " "	2,500	Shamapoda Sreemany	May 1, 1892			
299398 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1890			
158605 " "	1,000	Amrito Lall Bose	Aug. 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose	130, dated 24-4-96 D	Ditto.
281383 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1893	Shyama Lal Ganguly	1187, dated 25-9-96 D	Mar. 6, 1897.
219907 " "	500	Ohick Ch. Chuckerbutty	Nov. 1, 1892	Sreemutty Mokshada Dabee.	1219, dated 30-9-96 D	Ditto.
219908 " "	500					
338503 " "	500					
264758 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1892	Vinayak Chintamon Joglekar.	673, dated 7-7-96 D	Ditto.
273273 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1890	Musmut. Hosseinees Begum.	2357, dated 22-3-97 D	Sep. 11, 1897.
257741 " "	500					
294511 " "	1,000	Troylucko Nath Banerjee	Nov. 1, 1890	Mohendra Nath Sircar.	112, dated 27-4-97 D	Ditto.
195947 " "	1,000	Commissioner, Salt Revenue, Madras.	Ditto.	C. Chuckerai Chetty	389, dated 29-6-97 D	Ditto.
280318 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1890	Sreemutty Kamini Dasi.	451, dated 12-7-97 D	Feb. 5, 1898.
045008 " "	500					
145609 " "	500	Peary Mohun Ghose				
147973 " "	500	William Moran & Co.	May 1, 1889	Prosadi Das Mullick and others.	442, dated 12-7-97 D	Ditto.
329258 " "	5,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1892	Ardeshir Jamsedjee Doorgaji.	821, dated 27-9-97 D	Ditto.
130739 " "	500	Chintamon S. Chitnis	May 1, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036, dated 30-11-97 D	Ditto.
282491 " "	500	Gopinath Chintamon				
174591 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Ltd.	Nov. 1, 1893	Byramjee Juwajee Daruwalla.	1082, dated 7-12-97 D	Ditto.
174592 " "	500					
228625 " "	100	Deepchand Nalchand	Nov. 1, 1893			
228626 " "	100					
228630 " "	100					
197376 " "	1,000	Bolly Chand Roy	Nov. 1, 1886	C. Chengalvaraya Naidu.	161, dated 18-5-98 D	Aug. 13, 1898.
202844 " "	2,000	The Accountant General, Madras.				
110324 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.				
110326 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras				
190265 " "	1,000					
190266 " "	1,000					
130713 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1894	Madhave Narayan Joglekar.	241, dated 11-6-98 D	Ditto.
234861 " "	1,000	Bhima Sundary Gupta	May 1, 1893	Bama Sundari Gupta	422, dated 27-7-98 D	Feb 25, 1899.
339872 " "	1,500	Ram Gopal	Ditto	Lalla Umrao Singh	379, dated 29-8-98 D	Ditto.
238346 " "	500	Gopal Chandra Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1880	Kally Bhoosun Ghose & others surviving administrators to the estate of Kamini Kumar Ghose.	991, dated 3-1-99 D	Aug. 26, 1899.
277077 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1888	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator to the estate of Dr. R. T. Darwin.	1136, dated 9-2-99 D	Aug. 26, 1899.
236970 " "	1,500	Thom. D'Souza & Co.	Nov. 1, 1893	Kissory Mohun Mookerjee.	993, dated 3-1-99 D	Ditto.

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125078 4% 1885	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1893	Sreemati Kattayani Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Mukhoda Sundari Dasi.	759 D, dated 6-10-99	Feb. 2, 1900.
154024 " "	1,000	Sreemutty Bhuvan Mohini Dabee, Administratrix to the Estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuvan Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155 D, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
154025 " "	1,000		Ditto.			
255959 " "	500	Comptroller General	May 1, 1888	Kedar Nath Sanyal.	1435 D, dated 30-3-00	Ditto.
211000 " "	500	Rajendra Ganguly	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Ganoda Dabee, surviving certificate-holder to the estate of Rajendra Ganguly.	1199 D, dated 30-1-00	Ditto.
353641 " "	500	The Accountant General, Madras.	Nov. 1, 1894	District Judge of Tanjore.	389 D, dated 23-7-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
268468 " "	500	The Bank of Madras	Nov. 1, 1889	Messrs. M. A. Raja Gopal Iyengar, M. A. Srinivas Iyengar, certificate-holders to the estate of M. A. Kistna Iyengar.	723 D, dated 30-10-00	Ditto.
225611 " "	1,000	Brojo Mohon Buxi	May 1, 1893	Amritalal Buxi, certificate-holder to the estate of Brojo Mohan Buxi.	811 D, dated 24-11-00	Ditto.
182598 " "	1,000	Mohendra Nath Chuckerbutty.	May 1, 1894	Mohendra Nath Chuckerbutty.	1005 D, dated 31-1-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
182599 " "	1,000					
223710 3 1/2% " "	500					
223717 " "	500	Taruk Nath Mukerjee.	May 1, 1894	Taruk Nath Mookerjee.	757 D, dated 14-10-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
Bom. 000653 " "	500	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	Nov. 1, 1894	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	1036 D, dated 16-1-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
Bom. 14324 " "	1,000	Rajkristo Chatterjee	Nov. 1, 1896	Rajkristo Chatterjee	65 D, dated 26-4-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
024223 " "	1,000					
Bom. 13839 " "	1,000	Gridhar Lal Amrut Lal Desai.	Nov. 1, 1894	Girdhar Lal Amrut Lal Desai.	95 D, dated 12-5-00	Ditto.
080430 " "	1,000	Comptroller General	May 1, 1896	Kuratrai Lal Das	186 D, dated 6-6-00	Ditto.
065839 " "	500	Chundra Moni Dabee	May 1, 1897	Dhirendra Kumar Ganguly, administrator to the estate of Chundra Monnee Dabee.	306 D, dated 30-6-00	Ditto.
043092 " "	500	Kedar Nath Sing	Nov. 1, 1894	Sreemutty Brojobala Dabee.	435 D, dated 3-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
046613 " "	1,000	Shadoo Charan Roy	Nov. 1, 1896	Shadoo Charan Roy	645 D, dated 27-9-00	Ditto.
087281 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General.	Ditto	Kali Pada Chakraburty.	703 D, dated 25-10-00	Ditto.
087282 " "	1,000					
015282 4 1/2% 1878	1,500	V. N. Gopaulinga	Nov. 1, 1894	Papannah	1113 D, dated 18-9-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
023973 4% 1879	5,000	Beethal Pershad	July 16, 1873	Mussummat Laitmina, administratrix, estate of Beethal Pershad.	2305, dated 27-7-77	Jan. 28, 1888.
008776 " "	500	Bunsi Lal Abeerchand	July 16, 1874	P. Durgachellum Modelier.	1, dated 8-2-82	Ditto.
055431 " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot.	Jan. 16, 1876	Bhogaon Dass	29, dated 15-12-87	Ditto.
062827 " "	500	Mohomedbhoy Rowj Labai and Ibrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy.	July 16, 1887	Atmaram Damodher	344 D, dated 25-7-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
A020023 " "	1,000					
A020024 " "	1,000	Ramungalu Chetty		Fathay Chand Gollacha.	2116 D, dated 3-1-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
A023717 " "	1,000	Revd. Dr. J. M. Strachan	Jan. 16, 1888			
A028378 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras				
062851 " "	500	Promotho Nath Bose	July 16, 1883	Sreemutty Surnomoyee Dabee.	1664 D, dated 25-11-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
006517 " "	500	Tara Prosonno Mukerjee	Jan. 16, 1883	Gunga Prosunna Mukerjee.	1923 D, dated 16-12-96	Ditto.
A029044 " "	500	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis, Admr.	July 16, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036 D, dated 30-11-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
0423354 " "	500	Elizabeth M. Philips	Ditto.	Nawab Mahomed Hamid Ali Khan.	1095 D, dated 10-12-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
A040787 " "	500					
A040788 " "	500	Tara Chund Chuckerbutty.	Jan. 16, 1891	Devi Das Chuckerbutty.	638 D, dated 14-9-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
A040789 " "	500					

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016155 R 4%, 1879	500	Nilmony Chatterjee	Jan. 16, 1875	Heeralal Chatterjee and Muttylal Chatterjee, certificate-holders to the estate of Nilmony Chatterjee.	475 D, dated 13-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
A018744 " "	1,000	Sreemutty Bhuvan Mohini Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	July 16, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuvan Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155 D, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
007296 3 1/2% "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Jan. 16, 1896	Sirdar Natha Sing	928 D, dated 14-12-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
073556 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 15, 1889	Ahmed Hossein	724 D, dated 13-11-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
072756 " "	500	Ditto				
079105 " "	500					
082145 " "	100	Wm. Watson & Co.	Sep. 15, 1887	Mr. E. H. Hearn and Mrs. Mary H. Hearn.	1263 D, dated 22-9-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
082146 " "	100					
082147 " "	100					
082148 " "	100					
082149 " "	100					
M000124 " "	500	The Bank of Madras	Sep. 15, 1888	F. J. Gonsalves	1424 D, dated 29-10-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
Cal.086685 " "	300					
087335 " "	300					
063548 " "	2,500	Sarah Walker Stevenson	Ditto	Mrs. Sarah Walker Stevenson.	2286 D, dated 13-3-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
043016 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 15, 1884	Dosibai	1330 D, dated 24-10-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
066208 " "	1,000	V. Vencata Naru Singh	Sep. 15, 1887	P. Narain Row	580 D, dated 5-8-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
005600 " "	5,000	Chundra Monee Dabee	Jan. 16, 1897	Dhirendra Kumar Ganguly, administrator to the estate of Chundra Monee Dabee.	306 D, dated 30-6-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
005601 " "	5,000					
003153 " "	500	Rojoni Mony Dass	July 16, 1897	Troilocko Nath Pal and others, executors to the estate of Rojoni Mony Dossy.	748 D, dated 8-11-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
042456 4 1/2% "	1,000	Bunsee Lall Abeerchand R.B.	Sep. 15, 1887	A. B. Chiodetti	49 D, dated 18-4-98	Aug. 13, 1898.
042457 " "	1,000					
042458 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Sep. 16, 1889	Seths Diokaram, Bhagwan Das, Jaggan Nath Das, Onkar Das and Ganpat.	26 D, dated 6-4-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
031472 " "	500					
031473 " "	500	Comptroller General	Sep. 16, 1889	Sreemutty Shama Juggut Mohini Dabee.	424 D, dated 1-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
085202 " "	500					
013380 3 1/2% 1893-94	500	Sreemutty Shama Juggut Mohini Dabee.	Dec. 31, 1895	Sreemutty Shama Juggut Mohini Dabee.	389 D, dated 23-7-00	Ditto.
003971 " "	1,000	The Agra Bank, Ltd.	June 30, 1896	Dist. Judge of Tanjore.	700 D, dated 18-8-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
000256 4% Cawnpore-Farruckabad Railway Debenture.	1,000	Choubay Sadhari Lall	June 30, 1880	Collector of Cawnpore.	1155 D, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
000082 4% Fowl. Deb. Cawnpore-Achnera Sec. of the R.M.Ry.	500	Sreemutty Bhuvan Mohini Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	July 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuvan Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	85 D, dated 26-4-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
030378 3% 1896-97	100	Shama Podo Sreemani	June 30, 1897	Hari Lall Sanyal	26 D, dated 10-4-01	Ditto.
026431 " "	200	Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1896	Mohomed Israil	359 D, dated 8-7-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
19042 5% 1825-26	2,000	Armogatha Pillai	Feb. 28, 1843	Chockalinga Pillai	1556 D, dated 21-11-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
*131670 4% 1842-43	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1885	Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.	432 D, dated 2-6-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
†151922 " "	1,000	Gopal Chunder Dutta	Feb. 1, 1893	Mritonjoy Mukerjee	843 D, dated 29-9-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
†133848 " "	500	Chander Madhub Ghose	Aug. 1, 1893	C. Mathews	984 D, dated 16-11-97	Ditto.
†164021 " "	1,000	The Agra Municipality	Feb. 1, 1894	Municipal Board, Agra.	981 D, dated 30-12-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
†074218 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1894	Saroda Sundary Dabee.	162 D, dated 16-5-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
†Bom. 008605 " "	500	Bank of Bombay	Aug. 1, 1893	P. McGuire, Admr. to the Estate of R. C. Smidt, deceased.	1070 D, dated 24-1-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
†113093 " "	1,000	Loke Nath Mullick	Feb. 1, 1887	Surajmal		
†164317 " "	1,000	Delsuk Rai				

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
†049386 3½% 1842-43	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1896	Nalin Chandra Ray	$\frac{479}{D}$, dated 1-8-99	Feb. 2, 1900.
†Bom1945 " "	1,000	Deep Chund Nal Chund	Ditto	Dinmahomed Asso-damal.	$\frac{838}{D}$, dated 1-11-99	Ditto.
†Bom.12958 " "	500	Martand Waman	Ditto	Martand Waman	$\frac{680}{D}$, dated 18-10-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
†039431 4% 1854-55	500	Ghunesham Mitter	June 30, 1883	Ghunesham Mitter	$\frac{1130}{D}$, dated 21-9-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
†042222 3½% "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1897	The Bank of Bengal	$\frac{754}{D}$, dated 14-10-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
†042241 " "	1,000					
†042242 " "	1,000					
†042243 " "	1,000					
†042244 " "	1,000					
†Bom. 3738 " "	500	Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah.	Dec. 31, 1896	Man Khan, Walad Karim Khan.	$\frac{1370}{D}$, dated 9-3-00	Ditto.
† " 3741 " "	100					
† " 3742 " "	100					
† " 3743 " "	100	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1897	R. G. Richardson	$\frac{427}{D}$, dated 1-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
† 029423 " "	500					
†Bom. 002144 " "	1,000	{ The Bank of Bombay The National Bank of India.	Dec. 31, " June 30, "	{ Martand Waman .	$\frac{680}{D}$, dated 18-10-00	Ditto.
†Bom. 2174 " "	1,000					
*033633 5½% 1859-60	1,000	The New Bank of Bombay, Limited	Nov. 30, 1876	Shapurjee Jehangirjee.	$\frac{672}{D}$, dated 6-7-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
†194443 4% 1865	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1894	Kadha Madhub Gos-samee.	$\frac{1157}{D}$, dated 9-9-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
*356990 " "	1,500	{ The Bank of Bengal	Ditto	{ Executive Engineer, Agra Division.	$\frac{1402}{D}$, dated 30-10-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
*359999 " "	1,500					
†321444 " "	5,000	Ashutosh, Mohendra Nath, Sushil Chunder and Promotho Nath Banerjee, surviving executors of Taramony Dabee.	May 1, 1893	Ashutosh, Mohendra Nath, Sushil Chunder, and Promotho Nath Banerjee, surviving executors of Taramony Dabee.	$\frac{2448}{D}$, dated 2-3-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
†073587 3½% 1865	1,000	Accountant General, Punjab.	May 1, 1894	Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi.	$\frac{2308}{D}$, dated 22-6-97	Ditto.
*029045 " "	100	{ Jogendra Nath Ghose	May 1, 1895	{ Bank of Bengal. Calcutta.	$\frac{910}{D}$, dated 20-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
*029040 " "	100					
†099129 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1897	Chief Commissariat Officer, Presidency District, Calcutta.	$\frac{947}{D}$, dated 20-12-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
†038896 " "	800	Bindrabun	Mar. 1, 1895	Bindrabun	$\frac{1038}{D}$, dated 16-1-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
†053030 " "	1,000	{ Chunessar: Dabi	May 1, 1894	{ Chunessari Dabi	$\frac{479}{D}$, dated 1-8-99	Feb. 2, 1900.
†053027 " "	1,000					
†Bom. 17592 " "	1,000	Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar.	Nov. 1, 1896	Man Khan Walad Karim Khan.	$\frac{1370}{D}$, dated 9-3-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
† 108303 " "	600	The Bank of Madras	Nov. 1, 1899	Bank of Madras	$\frac{674}{D}$, dated 17-10-00	Ditto.
†Bom 015080 3½%	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1894	P. McGuire, Administrator to the estate of R. C Smidt, deceased.	$\frac{162}{D}$, dated 16-5-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
†087132 " "	900	Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1896	{ Peary Churn Banerjee.	$\frac{291}{D}$, dated 12-6-01	Ditto.
†087133 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Luxmibai, widow of Yesmantrao Gopal Rao Mairal Jambekat Srikakolapu Venkataratnam.	$\frac{2601}{D}$, dated 27-2-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
†032001 4½% 1879	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Sep. 10, 1887			
†A 026951 4% "	1,000	Salum Meenatchu	July 16, 1892	P. Sevapatha Modr.	$\frac{78}{D}$, dated 21-7-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
†A010934 " "	1,000	The Joint Admrs. of the Gondal State.	July 16, 1880	Chief Commissariat Officer, Quetta.	$\frac{671}{D}$, dated 7-7-96	Ditto.
†007540 3½% "	500	Perozshah Ruttonjee Sujoo.	July 16, 1897			
*009951 3½% 1893-94	2,000	Shama Pada Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1894	Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	$\frac{913}{D}$, dated 9-12-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
*020112 " "	100	{ H. W. Barber			$\frac{940}{D}$, dated 20-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
*020113 " "	100					

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued. † Half notes—Duplicates have been issued. ‡ Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 7th February, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS.**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**

No. 119.—Colonel J. F. Supple, C.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, with the temporary rank of Surgeon-General, with effect from the 18th December, 1901, *vice* Colonel R. C. Eaton, vacated.

No. 120.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. O. Wolseley, Royal Army Medical Corps, it granted the temporary rank of Colonel whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer of a district. Dated 27th December, 1901.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 121.—Colonel W. M. Campbell, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Northern Circle, to officiate as Director General of Ordnance in India, with effect from the 1st February, 1902, *vice* Major General R. Wace, C.B., vacated.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 122.—The following direct appointments are made with effect from date of joining:—

3rd Bengal Cavalry (Skinner's Horse).

Malam Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

18th Bengal Lancers.

Malik Ahmed Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Bhart Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

31st Punjab Infantry.

Baghel Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

40th Punjab Infantry.

Amir Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, on the re-constitution of the regiment.

COMMANDS.**DISTRICT.**

No. 123.—Colonel H. A. Abbott, Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as a District Commander of the second class, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Colonel (temporary Major-General) W. J. Vousden, C.B., V.C., appointed temporary Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, or until further orders. Dated 25th January, 1902.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 124.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Smith, Indian Staff Corps, Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd class, Assistant to the Director-General, Supply and Transport, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.) for eight months under Rule 1 of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 125.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Major R. H. Mahon, Royal Artillery, Deputy Director-General of Ordnance in India, for twelve months. Pension Service,—24th year commenced 13th April, 1901.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 126.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 10th January, 1902, page 227.

WAR OFFICE,
January 10, 1902.

To be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the King. Dated 11th January, 1902:—

Honorary Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Partab Singh Bahadur, of Jodhpur, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

To be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the King, with the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 11th January, 1902:—

Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharajah Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, of Cooch Behar, G.C.I.E., C.B.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 127.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captains to be Majors.

1st February, 1902.

John Charrier Keown.

6th February, 1902.

Charles Herbert Clay.

Michael Edward Willoughby.

Arthur Percy Archibald Elphinstone.

Thomas Wolseley Haig.

John Kelso Tod.

Thomas Hume Henderson.

Frederick Ewart Bradshaw.

Edward St. Aubyn Wake.

George Alan Robertson.

Henry John Roche.

William Crawford Walton.

Sylvester Bertram Grimston.

James Herbert Pollard.

William Ayerst.

George Henry Cooper Colomb.

Brevet-Major Harry Triscott Brooking.

Knightley Owen Burne.

Percy Zachariah Cox.

Louis Maurice Foster.

Charles Philip Egerton.

Guy Cecil Beadon.

Allen George Medley.

Stuart Bruce Graham.

Francis William Henry Cox.

John Oliver Mennie.

Cyril Francis Tyrell Murray.

Alfred Walter Warden.

Montagu William Douglas.

Keith David Erskine.

Hugh North Warde.

George Joseph Fitz Maurice Soady.

John Henegan, D.S.O.

Stuart Park Harrison Bayley.

Ernest deVaynes Wintle.

William Nevile Campbell.

James Petit Barnes.

Charles Stanley Williams.

Brevet-Major Edmund Peach.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

7th October, 1901.

Charles Richard Capel Sandys.

Charles Richard Henry Palmer Landon.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No. 128.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Alfred Thomas Reynolds, office of Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 28th January, 1902.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 129.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments.

17th Bengal Lancers.

Jemadar Aslam Khan to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, and Kot Dafadar Malik Sher Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Kaim Khan deceased, with effect from the 16th November, 1901.

1st Central India Horse.

Dafadar Jamsher Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Maksud Ali Khan, promoted Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, with effect from the 16th March, 1901.

2nd Central India Horse.

Dafadar Sher Bahadur Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Tilawat Hussain, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October, 1901.

Kot Dafadar Ibrahim Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mehmud Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1901.

17th (The Loyal) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Ashik Ali Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Wazir Khan killed in action, with effect from the 4th November, 1901.

37th Dogra Infantry.

Subadar Bhag Singh to be Subadar Major, and Jemadar Kanha to be Jemadar, *vice* Dalip Sing transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1902.

27th Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Muni Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Rangasami Raju to be Jemadar, *vice* Alagarsami, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1901.

7th Bombay Pioneers.

Jemadar Faiyaz Husain, to be Subadar, *vice* Krishnaji Rao Sinde, transferred to the 10th Bombay Light Infantry, with effect from the 1st January, 1901.

Jemadar Chandru Ram. to be Subadar, *vice* Lakshiman Deshpande, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November, 1901.

8th Bombay Infantry.

Color Havildar Govindrao Palandê to be Jemadar, *vice* Laxuman Parab, promoted, with effect from the 2nd April, 1901.

Jemadar Hasan Khan to be Subadar, and Color Havildar Bostan to be Jemadar, *vice* Reuben Nussimjee, deceased, with effect from the 22nd June, 1901.

20th Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Lala Rawat to be Subadar, *vice* Prem Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th December, 1901.

26th Baluchistan Infantry.

Color Havildar Gurdit Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Nagina Singh, dismissed, with effect from the 13th December, 1901.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Dafadar Dhuman Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdullah Khan, seconded, with effect from the 1st November, 1901.

Dafadar Bhagwan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Rangrao Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1901.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Turra-báz to be Jemadar, *vice* Shah-baz Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1901.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Attru to be Subadar, *vice* Buta Ram, deceased, with effect from the 2nd December, 1901.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 130.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gervas Selwyn Eyre, Indian Staff Corps, Commissioner, Burma, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 18th February, 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 131.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Unattached List, Madras Command, are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct, without gratuity :—

For the quarter ending 30th September, 1900.

First class Sergeant Instructor John Cleeve, Madras Railway Volunteers (deceased).

For the quarter ending 31st December, 1901.

Sergeant Walter William Laskey, Military Accounts Department.

Sergeant John Poulter, Supply and Transport Corps.

Color-Sergeant John Harrison, Orderly Room Sergeant, Wellington Depot.

Acting Sergeant-Major John William Challice, Coorg and Mysore Rifles.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 132.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Adams Cunningham, Indian Medical Service, to be Honorary Surgeon, *vice* Clark, resigned.

No. 133.—*Bombay Volunteer Artillery*—

Second-Lieutenant Alfred Lawrence Covernton resigns his commission, with effect from the 11th January, 1902.

No. 134.—*Southern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Captain George Grant Gordon to be Major, with effect from the 6th December, 1901, *vice* Crossman, transferred to the supernumerary list.

David William Reese, gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st October, 1901, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant Alfred Herbert Wharton, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 8th January, 1902.

No. 135.—*3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Lawrance Robert Potter, gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 20th January, 1902, *vice* Oakly, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 136.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

John Johns, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st January, 1902, to complete the establishment.

No. 137.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Charles Marshall Pearce is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) James Edward Evans, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

The Reverend Hugh Tregarthen Millet, Honorary Chaplain, resigns his commission.

No. 138.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Major Arthur Stokes, V.D., resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st March, 1901, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

No. 139.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifles*—

Major John Neville Oldfield Thurston, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

No. 140.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Edward Gabbett to be Captain, *vice* Driscoll, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Captain Godfrey Drage, Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Cholmeley, resigned.

Edward Oliver Fowler, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* James, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 6.—The undermentioned officers have been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Engineer A. Mackey, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) till 24th April, 1902.

Mr. A. C. Lloyd, Marine Storekeeper, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Kidderpore, (m. c.) for six months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 7.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine with effect from the dates specified:—

To be Engineers.

Assistant Engineer F. T. Frazer, 21st December, 1901.

Assistant Engineer E. A. Vile, 17th January, 1902.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th February, 1902.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 18th January and 7th February, 1902:—

Corps or Department.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Staff Corps, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.	Lieutenant James Lushington Morant.	1st February, 1902.	Rawal Pindi	...	...
Public Works Department.	Sub-Conductor James McGoldrick.	12th January, 1902.	Rangoon	...	...

E. G. BARROW, *Major-Genl.*,*Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th February, 1902.

No. 43.—With reference to Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 143-G., dated 31st January, 1902, Lieutenant, A. H. Garrett, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on return from foreign service, posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the Lower Sind Extension Survey.

The 7th February, 1902.

No. 46.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 159, dated 14th April, 1900, Mr. F. J. Pruce is permanently appointed with effect from the 1st January, 1902, to the Superior Accounts Branch, with the rank of Deputy Examiner, Class II, retaining the temporary rank of Deputy Examiner, Class I.

No. 47.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 276, dated 5th July, 1900, Mr. T. P. Farrell is permanently appointed, with effect from the 1st January, 1902, to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner, Class II, retaining the temporary rank of Deputy Examiner, Class I.

No. 48.—Mr. W. H. K. Howard, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

No. 49.—Mr. J. K. Sitwell, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st February, 1902.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st February, 1902.

No. 42.—Mr. D. W. Aikman, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Engineer to that Government, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 6th January, 1902, *vice* Mr. N. F. Mackenzie on leave, or until further orders.

TELEGRAPH.

The 5th February, 1902.

No. 44.—Mr. Thomas Leslie James has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Telegraph Department as an Assistant Superintendent.

The 7th February, 1902.

No. 45.—The undermentioned qualified apprentice is appointed to the Indian Telegraph Department as Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade, Provincial Service, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th October, 1901 :—

Mr. Janaki Nath Mukerjee.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1902.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 565 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 1st February 1902:—

- No. 40 of 1902.—The Crown Paper Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the state of Maine, having its principal office at Kittery, in the county of York and state of Maine and its main business office at No. 145, Milk street, in the city of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and state of Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements in machines for making carbon paper and the like.*
- No. 41 of 1902.—Joseph Lybrand Ferrell, mechanical engineer, of 2218, Race street, in the city of Philadelphia, and state of Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in the preservation of wood.*
- No. 42 of 1902.—Harrie Malcolm Maxwell, Veterinary Captain, Civil Veterinary Department, Quetta, India. *An attachment to bits for horses.*
- No. 43 of 1902.—Donald Murray, telegraph engineer, of Lombard Court, in the city of London and kingdom of England. *Improvements relating to electric telegraphy.*
- No. 44 of 1902.—William Albert McAdams, manufacturer, of No. 281, Clifton Place in the borough of Brooklyn, in the city and state of New York United States of America. *An improvement in solder.*
- No. 45 of 1902.—Hussen Mahmod, contractor, inhabitant of Wadhwan civil station *A sizing substance called "Hussen Mahmod Contractor's special sizing."*
- No. 46 of 1902.—Henry George Abraham Isaac Wieder, engineer, of 25, Victoria street, London, S. W. and Samuel Sidney Bromhead, patent agent, of 33, Cannon street, London, E. C. *An improved sensitive diaphragm for reproducing and transmitting sound.*
- No. 47 of 1902.—Samuel Stauffer Fritz, gentleman, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in umbrellas.*
- No. 48 of 1902.—William George Wheatley, signal engineer, of 6, Waterloo street Calcutta. *A device for a railway switch detector.*
- No. 49 of 1902.—C. R. Nathen, landlord, Kulasekharapatnam, Tinnevely district *An endless calendar.*

No. 566 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.

- No. 459 of 1900.—Thomas Awdry, gentleman, of 99, Cannon street, London, E. C. England. *Improvements in or relating to label or ticket holders.* (Specification filed 9 September 1901.)
- No. 249 of 1901.—William Hucks and William Hucks junior, engineers, both of 2, Oval road, Camden town, in the county of London. *Improvements in apparatus for use in dispensing aerated liquid.* (Specification filed 20 January 1902.)
- No. 265 of 1901.—Fritz Eisenbeis, engineer, of Wellesweiler, Germany and Ferdinand Garelly junior, manufacturer, of Saarbrücken, Germany. *Improvements in stone-cutting and drilling machines.* (Specification filed 28 January 1902.)

tion of New Jersey, United States of America, and located and doing business at Ames Building, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America. *An apparatus for baling fibrous material.* (Specification filed 27 January 1902.)

- No. 330 of 1901.—Arthur Meyer, manufacturer, a citizen of the Republic of Switzerland and resident of Geneva, Switzerland. *Improvements in cartridge-holders or bandoliers.* (Specification filed 28 January 1902.)
- No. 422 of 1901.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 82, York road, Kings Cross, county of London, England. *Improvements in electrical interlocking apparatus for railway signalling.* (Specification filed 29 January 1902.)
- No. 476 of 1901.—Charles Williamson Milne, accountant, of 3, Crown Court, Old Broad street, London, England and Frederick Charles Hasto, engineer, of 148, Bedford road, Clapham, London, England. *Improvements in pumps.* (Specification filed 24 January 1902.)

No. 567 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

- No. 20 of 1889.—The Honourable Erastus Wiman. *Improvements in apparatus for crushing or pulverizing ores and other substances.* (From 7 February 1902 to 7 February 1903.)
- No. 93 of 1889.—Charles Joseph Van Depoelo. *Improvements in and relating to a system of suspended bare wires, travelling connections between the said wires and the motor and switches, etc., in and for electric railways.* (From 28 May 1902 to 28 May 1903.)
- No. 318 of 1889.—Leopold Cassella and Company. *Production of new red colouring matters.* (From 16 April 1902 to 16 April 1903.)
- No. 306 of 1892.—Rudolf Diesel. *A process for producing motive work from the combustion of fuel.* (From 19 April 1902 to 19 April 1903.)
- No. 311 of 1892.—William Richard Sumption Jones. *Improvements in central buffers for railway and other vehicles.* (From 20 April 1902 to 20 April 1903.)
- No. 212 of 1893.—James Watson. *Improvements in baling presses.* (From 2 March 1902 to 2 March 1903.)
- No. 242 of 1893.—Arthur Octavius Wright. *Improvements in the manufacture of metal laths for use in the formation of ceilings, roofs, partitions and other such purposes.* (From 7 March 1902 to 7 March 1903.)
- No. 243 of 1893.—Arthur Octavius Wright. *Improvements in laths and sheets for forming ceilings, floors, partitions and other such like purposes and in the machinery for manufacturing the same.* (From 7 March 1902 to 7 March 1903.)
- No. 300 of 1893.—Giacomo Durio and Secondo Durio. *Improvements in and relating to tanning hides and skins and to apparatus therefor.* (From 2 February 1902 to 2 February 1903.)
- No. 88 of 1894.—Alfred Dieudonne Estienne. *Improvements in machines for decorating ramie and other plants.* (From 27 April 1902 to 27 April 1903.)
- No. 306 of 1894.—Victor Jetley and Gustave Jetley. *An improved structure for forming fences, partitions, bridges, street and road paving, flooring, skylights, protecting windows and doors and for other purposes.* (From 22 March 1902 to 22 March 1903.)
- No. 302 of 1895.—Robert Henry Cave. *Improvements in the process of indigo manufacture.* (From 27 February 1902 to 27 February 1903.)
- No. 387 of 1896.—Robert Henry Cave. *Improvements in the process of indigo manufacture.* (From 1 February 1902 to 1 February 1903.)
- No. 53 of 1897.—Charles James Grist. *Improvements in the manufacture of water-proofing coating compositions for wearing apparel, covers, engine and other packings, acid tank linings and for other uses.* (From 6 September 1902 to 6 September 1903.)
- No. 54 of 1897.—Charles James Grist. *Improvements in the manufacture of insulating compositions for electrical purposes.* (From 6 September 1902 to 6 September 1903.)

Thomas Halliday. *Improvements in means or apparatus for the production, storing and application of acetylene gas.* (6 September 1902 to 6 September 1903.)

No. 568 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the under-mentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 144 of 1891.—James Edward Platt and Joseph Wardle. *Improvements in machinery or apparatus for fixing or securing fasteners by means of which the card clothing is secured to the flats of carding engines for carding cotton and other fibrous materials.* (Specification filed 7 October 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (g) After the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount retransferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January, 1902.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS				4½ PER CENT. LOANS		GRAND TOTAL.			
	3½ PER CENT. OF 1866-97.	OF 1842-43.	OF 1854-55.	OF 1885.	OF 1879.	OF 1893-94.	OF 1900-1.	TOTAL.	OF 1931-33.	OF 1835-36.	OF 1842-43.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1865.		Transfer of 1879.	Of 1879.	Transfer of 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.
Balance of 15th January, 1902	1,58,09,400	2,27,34,400	12,04,51,300	3,05,86,100	1,30,94,000	1,100	9,94,900	18,78,64,800	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,460	29,100	24,500	20,37,85,400
4½— Amount of transferred to London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 31st January, 1902	...	...	3,500	10,00,000	...	...	...	10,03,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,03,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 15th January, 1902	...	1,100	2,100	...	100	...	6,000	9,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January, 1902	...	...	72,000	12,000	2,500	...	...	86,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance on 31st January, 1902	1,58,09,400	2,27,35,500	12,05,31,900	3,15,98,100	1,30,95,600	1,100	10,00,900	18,82,64,100	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,570	29,100	24,500	20,48,85,400
Balance— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	78,500	5,01,300	73,000	49,700	...	4,000	7,16,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,95,000
Balance on 31st January, 1902	1,58,09,400	2,26,57,000	11,99,40,600	3,15,25,100	1,30,45,900	1,100	9,95,300	18,81,67,600	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,830	29,100	24,500	20,48,85,400

Note.—From 6th June, 1867, to 30th Nov., 1901, enfaced from India 11,035 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,306 lakhs
 " 1st Dec., 1901, " 15th Dec., " ditto 3 "
 " 16th " " 31st " ditto 2 "
 " 1st Jan., 1902, " 15th Jan., 1902, ditto 16 "
 " 16th " " 31st " ditto 11 "
 11,066 lakhs.
 19,382 "

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1902.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Balance against India 604 lakhs.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th February, 1902.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	86,74,451	0 0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	75,84,951	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office 60,09,246 3 6	1,49,67,202	1 7	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,52,25,287	10 9
Public Deposits at Branches 89,57,955 14 1			Accounts of Credit on Govern- ment and other authorised Securities	1,77,65,042	1 9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	7,34,49,383	8 7	Bills discounted and purchased	2,01,11,098	14 9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,71,942	1 0	Balances with other Banks	9,40,194	11 7
Sundries	13,61,019	13 11	Bullion . . . . .	.....
			Dead Stock	15,99,538	7 2
			Stamps	11,955	4 11
			Sundries	9,89,239	3 4
				8,89,07,758	6 3
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 1,25,54,841 1 3	3,21,41,789	2 10
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 1,95,86,948 1 7		
RUPES	12,10,49,547	9 1	RUPES	12,10,49,547	9 1

* Includes Sovs. and † Sovs., value R 2,05,020 0 0
 † Do. do. do. „ 1,08,490 0 0
 R 3,13,510 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL, E. J. BIRCH, W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
 Calcutta, the 6th February, 1902. Chief Accountant. Secretary and Treasurer.
 Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
 Percentage 35'69.

NOTICE.

“The office of the Board of Examiners will be removed from No. 17, Elysium Row, to No. 26, Mangoe Lane (late Agra Bank Building) from 1st January, 1902.”

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.

5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
 Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

Calcutta, the 4th February, 1902.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January, 1902.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,49,80,000	10,36,08,820	11,85,88,820	3,60,11,397	1,80,85,999	...	...	5,40,97,396
Allanabad	...	11,76,43,405	1,76,43,405	2,29,19,034	16,49,100	...	...	2,45,68,134
Lahore	...	2,07,64,990	2,07,64,990	63,94,107	21,49,148	...	...	85,43,255
Bombay	86,46,065	6,56,56,935	7,43,13,000	84,71,354	3,10,28,395	...	...	4,00,99,749
Karachi	...	74,32,350	74,32,350	12,91,580	23,02,335	...	...	35,93,915
Madras	23,09,580	2,81,09,310	3,04,18,890	1,21,87,058	49,81,282	...	...	1,71,68,340
Calicut	...	11,73,420	11,73,420	5,88,785	20,205	...	...	6,09,050
Rangoon	...	89,51,875	89,51,875	2,70,53,675	32,53,350	...	...	3,03,07,025
	2,59,35,645	25,33,51,165	27,92,86,810					
<i>Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue</i>			<i>Nil</i>					
TOTAL R			27,92,86,810	11,55,16,990	6,40,69,874	...	...	17,95,86,864
<i>Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another</i>								3,00,000
								NET TOTAL R 17,92,86,864
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs 10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,945
								GRAND TOTAL 27,92,86,810

A. F. COX,

*Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.*THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 29th January, 1902.

No. 1163.—Under the provisions of articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, Munshi Ahmad Khan, Officiating Tahsildar of the 5th grade and Tahsildar of Hindubagh, was granted privilege leave for 15 days, with effect from 10th to 24th November, 1901.

No. 1164.—During the absence of Munshi Ahmad Khan on leave, Lala Des Raj, Naib Tahsildar of the Hindubagh Tahsil, was appointed to hold charge of the Hindubagh Tahsil in addition to his own duties.

By Order,

A. MCCONAGHEY, Captain,
First Assistant.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 29th January, 1902.

No. 424-G.—178.—With reference to Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 286-I and 287-I, dated the 23rd January, 1884, as amended by Foreign Department Notification No. 1692-I. A., dated the 30th April, 1901, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is pleased to appoint Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., I.S.C., to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Mr. R. C. H. M. King, I.C.S., with effect from the 28th January 1902.

By Order,

R. M. KING,

*First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.*THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF
AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 29th January, 1902.

No. 117—17A-III.—Under the provisions of section 10, Part I of the Plague Regulations, issued under this Office Notification No. 746, dated the 26th June, 1901, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the Deputy Magistrate of Kekri to be a Health Officer within the limits of the Kekri Municipality.

By Order,

R. M. KING,

*First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Rajputana,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.*

TREASURE TROVE

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Indian Treasure Trove Act VI, 1878, that on the 22nd September, 1901, a treasure consisting of undermentioned articles valued at **₹42**, was found in a pit in the earth in a path poramboke, Pymash No 46, near Dombaseri tank in Dombaseri village, Dombaseri Sub-Division, Bodiarayakanur Zemindari, Beriya-kulam Taluq, Madura District :—

*List of Property.*57 tolas of silver valued at **₹42**.

All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by Agent before the Collector of Madura in his office at 11 A.M. on the 21st July, 1902, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

A. G. CARDEW.

Collector.

MADURA :

26th January 1902.

**THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER AJMER-MERWARA,
IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 28th January, 1902.

No. 295S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, it is hereby notified, by authority of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, that the following gentlemen were elected members of the Ajmer Municipal Committee at the election held on the 14th December 1901, their term of office commencing on the 1st April 1902 :—

City Ward.

- (1) Seth Guman Mal Lodha.
- (2) Seth Nemi Chand.
- (3) Seth Radha Kishen.
- (4) Khan Bahadur Shekh Elahi Buksh.
- (5) Munshi Debi Parshad.
- (6) Mr. Har Bilas Sarda.
- (7) Munshi Mahomed Allanurkhan.
- (8) Munshi Mithan Lal, Vakil.
- (9) Hafiz Gulam Mahomed.

Kaisarganj Ward.

- (10) Mr. Abdul Karim Khan, Barrister-at-Law.
- (11) Mr. Banshi Dhar Sharma, Vakil.

Suburban Ward.

- (12) Mr. E. F. Harris.
- (13) Mr. J. Collins.
- (14) Mr. Fatch Chand Mehta, Barrister-at-Law.

Railway Ward.

- (15) Mr. F. Goodwin.
- (16) Mr. J. M. Mushet.
- (17) Pandit Chandrika Parshad.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,

*Officiating Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, in the
Public Works Department, Ajmer-Merwara.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th February, 1902.

No. 232-Ap.—Mr. Dinsha Jijibhai Chhapgar, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, with effect from the 5th January, 1902.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. Erachsha Kavasji Karanjavala, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade ;

Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade ;

Mr. Pestanji Hormasji Gimi, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade.

The 6th February, 1902.

No. 256-Ap.—Lala Khushi Ram, Deputy Postmaster, Lahore, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd January, 1902.

Mr. W. Rehill is appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster, Lahore, during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Khushi Ram, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY**NOTIFICATION.***Calcutta, Sealdah, the 28th January, 1902.*

No. 1.—Lieutenant E. N. Manley, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted leave of absence for two months with effect from 1st February, 1902, under para. 557, Chapter V., P. W. D. Code, Volume I, and article 739 (f), Army Regulations, Volume I, Part I.

H. P. BURT,
Officiating Manager.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.***Calcutta, the 6th February, 1902.*

No. 42.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of January 1902.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Dera Ismail Khan City	Punjab	16th January	Opened.
Etaiyapuram	Madras	19th "	Ditto.
Inywa (Burma)	Burma	13th November	Ditto.
Madras Nungumbankum	Madras	27th January	Ditto.
Manantoddy	Madras	14th "	Ditto.
Narasinganpetai	Madras	20th "	Ditto.
Pubbi	Punjab	24th "	Ditto.
Surada	Madras	12th "	Ditto.
Zam (Field Office)*	Punjab	10th "	Ditto.
<p><i>Note.</i>—The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :— "Maharaj-Ranbirganj-Bazar" instead of "Maharajganj (Kashmir)."</p>			
<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Bulgai	Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway	6th January,	Opened.
Daudpur	Bengal and North-Western Railway	1st "	Ditto.
Dikom	Dibru-Sadiya Railway	6th "	Ditto.
Goalundo Junction	Eastern Bengal State Railway	13th "	Closed.
Kantapukur Grain Depôt	Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railway	20th "	Opened.
Kokilamukh	Jorhat Railway	6th "	Ditto.
Lallaguda	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway.	21st "	Ditto.
Sahadai Buzurg	Bengal and North-Western Railway	1st "	Ditto.
Zardalu	North-Western Railway	25th "	Ditto.

* Opened in connection with the Mahsud-Waziri Blockade operations.

Note.—The following alterations in the names of Railway Telegraph Offices are notified :—
On the Dibru-Sadiya Railway.
"Ledo D. S." instead of "Tikak D. S."

M. J. BRIND,
Director, Traffic Branch.

ODDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.***Lucknow, the 6th February, 1902.*

No. 1.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for forty-two days and special leave in continuation thereof for four months and seventeen days, with effect from 6th February, 1902, under Articles 264-A and 348 of the Civil Service Regulations.

J. MANSON,
Offg. Manager, O. and R. Railway.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 31st January, 1902.

No. 176.—Captain H. L. Crosthwait, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 27th January, 1902, prior to his proceeding to join the Chatham Course, the following temporary promotion is made with effect from the 28th January, 1902 :—

Lieutenant C. P. Gunter, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

ST. G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

The 7th February, 1902

No. 177.—The following candidates are appointed Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st February, 1902 :—

Ernest Alexander Meyer.
George Archer.

F. B. LONGE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, 3rd February, 1902.

No. 27.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, new cavalry parade ground at Nowshera, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar	Nowshera	Nowshera	221 45	Land on the south of the present Cantonment Boundary.	<p><i>North.</i></p> <p>Cantonment boundary pillar 6, 7, 8 and 9.</p> <p><i>East.</i></p> <p>Dry nullah and hills.</p> <p><i>West.</i></p> <p>Hills and broken ground.</p> <p><i>South.</i></p> <p>Nullah and hilly ground.</p>	Office of Commanding Royal Engineer, Peshawar Sub-District.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act ; the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

G. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Agent, Govr.-Genl. and Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province, Public Works Department.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 30th January, 1902.

No. 27.—Wazirzada Mahomed Akram Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, assumed charge of the duties of Treasury Officer, Dera Ismail Khan, on the afternoon of the 21st January, 1902, relieving Ahmad Yar Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner:

By Order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province

No. 28.—With reference to Punjab Government, Home Department, Gazette Notification No. 2, dated the 2nd January, 1902, the services of the undermentioned members of the Punjab Provincial Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government, with effect from the dates mentioned against their respective names:—

Bakhshi Gazanfar Ali, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 8th January, 1902 (afternoon).

Ahmad Yar Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 21st January 1902 (afternoon).

POWERS.

The 21st January, 1902.

No. 29.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Wazirzada Mahomed Akram Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class, with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Dera Ismail Khan.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Wazirzada Mahomed Akram Khan shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Regulation to be a Munsif.

No. 30.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Wazirzada Mahomed Akram Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Dera Ismail Khan District.

The 30th January, 1902.

No. 31.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections 3 and 4 of section 6 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint, and hereby appoints, Captain J. F. Whyte, I.S.C., Political Assistant, to be an Assistant Collector of the 1st grade within the limits of the Hazara District.

The 25th January, 1902.

No. 34.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation No. VII of 1901, Lala Amir Chand, Arora, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class, with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Peshawar.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lala Amir Chand, Arora, shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Regulation to be a Munsif.

No. 35.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Lala Amir Chand, Arora, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Peshawar District, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (b), 21 and 36.

This Notification supersedes all previous Notifications concerning the powers of the abovesaid officer under the Income Tax Act, and it will remain in force until he ceases to be a 1st class Magistrate or until it is expressly cancelled.

No. 33.—Lala Amir Chand, Arora, Extra Assistant Commissioner, from the Bannu to the Peshawar District where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 25th January, 1902.

By Order,

A. H. GRANT,

*Secretary to Agent, Govr -Genl. and Chief Commissioners
N.-W. F. Province.*

The 31st January, 1902.

No. 32.—At the request of the Municipal Committee of Abbottabad in the Hazara district, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to specially extend to the Municipality of Abbottabad sections 137 and 137 A of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891.

The 1st February 1902.

No. 36.—Mr. F. T. Dixon, Assistant Commissioner, relinquished charge of his duties as Officiating District Judge, Hazara, on the afternoon of the 23rd January, 1902, on reversion to the Punjab.

By Order,

R. I. R. GLANCY,

*Asst. Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.*

The 4th February, 1902.

No. 37.—On being transferred to the North-West Frontier Province, Mr. D. de S. Bray, Assistant Commissioner, is placed in charge of the Thal Sub-Division of the Kohat District, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th January, 1902, on which date he assumed charge of his duties, *vice* Mr. P. J. G. Pison, Assistant Commissioner, transferred.

By order,

R. I. R. GLANCY,

*for Secretary to the Agent, Governor General, and
Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.*

POWERS.

The 25th January, 1902.

No. 38.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. D. de S. Bray, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Kohat District.

No. 39.—Under the powers conferred by section 13 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. D. de S. Bray, Assistant Commissioner, and a Magistrate of the 1st class, is placed in charge of the Thal Sub-Division of the Kohat District, *vice* Mr. P. J. G. Pison.

No. 40.—Mr. D. de S. Bray, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Thal Sub-Division of the Kohat District, is invested with the power to try summarily the offences specified in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

No. 41.—Under the powers conferred by section 54 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation No. VII of 1901, Mr. D. de S. Bray, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Thal Sub-Division, is appointed a Subordinate Judge, and under the provisions of section 56 (1) of the said Regulation is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class (as defined in Punjab Government Notification, No. 703-S., dated 15th October 1884), with respect to cases generally within the limits of

the Thal Sub-Division of the Kohat District, which the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 57 (1) of the said Regulation, is pleased to define as the local limits of the Subordinate Judgeship of the Thal Sub-Division.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr. D. de S. Bray shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Subordinate Judge.

No. 42.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. D. de S. Bray, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Thal Sub-Division of the Kohat District, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (b), 31 and 36. This Notification will remain in force until the abovenamed officer ceases to be a 1st class Magistrate, or to hold charge of the Sub-Division, or until it is expressly cancelled.

By Order.

R. I. R. GLANCY,

for Secretary to Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 30th January, 1902.

No. 181-M. J.—On his transfer from the Central Provinces to the North-West Frontier Province, 2nd grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Harnam Das, of the Imperial Establishment, reported his arrival on the forenoon of 25th January, 1902, and was attached to the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar, on general duty there from the forenoon of the same date.

W. A. SYKES, Major, I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. Frontier Province.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mrs. Mary McPhail, 4 Jaun Bazar Street, Calcutta.	The Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.	On 9th December, 1901.	The District Judge, 24-Parganahs, Alipore, on 19th December, 1901.	No Will. No application.
Mr. D. Beanland, of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Bareilly.	Ditto . . .	On 10th December, 1901.	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
Mr. E. L. Pinheiro, Guard, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	Not known . . .	On 26th August, 1901.	The District Judge, Moradabad, on 19th December, 1901.	Ditto.
Mr. Frank Ross.	The Civil Hospital, Allahabad.	On 19th August, 1901.	The District Judge, Allahabad, on 14th January, 1902.	Ditto.
Mr. George Targett, Bailiff, Court of the District Judge, Amherst.	Pallavaram, Madras.	On 19th November, 1901.	The District Judge, Amherst, on 6th January, 1902.	Will left. Probate granted to Rose Targett, widow of the deceased.
Mr. Berton, Cawnpore.	Cawnpore . . .	On 20th September, 1901.	The District Judge, Cawnpore, on 11th January, 1902.	No Will. No application.
Mr. Bell, Military Assistant Surgeon at Ballia.	Ballia . . .	On 12th August, 1901.	The District Judge, Ghazipur, on 2nd January, 1902.	Ditto.

HENRY T. HYDE,

Administrator General of Bengal.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs* 2-8 ; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs* 5 ; per pound tin, *Rs* 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates : per four-ounce tin, *Rs* 3 ; per eight ounce tin, *Rs* 6 ; per pound tin, *Rs* 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin,	<i>Rs</i> 17, or, post-free, <i>Rs</i> 17-12.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	<i>Rs</i> 8-8, " <i>Rs</i> 9.
$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	<i>Rs</i> 4-4, " <i>Rs</i> 4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
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Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.

E. Seymour Hale, Esqr., Fort, Bombay and Calcutta.

Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.

Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*

Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-I-Am Press, Lahore.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.

Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London.

Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London.

Mr. B. Alfred Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.

Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London, are also Agents for the sale of the Indian Army List.

Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.

Mr. Karl Hiersemann }

Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, N. W. Carlstrasse, 11.

Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.

Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Oxford.

Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

* Agent for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Applications for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for November, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

External Land Trade of British India—Accounts for September, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Papers relating to the proposed Establishment of a Central Bank in India. Fcap. Boards. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Administration Report of the Mint at Bombay and Calcutta for 1900-901. Fcap. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Government of India, Foreign Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. 12a. or 1s. (2a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mountain Warfare, Extracts from, in Gurmukhi. Super-Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 3a. or 3d. (1a.)

The monthly and half-yearly Indian Army List for January, 1902. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2 or 2s. 3d. (4a.)

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1900. F'cap. Stiff cover. 12a. or 1s. (3a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 31st December, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3s. (4a.)

Classified List (Public Works Department), Subordinate Establishment. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 4d. (1a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s. (7a.)

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to the 1st July, 1899, and with foot-notes brought down to 1st April, 1901. R2-8 or 3s. 9d. (6a.)

The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Act IX of 1872), as modified up to the 1st September, 1899 (with foot-notes brought down to 30th June, 1901). R1-4 or 1s. 9d. (2a.)

The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (Act XI of 1878), as modified up to the 1st December, 1896 (with foot-notes brought down to the 15th May, 1901). 5a. 6p. or 6d. (1a. 6p.)

The Indian Factories Act, 1881. As modified up to the 1st April, 1891 (with foot-notes brought down to 1st July, 1901). 5a. 6p. or 6d. (1a. 6p.)

The Prisons Act, 1894 (Act IX of 1894), as amended by the Burma Laws Act, 1898 (XIII of 1898). 7a. 6p. or 9d. (1a.)

Effect of Legislation for 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes, 1901. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. I. Cloth bound. R12 or 18s. (10a.)

Ditto ditto ditto. Quarter bound. R13 or 19s. 6d. (10a.)

Ditto ditto Vol. II. Cloth bound. R12 or 18s. (10a.)

Ditto ditto ditto. Quarter bound. R13 or 19s. 6d. (10a.)

Act IX of 1901. An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War. 1a. or 1d. (1a.)

Act X of 1901. An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870. 1a. 3p. or 1d. (1a.)

Act XI of 1901. An Act to facilitate the citation of certain Enactments and to amend and repeal certain obsolete Enactments.

Regulation III of 1901. A Regulation further to provide for the suppression of crime in certain frontier districts. 7a. 6p. or 9d. (1a. 6p.)

Regulation IV of 1901. A Regulation to make better provision for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain frontier tracts. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Regulation V of 1901. A Regulation further to amend the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899. 1a. 9p. or 2d. (1a.)

Regulation VI of 1901. A Regulation to repeal so much as is unrepealed of the Punjab Frontier Regulation, 1872, and of the Hazara Settlement Rules. 1a. or 1d. (1a.)

Regulation VII of 1901. A Regulation to alter certain of the laws in force in the North-West Frontier Province, to declare that certain Enactments are in force therein, and to bar the application of certain others hereto. 11a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

LIST OF TRANSLATIONS AND TRANSLITERATIONS OF ACTS PUBLISHED FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1901.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to 1st July, 1899. In Urdu. R1-5 or 1s. 11d. (5a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. R1-5 (5a.)

The Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885 (Act XVI of 1885), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Act VI of 1901 (the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901). In Urdu. 5a. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 5a. (1a.)

The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (Act I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 2a. (1a.)

Act IX of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

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Rules under the Arms Act. Corrected to 1st May, 1901. F'cap. Stitched. 6a. or 6d. (2a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1901. F'cap. Cloth. 14a. or 1s. 3d. (6a.)

Elementary Mathematics (especially edited for Foresters). By A. P. GRENFELL, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s. (8a.)

The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad. By Dr. J. BURGESS (Archæological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, Vol. XXIV). Super-Royal. Cloth. R21 or 31s. 6d. (R1-2a.)

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List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

A Report on a Tour of Exploration of the Antiquities in the Tarai, Nepal, the Region of Kapilavastu during February and March, 1899 (illustrated by 32 plates). By Babu Purno Chandra Mukerji with a prefatory Note by Mr. Vincent A. Smith, B.A. (Archæological Survey of India, No. XXVI, Part I of the Imperial Series). Super-Royal 4to. Paper cover. R6-8a. or 9s. 9d. (6a.)

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

Report of the Central Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1900, with complete accounts and proceedings, including the Reports of the Provincial Committees. F'cap. Board. R3-8a. or 5s. 3d. (10a.)

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Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muskat Political Agency for 1900-1901. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. 3s. or 3d. (1a.)

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Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and Coasting Trade in the year ending 31st March, 1901. Annual Statement for 1900-1901. 35th issue. Volume I. Super-Royal. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (12a.)

Ditto Volume II. Super-Royal. Board. R2 or 3s. (7a.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1900-1901 and the four preceding years. 13th issue. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (6a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 8th issue, 1901. F'cap. Boards. R4 or 6s. (12a.)

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Report on the General Production in India in the ten years 1891 to 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. 2s. or 2d. (1a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. Vols. I. and II. R3 or 4s. 6d. (13a.) each volume.

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History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards. R5 or 7s. 6d. (12a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VII (Dress). Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12s. or 1s. 3d. (4a.)

Military Works Classified List and Distribution Return. Corrected to 30th June, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4s. or 5d. (1a.)

The Monthly Indian Army List for September to December, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8s. or 2s. 3d. (4a.) each.

Treatise on Military Carriages—Indian Supplement, 1901. By Major C. T. Bell, R.A. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R7-8s. or 11s. 3d. (71.)

Mountain Warfare—Extracts from, in Urdu and Hindi. Super-Royal 10mo. Paper cover. 3s. or 3d. (1a.) each.

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army (Provisional issue), 1901. In Urdu. 5s. or 5d. (1a. 6p.)

Ditto ditto. In Hindi. 5s. or 5d. (1a. 6p.)

Ditto ditto. In Gurmukhi. 6s. 9p. or 7d. (1a. 6p.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX (Volunteers), 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Army Regulations, India (Regulations and Orders for the Army in India), Vol. II, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. Part A. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.) Part B. 12s. or 1s. 2d. (4a.) Complete R1-12s. or 2s. 8d. (8a.)

Signalling—Appendix to the Authorised Signalling Instructions as applicable to India. In Urdu, 1901. Royal 10mo. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

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Administration Report on the Railways in India for the calendar year 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 3s. (9a.)

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3s. (4a.)

Public Works Department Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4s. or 5d. (1a.)

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st TO 31st JANUARY 1902.

Monthly Weather Review of India for September 1901. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Rs 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901.

Monthly Weather Review of India, from March to August 1901. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Rs 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review for 1900 By John Eliot (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Rs 1.

Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1900-1901. By John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover.

Report on the Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories for 1900-1901. By C. Michie Smith. Quarto. Paper cover.

Report on the Condition of the Colaba Observatory for the year ended 31st March 1901. By N. A. F. Moss. Quarto. Paper cover.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 069339 of the 3½ per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) originally standing in the name of Hari Dass Sreemani and last endorsed to Annakali Daby, the proprietrix, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietrix.

Name of the Advertiser—ANNAKALI DABY.

Residence—Care of Babu Hira Lall Chuckerbutty, Thakurbati Lane,
Bullasopore, Serampore Post Office, District Hooghly.



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902.

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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67,
AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 31st January, 1902.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Sir E. F.G. Law, K.C.M.G.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Wingate, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Rám Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyid Husain Bilgrami.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Ashton.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Hardy, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Turner.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RAMESHWARA SINGH BAHADUR of DARBHANGA took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

INDIAN STEAM-SHIPS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884.

INDIAN TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to apply the provisions of the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, to certain Tramway Companies.

ADMINISTRATORS GENERAL AND OFFICIAL TRUSTEES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Law relating to Administrators General and Official Trustees. He said:— "I propose, with Your Excellency's permission, to add a few remarks to supplement the statement which I made when introducing this Bill at the meeting of the 20th December. On that occasion I confined myself to a very brief explanation, the objects and reasons underlying the measure being, as I then thought, well understood and appreciated. Some of the representations, however, which have been made to the Select Committee, and which have also been the subject of discussion in the public press, have shown that it is desirable to explain more fully the grounds on which the Government of India have acted in the matter, and I proceed to do so.

"The combination of the offices of Administrator General and Official Trustee has almost from the first been contemplated as suitable by the Statute-law, an express provision on the subject having been included in Act VIII of 1855, reproduced in Act XXIV of 1867 and again reproduced in Act II of 1874, the enactment now in force. So far as the nature of the duties appertaining to those offices is concerned, there would seem to be everything in favour of the combination and nothing against it, the only question remaining being as to its practical feasibility. The Finance Committee of 1887 not only came to the conclusion that it was feasible, but went further by submitting the larger proposal that a central Government office should be maintained to manage the estates of insolvents and intestates, estates in litigation and estates under trusts, two officers being appointed, one to assist the other and both to be remunerated by the Government, the balance of the commission and fees leviable and levied under the law being retained by the Government. In other words, the Finance Committee suggested the amalgamation of all four offices of Administrator General, Official Trustee, Official Assignee and Official Receiver under two officers, the one to be the Deputy and Assistant of the other.

"In 1897 the Government of India referred the whole question of amalgamation (along with certain others to which I need not now advert) to a strong Committee, on which the High Court and the Bar were represented by the present Chief Justice of Bengal, as President, and by Sir Griffith Evans and Mr. Dunne, then Standing Counsel, as members, the remaining three members being the Home Secretary and the Deputy Secretaries in the Finance and Legislative Departments. The relevant parts of the Committee's report of the 29th April, 1898, which was submitted in response to this reference, I will now read to the Council.

"The Committee', it was said, 'have carefully considered the proposal for the amalgamation of the four offices, with the result that they doubt whether it would be possible to combine the control of all four in one person. The office of Official Assignee in particular is a special one which has little in common with any of the others, while it is essential that it should be filled by a lawyer who has made a special study and practice of the intricate law of bankruptcy. Moreover, one officer alone could clearly not undertake the duties of the four offices; and, in the case of the Official Assigneeship, there is this objection to the alternative proposal to allot the duties of the appointment to a Deputy working under the supervision of a Chief, that the Deputy, if a proper appointment were made, would be a specialist and, consequently, more capable of supervising his particular branch than the Chief himself.

“The Office of Assigneeship might, however, in the opinion of the Committee, be combined with the Official Receivership, and this combination would be the more appropriate because both offices are directly connected with the High Court and with proceedings pending on the Original Side of that Court. The Official Assignee is appointed by the Chief Justice under section 14 of the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848 (11 & 12 Vict., c. 21), while the existence of the Official Receiver is entirely dependent upon the orders of the High Court, which purport to be passed in pursuance of section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882).

“Both the Administrator General and the Official Trustee of Bengal are appointed by the Government under the Administrator General's Act, 1874 (II of 1874), and the Official Trustees Act, 1864 (XVII of 1864), respectively, and there seems to be no reason why the same person should not hold both appointments. That there would be no legal objection to such an amalgamation is clear from the fact that the first proviso to section 9 of the Act of 1874 expressly contemplates it.

“The holder of the appointment (of Administrator General and Official Trustee) ought, in the opinion of the Committee, to be a barrister, and he should be debarred from general practice and from undertaking, otherwise than in his official capacity, any executorship or trusteeship. The mere fact of his being a Government servant in receipt of a fixed salary from the Treasury would materially alter his position and enable the Government to exercise such supervision over him as it might think fit. It would not be in his interest either to keep, or to refrain from keeping an estate in the Administration Department of the office rather than in the other branch, and one of the grounds of complaint which has been suggested, would then probably disappear. But, in order to place him still more under control, the Committee would recommend that power be taken for the High Court, similar to that conferred by section 1 (4) of the Judicial Trustees Act, 1896 (59 & 60 Vict., c. 35), either on request or without request, to give such general or special directions in regard to any administration or trust as might to it seem right and proper.

“The Government would be credited with all the receipts, and it would, *per contra*, bear all the charges, accepting, of course, the entire responsibility connected with the administration of estates through its officers, and probably safeguarding the interests of the public by requiring such security as is now furnished by the Administrator General.

“The Committee have further considered the question whether section 56 of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, ought to be repealed or maintained, and their conclusion is that it ought to be repealed as soon as vested interests admit. The Committee believe that, if the action of the Administrator General is brought under some sort of supervision and control, such as is contemplated by this report, there is but little danger of the public preferring private agency-houses to official administration. If, on the other hand, official administration is unsatisfactory and nothing is done to improve it, they think that the public ought not to be precluded from employing private agency.’

“These views appeared to be in themselves well-considered, reasonable and sound; they were endorsed both by the Government of Bengal and by the Calcutta High Court; and, emanating as they did from such high authority and with such support, neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State felt any hesitation in accepting them and deciding that they should be acted upon as soon as the occasion presented itself. Meantime, however, we had grave reasons for believing that, quite apart from the question whether the office of Administrator General should be filled by a salaried officer of the Government or by a practically independent official, the public were not fully satisfied with the manner in which the office was being actually administered. The Government determined, therefore, to appoint a Committee, presided over by a Judge of the Calcutta High Court and including the Comptroller General and an experienced Divisional Commissioner to advise on matters connected with finance and the management of estates in the mufassil. The late Mr. Broughton had, in answer to certain inquiries made of him, maintained that his system of administration and management was perfectly sound and complete, and had frankly asked for an inspection of his office. Mr. Justice Sale's Committee was requested to accept this invitation and to report the result. In due course they submitted the following recommendations to the Government:—

- “(1) that the remuneration of the Administrator General by commission should be abolished and that he should be remunerated by salary, carrying with it a pension;
- “(2) that the Administrator General should have a Deputy, also remunerated by salary;

"(3) that the Government should accept responsibility for mistakes and errors in the future administration of estates by the Administrator General;

"(4) that the office-establishment should be strengthened and the work re-arranged; and

"(5) that the repeal of section 56 of Act II of 1874 should be accompanied by proper provision being made for the exercise of control over non-official administrators, especially as regards the charging of commission and the keeping and auditing of accounts.

"These recommendations were supported by facts which supplied full confirmation of the view that a change in the method of administration was demanded in the public interests; and, as to the sequel, I need add only this, that the late Mr. Broughton tendered his resignation with effect from the 1st of January. From what I have now stated, it will, I sincerely trust, be manifest that the Government of India, have from first to last, acted on the best advice at their command and with due regard to the interests of the public.

"I hope, My Lord, to move at the next meeting of the Council that the Report of the Select Committee, which I have had the honour to present to-day, be taken into consideration, and that the Bill, which, it will be seen, has been materially simplified and revised by the Committee, be passed."

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH said:—"My Hon'ble Colleague has given the history of the Bill now reported. I ask leave to add a few words on the legal effect of the Bill, on the alterations made in Committee, and on some of the objections which have been taken to the measure out of doors.

"The Select Committee has accepted the proposal to make further provision for combining the offices of Administrator General and Official Trustee. It has been contended that the work of the two offices is more than one man can undertake; but we are not in fact proposing that one man should do the work of two; the Bill makes provision for the appointment of a Deputy. Government has accepted amendments, the effect of which will be that the Administrator General will always be a barrister, while the Deputy may be either a barrister or solicitor. It was suggested that the higher appointment should also be open to solicitors, but the Committee came to the conclusion that, if the head of the office possesses the higher qualification, his opinion will be more readily accepted when legal questions arise in the course of administration. It must be admitted that the interests of the Bar are to some extent affected by the Bill. An officiating appointment now reserved for barristers will be open to another branch of the Profession; and the position of Administrator General, though we are perhaps making it more secure, will not be so lucrative as it has been in the past. I regret that the Bill should have this incidental effect, but in framing a measure of this kind we have to consider, first and chiefly, the interest of the public.

"In a letter addressed to the Government of India by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, objection is taken to the proposed combination of offices, apparently on the ground that the two officers in question are appointed by different authorities. 'Official Trustees', so the letter runs, 'are appointed by the Chief Justices of Bengal, Madras and Bombay'. The gentleman who supplied this statement to the Chamber must, I think, have used a copy of Act XVII of 1864, without inquiring whether the law had undergone any change in the ensuing 38 years. The appointment of Official Trustees is vested in Government, and this has been the law since 1890.

"Clause 3 of the Bill contains the necessary provisions for making the Administrator General a salaried officer of Government. It is now a principle, very generally accepted, that where a Government office is paid by commission or fees for services rendered, the heads of the office should be remunerated by salary, and the profits (if any) should be taken by Government. Where this is not the case, the office becomes an independent concern, and defects in its procedure are not easily corrected. When, for example, the public began to complain of delays and abuses in the office of the Administrator General of Bengal, we could only refer to the Administrator General himself, until at last the complaints became so serious as to demand a formal inquiry.

"In drafting clause 3, certain general words were used to make it clear that Government on taking over the office will be entitled to all profits, and will meet all liabilities. These general words were interpreted in some quarters as indicating a design on the part of Government to alter fundamentally the present methods of administration, and to appropriate, in some unexplained manner, the estates of deceased persons. Thus, in a letter addressed to Government by the Calcutta Trades Association, it is suggested that 'the scheme and main object of the Bill is to legalise what otherwise would amount to a breach of trust; and thereby to afford an additional source of revenue to Government'. I do not quite grasp the meaning of this, nor am I aware of anything in the declarations or the conduct of this Government which justifies these apprehensions and suspicions. But, as our clause was misunderstood, the Select Committee has taken it to pieces, leaving out any words which might be construed as going beyond the purpose of the Bill, and inserting new provisions which ought to make the position clear. We do not propose to make any subversive change in present methods; the Bill, when it becomes an Act, will be read together with the principal Act. As stated in the Report, accounts will be kept and estates managed as heretofore; decrees and orders of the Courts will operate as they do now. That is the intention of Government; if the Bill as amended does not express that intention, there is still time to consider any suggestion for its improvement.

"Before leaving clause 3, I must deal with an objection which is urged in the letter of the Chamber of Commerce. It is there argued that 'the constitution of the office both of Administrator General and Official Trustee is that of a corporation sole'; and that the effect of the Bill is 'to extinguish the offices in question, and to repeal the material provisions of the existing Acts'. On this I would remark, in the first place, that, when the Legislature creates a corporation, express words are usually employed for the purpose; and in this connexion I may refer, by way of illustration, to the Act of Parliament, 39 & 40 Vict., c. 18, by which the Solicitor to the Treasury was made a corporation sole. The office of Administrator General was constituted by Act VII of 1840, amended and re-enacted by Act VIII of 1855, then by Act XXIV of 1867, and finally by Act II of 1874, which is now in force. In these Acts there are no express words of incorporation; but it may be admitted that on some important points a corporate character has been given to this office. Under section 29 of the principal Act, letters of administration are granted to the Administrator General by his name of office; under section 33, estates and interests vested in the Administrator General are divested when he vacates his office, and vest in his successor immediately on his appointment; and under section 34, suits and other proceedings commenced by or against an Administrator General in his representative character are brought by or against him in his name of office. It seems to me doubtful, in point of law, whether these sections, taken together, amount to the constitution of a corporation sole, and the language of section 34 is not easy to reconcile with the theory now put forward. But, supposing the theory to be correct, has it any practical bearing on this Bill? Assuming that the Administrator General is a corporation, there is not and never was, anything in this Bill to deprive him of that status. If the adviser of the Chamber is under the impression that a salaried officer cannot be a corporation, I may refer once more to the case of the Solicitor to the Treasury.

"The case of the Official Trustee is on the same footing as that of the Administrator General. Under section 17 of the Act of 1864, he is appointed to act in any case by his name of office; and under section 18, suits and other proceedings are brought by or against him by his name of office. I should think it incautious to say, on the strength of these provisions, that the Official Trustee is a corporation sole; but if he is, the Bill will not alter his position.

"Your Lordship may perhaps think that I am asking the attention of Council to matters fit only for a court of law. But I am constrained to deal with these matters here, because this legal reasoning has been used to excite alarm in the general community, to persuade a body of business men, that Government has brought in a dangerous Bill. I cannot argue the Trades Association and the Chamber of Commerce out of their present frame of mind, except

by showing them that their criticism has been directed against an imaginary Government and an imaginary Bill.

"In clause 6 of the Bill referred to the Select Committee, it was proposed to confer a rule-making power on the High Courts. For the reasons given in the Report, that proposal has been dropped, but there is one small part of it which I should like very briefly to mention. It is commonly known that an executor, who owes his appointment to the confidence of his testator, is not usually required to furnish security when he enters on the administration of the estate. The Judges of the High Court say he should only find security when he is insolvent or in embarrassed circumstances. But in this small class of cases we proposed that the Judges should determine by rule who should give security, and in what form. I was prepared to suggest a verbal amendment in clause 6, sub-clause (1) (a); but I was not prepared for the remarkable argument which has been founded upon it. It was at once assumed that the High Court would make an oppressive rule, requiring all executors to give security, and fixing the amount without regard to circumstances. The Court was to do this, not of its own accord but at the instigation of Government; and the object of Government was to make the private executor's position so burdensome and so embarrassing that he would be driven to transfer the estate to the Administrator General. This piece of morbid fiction has attained a considerable circulation in the present month. Your Lordship will observe that the Government is accused of an unscrupulous design to create a monopoly in favour of the Administrator General—and this at the very moment when, by repealing section 56 of the principal Act, we are admitting private persons to compete with the Administrator General.

"I trust, My Lord, that the explanations given to-day will remove some at least of the many misconceptions which have gathered round this Bill."

IMPERIAL LIBRARY (INDENTURES VALIDATION) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill to confirm and validate certain indentures made between the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the Calcutta Public Library, respectively, and the Secretary of State for India in Council be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill be passed. He said:—"The objects of this Bill were fully explained by Your Lordship, and by myself, at the time of its introduction. No objection has been received to anything in the Bill and Schedules, and I now move that the Bill be passed."

The Hon'ble MR. TURNER said:—"Before this Bill is passed, I desire to take this opportunity of congratulating Your Excellency's Government in having arrived at so satisfactory an agreement as that which will be legalised by the passing of the Bill. As a member of the Horticultural Society, I was under the painful necessity of attending meetings at the Metcalfe Hall, and it invariably struck me that the condition of that historic hall was a reproach and a disgrace to Calcutta. Under the new conditions, this, My Lord, will be impossible in the future, and that alone in itself is a worthy object that has been attained. But, apart from that, the arrangements made have enabled a deserving and useful Society—the Agri-Horticultural Society—to acquit itself of certain liabilities. It has also enabled the Government of India to form the nucleus of a most valuable Public Library of reference—a library which, I believe, will be of inestimable value to those of the present and future generations. I think, My Lord, that the thanks of the public are due to Your Excellency, and also to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, for having brought about such a happy result."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 14th February, 1902.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA:

3rd February, 1902.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 638-I. A.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS by His Royal Proclamations bearing date the twenty-sixth day of June and the tenth day of December 1901, His Imperial Majesty KING EDWARD VII, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has declared His Royal intention to celebrate the Solemnity of His Royal Coronation and that of his dearly beloved Consort

THE QUEEN upon the twenty-sixth day of June 1902, I now hereby publicly notify under this my hand and seal, as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, that it is my intention to hold at Delhi, on the first day of January 1903, an Imperial Darbar for the purpose of celebrating in His Majesty's Indian dominions this solemn and auspicious event.

To this Darbar I propose to invite the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Heads of Administrations, from all parts of His Majesty's Indian dominions; the Princes, Chiefs, and Nobles of the Native States under His Majesty's protection; and representatives, both European and Native, of all the Provinces of this great Empire.

I also hereby notify that I shall forthwith issue such orders in Council as may be suitable to the occasion, and in conformity with the desire that will be felt by all classes of His Majesty's subjects to demonstrate their loyalty by appropriate public ceremonies and rejoicings.

Dated at Calcutta this fourteenth day of February 1902.

CURZON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1902.

No. 463.—The following Despatch from the Secretary of State for India and enclosed letter from the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain, with enclosures, relating to the importation of dogs into that country, are published for general information, in supersession of Home Department Notification No. 2744, dated the 11th October 1900:—

No. 4 (Revenue), dated the 3rd January 1902.

From—The Right Honourable Lord GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL of India in Council.

With reference to my Despatch No. 151, dated 30th August 1900, transmitting copies of a Memorandum of the Board of Agriculture relating to the importation of dogs into this country, I forward copy of a further letter from the Board on the subject with enclosures as marginally noted.

Dated 12th December 1901.
300 copies of Order of 12th December 1901.
300 copies of Memorandum.
500 copies of leaflet.

By Book Post.

2. I invite your attention in particular to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Board's letter, suggesting that information on the subject should be circulated in the various military stations in India, and that copies of previous regulations on the subject should be destroyed.

Board of Agriculture,

4, Whitehall Place, S. W. ;
12th December 1901.

No. A.-9443—1901.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Agriculture to advert to their letters of the 4th March 1899 and the 10th August 1900 on the subject of the Importation of Dogs Order of 1897 and the Memoranda issued thereunder, and I am to say that, in view of the fact that rabies, whilst very prevalent abroad, is believed to have been finally eradicated in the United Kingdom, it has been considered a favourable opportunity to issue regulations

which, although not differing in character from those at present in force in so far as they require all dogs landed from abroad to undergo a period of quarantine, yet lay down more specific and stringent rules on the subject.

I am accordingly to forward to you (under separate cover) 500 copies of the Importation of Dogs Order of 1901; and of a Memorandum and 1,000 copies of a leaflet thereon, and to ask you to be so good as to move the Secretary of State to give directions, as on previous occasions, for the transmission of copies to His Excellency the Governor General of India, and to Their Excellencies the Governors of Madras and Bombay, for the information of those concerned. As indicated in their letter of the 4th March 1899 referred to, the Board think it especially desirable that information on this subject should be circulated in the various military stations in India.

The Regulations previously issued under the Importation of Dogs Order of 1897 will cease to have effect on the 1st proximo, and it would be convenient that all copies of the Order, and of the Memorandum thereon, No. A-160—A., dated the 8th August 1900, should now be destroyed. It will be observed, however, that the new Order will not have full effect prior to the 15th March next, and in the meantime the landing of dogs, other than performing dogs, which are intended to be kept in this country, will be authorized on conditions substantially the same as those which have hitherto obtained.

I may add for the information of Lord George Hamilton that from and after the 21st instant all restrictions will be removed on the landing in Great Britain of dogs brought from Ireland.

I am, etc.,

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State,
India Office,
St. James's Park, S. W.

(6396.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(DATED 12TH DECEMBER 1901.)

IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDER OF 1901.

The Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Restriction on Importation of Dogs.

1. An imported dog, that is to say, a dog brought to Great Britain from any other country, except Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, shall not be landed in Great Britain unless its landing is authorized by a license of the Board previously obtained, and, when landed, it shall be subject to the provisions of this Order and to the conditions inserted in any license authorizing its landing.

Detention and Isolation of Imported Dogs.

2. (1) An imported dog shall, for a period of six calendar months after its landing be detained and isolated at the expense of its owner upon premises in the occupation, or under the control, of a veterinary surgeon, which shall have been previously approved in writing by the Board for that purpose, and such premises are in this Order referred to as the "place of detention"

(2) During the said period the dog shall not be moved from the place of detention except to another place of detention or to a vessel for exportation, and in either case only with a license of the Board authorizing such movement.

(3) This Article shall not apply to (a) an imported dog which is shown to the satisfaction of the Board to be a *bond fide* performing dog; or (b) to an imported dog which is intended to be exported from Great Britain within forty-eight hours after its landing; but every such dog shall be subject to the other Articles of this Order.

(4) This Article shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of March one thousand nine hundred and two.

Conditions of License.

3. The Board may insert in any license granted by them under this Order authorizing the landing of an imported dog such conditions as they think necessary or desirable for the following purposes :—

- (i) for prescribing and regulating the detention and isolation of the dog so far as the same is not prescribed and regulated by this Order ;
- (ii) for prescribing the person by whom and the premises on which the dog shall be detained and isolated ;
- (iii) for regulating the movement of the dog to the place of detention, or vessel for exportation, and for prohibiting or regulating its movement during a period of six calendar months after its landing, or until its exportation, as the case may be ;
- (iv) for prescribing the confinement of the dog in a suitable hamper, crate, box, or other receptacle during the movement of the dog by railway, or along a highway or thoroughfare ;
- (v) for prescribing the mode of isolation of the dog ;
- (vi) for prescribing the muzzling of the dog ;
- (vii) for prescribing the notice to be given of the death or loss of the dog, or of any matter arising in connection with the movement, detention, or isolation of the dog and the persons by whom and to whom the notice is to be given ; and
- (viii) for prescribing the production of a license for inspection by an officer of the Board, or constable, or officer of Customs.

Notice of Detention in case of Illegal Landing.

4. (1) Where an imported dog has been landed in contravention of this Order or of any Order hereby revoked, the Board, or an Inspector of the Board, may give notice to the owner or person in charge of the dog requiring that, within a time specified in such notice, the dog shall be moved (a) to a vessel for exportation, or (b) to a place of detention for the purpose of detention and isolation in accordance with the provisions of such notice.

(2) Such provisions may be inserted in the notice as the Board may think necessary or desirable for any of the purposes mentioned in the preceding Article.

(3) A notice under this Article may, subject to any instructions issued by the Board, be given by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(4) If the owner or person in charge of the dog, after receipt of such notice, fails to move the dog as required by the notice, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Withdrawal of License in cases of Default.

5. (1) If the owner or person in charge of an imported dog is convicted of an offence under this Order in relation to the dog, the Board, or an Inspector of the Board, may give notice to such owner or person in charge, requiring him to move the dog to a vessel for exportation within a time specified in such notice.

(2) If the owner or person in charge of the dog, after receipt of such notice, fails to move the dog as required by the notice, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Re-landing prohibited of Imported Dogs moved to Vessels for Exportation.

6. An imported dog which has been moved to a vessel for exportation in accordance with a license or notice under this Order shall not be re-landed in Great Britain without a license of the Board authorizing such landing.

Seizure of Dogs in case of Default.

7. (1) If an imported dog is not detained and isolated as required by this Order or by the conditions or provisions of any license or notice thereunder, an Inspector of the Board may seize the dog, and thereupon the Board shall detain and isolate it at the place of detention specified in the license or notice, or any other place of detention selected by them in accordance with requirements of this Order or the said conditions or provisions.

(2) If the owner of the dog does not, within ten days after the expiration of the period of detention specified in this Order or in the license or notice, claim the said dog from the Board and pay to them their expenses of detaining and isolating the dog, the Board may destroy or otherwise dispose of the dog as they think expedient.

Proceedings under Customs Acts for Unlawful Landing.

8. (1) If any person lands or attempts to land a dog in contravention of this Order, he shall be liable, under and according to the Customs Acts, to the penalties imposed on persons importing or attempting to import goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts, without prejudice to any proceedings against him under the Act of 1894 for an offence against that Act.

(2) The dog in respect whereof the offence is committed shall be forfeited under and according to the Customs Acts in like manner as goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts.

Detention of Dogs on Vessels in Port.

9. (1) Every dog to which this Article applies shall at all times while on board a vessel in any port in Great Britain be—

(a) secured to some part of the vessel by a collar and chain and muzzled with a wire cage muzzle so constructed as to render it impossible for such dog while wearing the same to bite any person or animal, but not so as to prevent such dog from breathing freely or lapping water; or

(b) confined in an enclosed part of the vessel from which the dog cannot escape.

(2) If any dog to which this Article applies shall die, or be lost from a vessel, in any port in Great Britain, the person in charge of the dog shall forthwith give notice of such death or loss to the Board.

(3) The provisions of this Article shall apply to every imported dog which is not accompanied by a license issued by the Board authorizing the landing of such dog in Great Britain.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

10. Dogs shall be animals, and rabies shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely):—

Section forty-three (powers of police);

Section forty-four (powers of inspectors);

Section fifty-six (unlawful landing);

and also for the purposes of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as relate to offences and legal proceedings.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

11. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

12. (1) If a dog is landed in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which it is landed, and the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing, and the person landing the same, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been landed in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2) If a dog is moved in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions or provisions of a license or notice thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement and the person moving the dog, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the dog is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3) If a dog is not kept isolated as required by this Order, or by the conditions or provisions of a license or notice thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the occupier of the place where such dog is detained, and the person failing or neglecting to isolate the dog, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts, defaults, or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4) If a dog is not secured, muzzled, or confined as required by this Order, or by the conditions or provisions of a license or notice thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the master of any vessel on board which the dog is or has been carried to Great Britain, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5) If a person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order or of the conditions or provisions of a license or notice thereunder, allows a dog to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6) If the owner or person in charge of a dog fails to give, produce, or do any notice, license, or thing which by this Order, or by the conditions or provisions of a license or notice thereunder, he is required to give, produce, or do, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

13. (1) The Orders described in the Schedule to this Order are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under any Order hereby revoked, or affect any license or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, any Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

(2) A license granted under any Order hereby revoked shall, from and after the commencement of this Order, have effect as if it had been granted under this Order, and may be enforced accordingly.

Interpretation.

14. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

“Master” includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Extent.

15. Except where otherwise expressed, this Order extends to Great Britain.

Commencement.

16. This Order (except Article 2 thereof) shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand nine hundred and two.

Short Title.

17. This Order may be cited as the IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDER OF 1901.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twelfth day of December one thousand nine hundred and one.

T. H. ELLIOTT,

Secretary

L. S.

SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
	1897.	
5611	7 May	The Importation of Dogs Order of 1897.
	1898.	
5810	14 June	The Importation of Dogs (Amendment) Order of 1898.
	1900.	
6194	5 December	The Importation of Dogs (Amendment) Order of 1900.



BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDER OF 1901.

The Board of Agriculture desire to draw the attention of Local Authorities and of the public generally to the provisions of this Order, which regulates the landing in Great Britain of dogs brought from any country except Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man.

This Order, which consolidates and amends the Importation of Dogs Order of 1897 and the Orders amending it, takes effect from the 1st of January 1902, except as to Article 2, which is particularly referred to hereafter. It will be observed that no imported dog is allowed to be landed in Great Britain without a license of the Board of Agriculture obtained previous to landing.

Until the 15th March next, the landing of dogs will be authorized under substantially the same conditions as to detention and isolation as have hitherto obtained. After the 15th March, the landing of dogs will be subject to Article 2 of the Order, which expressly provides that every imported dog must be detained and isolated at the expense of its owner upon premises in the occupation or under the control of a veterinary surgeon, which shall have been previously approved in writing by the Board for that purpose, for a period of six calendar months, during which period the dog may not be moved from the place of detention except as provided in that Article. This Article does not apply in the case of an imported dog which is intended to be exported from Great Britain within forty-eight hours, or of a performing dog, with regard to the detention and isolation of which special conditions will be imposed by the license authorizing its landing.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSES.

The Board may insert in any license granted by them authorizing the landing of an imported dog such further conditions as they think necessary or desirable for prescribing and regulating the detention and isolation of the dog, upon the place of detention authorized in the license, or for any of the purposes set forth in Article 3 of the Order.

Every dog which is brought to Great Britain from any other country except Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and which is not accompanied by a license issued by the Board of Agriculture authorizing the landing of the dog in Great Britain, must at all times while on board a vessel in any port in Great Britain be (a) secured to some part of the vessel by a collar and chain and muzzled with a wire cage muzzle so constructed as to render it impossible for such dog while wearing the same to bite any person or animal, but not so as to prevent such dog from breathing freely or lapping water; or (b) confined in an enclosed part of the vessel, from which the dog cannot escape. And if any such dog die, or be lost from such a vessel, the person in charge of the dog is required forthwith to give notice of such death or loss to the Board.

The Memorandum A.-160—A. as to the Importation of Dogs into Great Britain from abroad, dated the 8th August 1900, will cease to have effect when Article 2 of this Order comes into operation.

In order that as little inconvenience as possible may be caused in the enforcement of the Order, the Board trust that local authorities will assist them by taking steps to make its contents known as widely as possible in their districts.

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

4, WHITEHALL PLACE,
LONDON, S. W.,
The 12th December 1901.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

Importation of Dogs into Great Britain.

On and after the 1st day of January 1902, the landing in Great Britain of dogs from abroad will only be permitted subject to the provisions of the Importation of Dogs Order

of 1901, which in effect requires that after the 15th of March next every imported dog shall be detained and isolated at the expense of its owner upon premises in the occupation or under the control of a veterinary surgeon for a period of six calendar months from the date of landing.

Until the 15th of March next dogs will be allowed to land upon conditions substantially the same as at present.

The disease of rabies having ceased to exist both in Great Britain and in Ireland, it has become of the utmost importance that the most effective steps should be taken to prevent its re-introduction from abroad, and the Board have felt it incumbent upon them, in the interests of dog-owners in this country, to amend their regulations in the manner above described, and to warn persons who may propose to travel that after the above-mentioned date the isolation and detention of dogs on the private premises of their owners can no longer be sanctioned.

By the Dogs Landing (from Ireland) Revocation Order of 1901, the restrictions on the movement of dogs between Ireland and Great Britain have been removed.

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
4, WHITEHALL PLACE,
LONDON, S. W.,
December 1901.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 12th February 1902.

No. 80.—Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed to act as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E., in connection with the Indian Universities Commission.

No. 81.—Mr. H. A. Stuart, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to act as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, *vice* Mr. A. Williams.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MEDICAL.

The 14th February 1902.

No. 208.—The services of Captain W. S. Eardley-Howard, 29th Punjab Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 210.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Home Department Notification No. 1582, dated the 10th August, 1900, gazetting the temporary employment of Captain S. O. Hall, R.A.M.C., on plague duty under the Government of Bombay, *for* from the 8th May to the 11th June 1900 *read* from the 7th May to the 17th June 1900.

SANITARY. PLAGUE.

The 14th February 1902.

No. 301.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kumbakonam and Nirathanallur in the Tanjore District of the Madras Presidency if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at those places on the occasion of the ensuing Makham and floating festivals and the cattle fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Kumbakonam, Tiruvadamardur, Aduturai, Narasinganpettai, Kuttalam, Mayavaram, Sundaraperumalkoyil, Papanasam, Ayyampettai and Darasuram on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 17th February to the 6th March 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Makham and floating festivals at Kumbakonam and the cattle fair at Nirathanallur.

No. 306.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease, and that there is a danger of its spread if persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Kuruvatti in the Harpanahalli taluq in that district on the occasion of the ensuing Gonibasappa festival and fair :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Byadgi, Devargudda, Ranibennur, Chalgeri, Harihar and Davangere on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 28th February to the 14th March 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Gonibasappa festival and fair at Kuruvatti.

No. 312.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease, and that there is a danger of its spread if persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Kulahalli in the Harpanahalli taluq in that district on the occasion of the ensuing Basaveswaraswami festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Byadgi, Devargudda, Ranibennur, Chalgeri, Harihar and Davangere on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 9th to the 25th March 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Basaveswaraswami festival at Kulahalli.

No. 318.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Mailam in the Tindivanam taluq of the South Arcot District of the Madras Presidency if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Panguni Uttiram festival and cattle fair :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Villupuram, Vikravandi, Mailam, Tindivanam and Olakkur on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 8th to the 26th March 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Panguni Uttiram festival and cattle fair at Mailam.

No. 323.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Conjeeveram in the Conjeeveram taluq of the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency if persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Ekambaranathaswami :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Palur, Conjeeveram, Walajabad, Villiyampakkam and Chingleput on the South Indian Railway and Arkonam Junction on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 10th to the 27th March 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore and Hyderabad States to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam festival of Ekambaranathaswami at Conjeeveram.

No. 330.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Sydney, the 13th February 1902.

From—W. M. OWEN, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant Governor, New South Wales,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

My Ministers inform me that six additional cases of bubonic plague have occurred in Sydney, one of which has ended fatally: namely,—14th January, one case; 19th January, three cases; 20th January, one case; and 21st January, one case.

JUDICIAL.*The 14th February 1902.*

No. 254.—The services of Major J. A. Wyllie, Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

EDUCATION.*The 12th February 1902.*

No. 170.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gooroo Dass Banerjee, M.A., D.L., to be a member of the Commission constituted by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, Nos. 90-96, dated the 27th January 1902, for the purpose of enquiring into the condition and prospects of the Universities established in British India.

A. WILLIAMS,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.***DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.****NOTIFICATION.****CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.***Calcutta, the 11th February, 1902.*

No. 307—92-6.—Mr. J. S. Jethiji, M.R.C.V.S. (London), is appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, and is posted as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, to the Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

METEOROLOGY.*The 14th February, 1902.*

No. 339—16-3.—Mr. W. L. Dallas, 1st Scientific Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months under articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations combined with furlough for five months under articles 264 (a) and 340 (b), with effect from the 10th March, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. A. Bion, 1st Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories, is appointed to officiate as 1st Scientific Assistant, *vice* Mr. Dallas.

J. B. FULLER,

*Secretary to the Government of India.***FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Fort William, the 11th February, 1902.*

No. 198-G.—Captain J. W. Grant, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon at Maskat.

No. 200-G.—With reference to Notification No 981-G., dated the 6th June, 1901, Mr. Albert Koop, Acting Consul for Germany at Bassein, resumed charge of his office on the 28th December, 1901.

The 12th February, 1902.

No. 223-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John L. Brown as Consular Agent for France at Chittagong.

The 14th February, 1902.

No. 229-G.—Captain C. E. Luard, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class and Census Officer for Central India, is appointed to officiate temporarily as an additional Resident of the 2nd class and as Resident at Indore, in addition to his own duties, and with effect from the 5th January, 1902.

No. 230-G.—Major F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as an additional Resident of the 2nd class and as Resident at Indore, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain C. E. Luard, I.S.C., and during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jennings, R.E., or until further orders.

The 12th February, 1902.

No. 612-I. B.—Captain E. M. Hughes, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st November, 1901, *vice* Captain C. Bailey, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 13th February, 1902.

No. 629-I. B.—The services of Mr. E. M. Des C. Chamier are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his special duty under the Foreign Department.

The 14th February, 1902.

No. 356-E. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), to the District of Quetta:

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act as so applied, any Court in the District of Quetta may construe its provisions with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court:

Provided also that all references to the Local Government and to British India shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and to the District of Quetta respectively.

The 14th February, 1902.

No. 639-I. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the schedule hereinafter set forth below, being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the territories of the States entered in the second column of the schedule opposite their respective names, and to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which such officers shall commit European British subjects for trial.

Schedule

The Political Agent, Phulkian States	{ Patiala Jind Nabha.
The Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.	{ Kapurthala. Mandi Maler Kotla. Faridkot. Suket.

The Commissioner and Superintendent,
Delhi Division.

{ Nahar (Sirmur).
Kalsia.
Pataudi.
Loharu.
Dujana.

The Commissioner and Superintendent, Chamba.
Lahore Division.

The Superintendent of Hill States,
Simla.

{ Bilaspur.
Bashahr.
Nalagarh (Hindaur).
Keonthal.
Baghal.
Baghat.
Jubal.
Kumharsain.
Bhajji.
Mailog.
Balsan.
Dhami.
Kothar.
Kunihar.
Mangal.
Bija.
Darkuti.
Taroch.
Sangri.
Kaneti.
Dalti.
Koti.
Theog.
Madhan.
Ghond.
Ratesh.
Rawin.
Dhadi.

The Superintendent . . . Bahawalpur.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 13th February, 1902.

No. 927-P.—Mr. L. J. W. Worgan, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is, with effect from the 5th February, 1902, granted privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days and leave on medical certificate for 9 months and 15 days in continuation.

Mr. J. H. Hurst, Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay, is appointed to act as Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in that office during the absence on leave of Mr. Worgan or until further orders.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.**CUSTOMS.***The 7th February, 1902.*

No. 817-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts III of 1896 and XIV of 1899), and in supersession of the rates of additional duty on the kinds of sugar exported from Holland, mentioned in the Notification in this Department, No. 2479-S. R., dated the 7th May, 1901, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rates shall be revised as follows, with effect from the 1st March, 1902:—

For

Kinds of sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		Per cwt.
		<i>R a p.</i>
Raw sugar produced in Holland from beet-roots.	150 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined.*	0 15 3
Sugar refined from beet-root raw sugar produced in Holland.	172 florins per 100 kilograms . . .	1 1 5
Sugar refined from imported raw sugar .	22 florin per 100 kilograms, in addition to bounty, if any, allowed on the raw sugar by the country of production.	0 2 3 in addition to countervailing duty, if any, on the raw sugar.

* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one and a half per cent for loss in refining.

Read

Kinds of sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		Per cwt.
		<i>R a p.</i>
Raw sugar produced in Holland from beet-roots.	138 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined.*	0 14 0
Sugar refined from beet-root raw sugar produced in Holland.	157 florins per 100 kilograms . . .	0 15 11
Sugar refined from imported raw sugar .	19 florin per 100 kilograms in addition to bounty, if any, allowed on the raw sugar by the country of production.	0 1 11 in addition to countervailing duty, if any, on the raw sugar.

* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one and a half per cent for loss in refining.

The 12th February, 1902.

No. 916-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the value fixed in columns 3 and 4 of the schedule appended to the Notification by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 351 S. R., dated the 20th of January, 1902, for the article specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix for the said article, with effect from the 20th of February, 1902, the value stated in column 5 of the said schedule:—

1	2	3	4	5
Number in Tariff schedule.	Name of article.	Per	Present valuation.	Revised valuation.
			<i>R a p.</i>	<i>R a p.</i>
	<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
8	Sugar, soft or raw, other than from Mauritius, Egypt, or China.	cwt.	9 8 0	8 8 0

No. 822-P.

RESOLUTION.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 10th February, 1902.

READ—

Despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 349, dated the 7th November, 1901.
Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 207 (Financial), dated the 20th December, 1901.

RESOLUTION.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State, the Governor General in Council has approved of the institution of a Provident Fund for the officers of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

2. The rules under which the Fund will for the present be conducted are attached to this Resolution

3. Subscriptions to the Fund should first be made on salaries becoming due on the 1st of April, 1902

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, with reference to his letter No. 2822, dated the 5th October, 1901; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, for information

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT PROVIDENT FUND.

1. *Preamble.*

I.—The institution of a Provident Fund under the conditions specified in Rule II is sanctioned for officers of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department of or above the rank of Assistant Superintendent

2. *Qualifications.*

II.—The following officers will be required to subscribe to the Fund:—

(a) All European and Eurasian officers appointed in future, whether married or unmarried, from the date of their appointment.

(b) All European and Eurasian *married* officers already in the service, excepting those who may be specially exempted under the orders of the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, in each case on production of evidence to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that their families are adequately secured against want by subscription to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, or in other suitable manner.

Note.—For the purposes of this rule, the term "married officers" includes widowers with children, but excludes widowers without children. The latter are held to be "unmarried" for the purpose of Rule II (c).

(c) European and Eurasian officers at present in the service and now unmarried, on their marrying, except as provided in Rule II (b) above.

III.—Officers who are exempted from subscribing to the Fund under Rule II (b) or (c) shall be required to produce annually such evidence as shall satisfy the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, that the provision on account of which exemption is claimed is duly continued.

IV.—European and Eurasian officers other than those required to subscribe under Rule II and Native officers shall have the option of subscribing to the Fund. Officers with whom subscription to the Fund is optional may discontinue or renew their subscriptions at their option.

3. *Subscriptions.*

V.—The conditions under which officers will join the Fund are as follows:—

(1) The monthly deposit may not be less than 5 per cent or more than 10 per cent on the salary (as defined in the Civil Service Regulations) of each depositor for the month.

(2) An officer on leave of any kind may at his option subscribe any sum he pleases subject to a minimum of 5 per cent on his leave allowances and a maximum of 10 per cent on the salary he drew when last on duty.

VI.—Deposits will be recovered by deduction from bills, except in the following cases, in which they may be made in cash in India:—

Receipts of deposits.

- (1) When an officer draws his leave allowances out of India.
- (2) When an officer is on leave without allowances.
- (3) When an officer is in foreign service.

Cash subscriptions must be remitted by depositors to the Secretary of the Fund. Receipts and payments will be made in rupees only.

Arrear subscriptions of voluntary deposits are never allowed. Arrear subscriptions are permissible in the case of compulsory deposits, and their recovery will be enforced, even though it may result in a recovery in excess of the limit of 10 per cent of the salary from which it is made.

4. Benefits.

VII.—Compound interest at 4 per cent on the payments made will be annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing. The Government may at any time, at its option, and without giving any right to withdrawal of subscriptions, reduce the rate of interest to any rate not less than half per cent in excess of that at which it is raising rupee loans in India.

VIII.—Interest will be allowed for each calendar month upon the minimum balance of the depositor's account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month. In calculating interest under this rule, the deposits received by deduction from salary will be considered as paid into the Fund on the 1st of the month succeeding that for which the salaries from which the deductions are made are due. The interest will be calculated monthly, but will not be added to principal until the end of the official year, except when the account is to be finally closed in consequence of the depositors dying or quitting the service. Interest will be allowed up to the end of the month in which the depositor dies, or which immediately precedes that in which he quits the service, whether the balance at credit is withdrawn before or after the end of that month.

IX.—As exceptions to the rule that subscriptions realised by deduction from pay bills are to be considered for the purpose of calculating interest as paid into the Fund on the 1st of the month succeeding that for which the salaries from which the deductions are made are due:

- (1) Deductions made from salaries paid in advance owing to transfer or long leave out of India are to be considered, in the case of the former, as having been made on the date on which an officer is relieved of his duties, and, in the case of the latter, as having been made on the date on which the Account Office pays up an officer prior to embarkation.
- (2) Deductions from salaries paid in arrears in consequence of promotion given with retrospective effect should be considered as having been made on the first of the month in which the arrears are drawn.

In the case of reversions made with retrospective effect, the write-back of the amount originally recovered in conformity with the rules should be considered as having been made on the first of the month in which the recovery is effected.

X.—The sum which will thus accumulate to the credit of an officer will be his absolute property, to be handed over to him unconditionally on quitting the service, or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives. Government will not be bound by or recognise any assignment or trust executed or attempted to be created by any officer during his lifetime, and will only make payments (1) during the lifetime of the officer on his own receipt; (2) after his death, in accordance with rule XI below.

XI.—The balances of deceased depositors are regulated by the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865), the Administrator General's Act (II of 1874) and the Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889), in cases where the balance at credit of the deceased member exceeds two thousand rupees; and in cases where the balance at credit does not exceed two thousand rupees, by section 3 of the Provident Funds Act (IX of 1897), which is quoted below:—

Section 3.—(1) When a subscriber to, or depositor in, any Government or Railway Provident Fund dies, and the sum standing to his credit in the Books of the Fund does not exceed two thousand rupees, the officer or person whose duty it is to make payment of such sum may pay it as follows:—

- (a) He may pay it to any person entitled to receive it according to the rules of the Fund, or, in the absence of any rule of the Fund to the contrary, to any person nominated in writing by the deceased subscriber or depositor to receive it;
- (b) in any case not hereinbefore provided for, he may pay it to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply to any such sum which, at the commencement of this Act, stands to the credit of any subscriber or depositor already deceased.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect the validity of the rules of any Fund in so far as such rules may provide for the disposal of sums exceeding two thousand rupees.

5. *Advances.*

XII.—No withdrawal will ordinarily be allowed from the deposit until the depositor quits the service or dies. But on the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, being satisfied that the pecuniary circumstances of a depositor are such that the indulgence is absolutely necessary, a deposit may be temporarily withdrawn under orders issued by the Commissioner—

- (i) to pay for the passage of the depositor going on leave out of India on medical certificate or returning after such absence ;
- (ii) to pay for the passage of any member of the depositor's family coming from beyond the sea to join him, or going beyond sea, sick, or from some urgent cause.

XIII.—Before authorising a withdrawal under the above rule, the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, should ascertain from the Account Officer that the withdrawal is covered by the amount at credit, and no payment may be made, save under the orders of the Account Officer.

XIV.—Withdrawals under Rule XII will be recovered in twenty equal monthly instalments compulsorily deducted from salary in addition to contributions under Rule V, whenever full salary is drawn, until the whole is refunded. Such instalments may be paid in advance.

6. *Procedure.*

XV.—The deposits received under the foregoing rules will be credited on the books of the Government to an account named "Northern India Salt Revenue Department Provident Fund." The administration of the Fund will rest with the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue. The Secretary of the Fund will be the Account Officer of the Fund, that is, the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

XVI.—As soon as possible after the close of each year, each depositor will receive a statement of his account with interest made up to 31st March. Depositors are required to satisfy themselves as to the correctness of these statements; and, unless errors in them are brought to the notice of the officer rendering the account within one month from the date of their receipt, Government will not be responsible for any sums not thus acknowledged.

XVII.—Any depositor may, once in the official year, but not oftener, receive on application to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, a copy of his account for the last official year and for so many months of the current year as may have been posted and agreed.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 14th February, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 141.—Captain J. H. M. Beasley, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 3rd February, 1902.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 142.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the dates specified :—

Second-Lieutenants—

Alfred Cecil Norman, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Double Company Officer, 12th Bengal Infantry. Dated 10th January, 1902.

Harold Thomas Carew Ivens, 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, Double Company Officer, 26th Punjab Infantry. Dated 16th January, 1902.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 143.—Major D. M. Thompson, Indian Staff Corps, to be Supply and Transport Officer, and class, with effect from the 2nd February, 1902.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

No. 144.—Jemadar Husamuddin Khan, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 1140 of 1900, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 16th September, 1900.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 145.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 25, 26, and 27 of the Cantonments Act (Act XIII of 1889) and in supersession of so much of the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 1056 (Judicial), dated 29th September, 1899, as relates to the Cantonment of Trichinopoly, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and with effect from the 15th day of February, 1902, sections 174, 195 to 204, and 209 of the rules and applied enactments known as the Cantonment Code, 1869, and published with the like Notification No. 664, dated 16th June, 1899, as subsequently amended, shall be in force in the said Cantonment, and that all previous rules, regulations, and notifications on the same subject, so far as they apply to the said Cantonment, be cancelled.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

CHINA.

No. 146.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 604 of 1901, Captain P. G. Twining, Royal Engineers, should be graded as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General while employed as Special Service Officer for railway work. Dated 6th January, 1901.

JUDICIAL.

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR.

No. 147.—The following is substituted for the form of attestation document of 3rd class Hospital Assistants published with G. G. O. No. 1246 of 1895.

ATTESTATION DOCUMENT OF THIRD CLASS HOSPITAL ASSISTANT.

Attestation document of third class Hospital Assistant _____
, Subordinate Medical Department.

I _____, son of _____
 (name and caste in full) (name of father)

inhabitant of _____
 (village, pergunnah, and district)

do* _____ that I engage to serve His Majesty's Government in the class of *Hospital Assistant* for employment in both the *Military and Civil Departments*; that I will be faithful to His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors; and that I will go wherever I am ordered, by land or by sea, and will obey all commands of the officers set over me, even to the peril of my life; and I hereby further engage, if I voluntarily seek my discharge before the expiry of seven years, to refund all and any money which I may have drawn from Government in the

* solemnly affirm; if a Sikh, swear.

form of pay or allowance of any sort. I also hereby state that I understand that I cannot claim my discharge as a right even after the completion of seven years' service should the exigencies of the service not permit of it at the time of my application.

Two Witnesses' }
signatures. }

STATION _____

Date _____ 19 _____

Signature of Third Class Hospital Assistant.

Attested before me this _____

day of _____

19 _____

Signature of Attesting Officer.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 143.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 17th January, 1902, pages 386, 388, 392, and 393.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 17th January, 1902.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 18th January, 1902 :—

* * * * *

Unattached List

(With a view to appointment to Indian Staff Corps) :—

Donald Brackenbury Ross.

~~John Inglis Eadie.~~

Edward George Hall.

Percy William Elliott.

Robert Evelyn Coningham.

Robert Denis Beadle.

Edward Cuthbert de Reuzy Martin.

Thomas Leslie Ovens.

Raymond Somerville Scott.

Oswald Arthur Chaldecott (King's India Cadet)

Alexander Nairne Kerr.

Hugh Darvill Watson.

Frank Nairne Maclaran (King's India Cadet)

George Cumine Strahan Black.

Malcolm Edward Sinclair.

Edward Avenel Breithaupt

Raymond Carol Bridgewater Williams.

Otway Trevor MacRitchie Leckie

Gerald Bruce St. Pierre Bunbury

Hugh Stephenson Turnbull (King's India Cadet)

William Henry Ralston.

Harry William Whitwell (King's India Cadet).

Lionel Andrews Mouat Biggs (King's India Cadet).

Bernard Rawdon Reilly.

Henry Townsend Molloy (King's India Cadet)

Gerald Filose Broughton (King's Cadet)

Aubrey Osborne Crecagh (King's India Cadet).

Erskine Magniac.

George Dominic Heyland (King's India Cadet).
 William Sidney James Scouby.
 William Ingoldsby Justice Massy (King's Cadet).
 William Rix Ames (King's Cadet).
 George Stuart Menteth Hutchinson (Honorary King's India Cadet).
 Harry Burnett Stevenson.

India Office, 17th January, 1902.

The King has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 13th November, 1901.

Charles Edward Peirse.

Dated 20th November, 1901.

John George Downing

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Mansfield.

James Cecil Balfour Craster.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 9th November, 1901.

Harry Robertson McGill.

Dated 19th November, 1901.

William John Keen.

Henry Turnbull Marshall.

Leslie Swinton Browne.

Edmond William Costello, V.C.

Dated 23rd November, 1901.

John Savile Bogle

Edward Gardiole Delacour deLabilliere.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Wingate Wemyss Muir, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 3rd November, 1900, but to rank from 28th October, 1899.

Lieutenant Theodore Eardley-Wilmot, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 20th June, 1901, but to rank from 9th January, 1901.

Lieutenant Arthur William Marsh Kemmis, from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 21st July, 1901, but to rank from 27th April, 1901.

The above notifications supersede those regarding the appointments of the officers in question made in the *London Gazettes* of 19th April, 26th November, and 17th December, 1901.

Second-Lieutenants from the Unattached List to be Second-Lieutenants.

Dated as follows, but to rank from 28th July, 1900.

Geoffrey Leigh Blair, 6th October, 1901.

Arthur Kenneth Norris, 4th October, 1901.

Alan Moray Brown, 21st October, 1901.

George Frank Wemyss Anson, 6th October, 1901.

Francis Faith Hodge, 5th October, 1901.

Alan Latham, 7th October, 1901.

John Fillis Carré Carter, 6th October, 1901.

George Burnet Abercrombie Rind, 7th October, 1901.

Gunning Campbell Charles Clarke, 6th October, 1901.

Roderick William Macdonald, 6th October, 1901.

Robert Arthur Harvey Robertson, 6th October, 1901.

Arthur Wilfred White, 26th October, 1901.
 James Carnegie Hathornthwaite, 3rd October, 1901.
 Shafto Phillips, 8th October, 1901.
 Alexander Forrest Harper, 8th October, 1901.
 Cecil Herbert Tyrrell, 10th October, 1901.
 George Airy, 7th October, 1901.
 Beauchamp Oswald Duff, 21st October, 1901.
 Thomas Balfour Traill, 9th October, 1901.
 George Darel Senhouse LeMessurier, 11th October, 1901.
 John Holt Wilson, 8th October, 1901.
 Percy Ashfield, 8th October, 1901.
 Victor Valentine Vincent Sandilord, 7th October, 1901.
 Dudley Mostyn Patrickson, 10th October, 1901.
 Godfrey Pearce, 10th October, 1901.
 Victor Coates, 5th October, 1901.
 Bruce Turnbull, 9th October, 1901.
 William Marshall, 16th October, 1901.
 George Drummond Ogilvie, 10th October, 1901.
 William Reginald Bartlett Stacey, 7th October, 1901.
 Colin Water Johnstone Smith, 9th October, 1901.
 Cyril Byam Gannon, 7th October, 1901.
 William Arthur MacDonell Garstin, 7th October, 1901.
 Charles Percy Graham, 17th October, 1901.
 *Deneys Henry Vanrenen, 21st October, 1901.
 John Harvey De Wiederhold Carruthers, 12th October, 1901.
 Donald Moyle Field, 10th October, 1901.
 Alexander Daniel Reid, 11th October, 1901.
 Leland George Crosthwait, 18th October, 1901.
 Horace Johnstone Goad, 12th October, 1901.
 Cuthbert Colpoys Cunningham, 11th October, 1901.
 Frederick Marshman Bailey, 26th October, 1901.
 Murray Selwood Hewett, 11th October, 1901.
 Alan Charles Leith Wood, 12th October, 1901.
 Arthur Lucius Wilford, 11th October, 1901.
 Ralph Montacute Brind, 9th October, 1901.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS, BENGAL.

To be Assistant Commissary

Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Stephen Minchen Mercer. Dated 22nd November, 1900.

Conductors to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Charles Wiltshire. Dated 22nd November, 1900.

William Wilson. Dated 22nd November, 1900.

Ethelred Elder Hutchins. Dated 22nd November, 1900.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Charles Henry Stoddart, unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 30th December, 1901.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Bovill, M.D. Dated 8th November, 1901.

Captain Albert Edwin Hayward Pinch, F.R.C.S., half-pay list. Dated 17th December, 1901.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mervanji Pe-tanji Kharegat. Dated 8th August, 1901.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Commissary with the honorary rank of Captain John Proudfoot Bennie,
Ordnance Department, Northern Circle. Dated 15th November, 1901

The King has also approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned
per :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain Harry Torriano Pritchard. Dated 28th July, 1901.

The King has also approved of the removal from the service of the undermentioned
officer of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers :—

Lieutenant Hugh Crawford Vivers MacAdam, Cavalry. Dated 23rd April, 1901.

* * * * *

ERRATUM.

Lieutenaat H. R. von D. Hardinge, whose appointment to the Staff Corps was
notified in the Gazette of 17th December, 1901, should have been described as "from the
Hampshire Regiment."

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 21st January, 1902, page 455.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 21st January, 1902.

* * * * *

BREVET.

* * * * *

Captain A. H. Bridges, Indian Staff Corps, to be Major in recognition of his services dur-
ing the operations in South Africa. Dated 11th July, 1901.

* * * * *

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 149.—Maurice William Clifford, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the
cavalry branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 150.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers of the Supply and Transport
Corps, Bengal, have been transferred to the pension establishment :—

Conductor Henry Williams.

Conductor Samuel Frederick William Mathews.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 151.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

11th February, 1902.

Robert Vernon Garrett.

12th February, 1902.

Ernest Henry Rivett-Carnac.

John William Currie.

Robert Irvin Scallan, C.I.B., D.S.O.

Frank Gun Delamain.

Edward Rawdon Pennington.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

15th February, 1902.

Richard Percival Wemyss Quin.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 28th January, 1902.

John Cyril Holdich Leicester, M.D.

Hubert Innes, M.B.

William Southwick Willmore.

Albert Elijah Walter.

Corrie Hudson.

Leslie Thomason Rose Hutchinson, M.B.

Charles Frederick Weinman, M.B.

Hamilton Maxwell Cruddas.

Alexander Mathers Fleming, M.B.

Ellacott Leamon Ward.

John Norman Walker.

Vivian Heathcote Roberts.

John Elliott Robinson.

George King, M.B.

Thomas Spinks Ross.

George Patrick Thomson Groube.

Pundit Piaraylal Atal.

William MacMullen Pearson, M.B.

David Claude Kemp.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS.

No. 152.—Sub-Conductor Charles Witt to be Conductor, with effect from the 5th January, 1902.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

No. 153.—Sub-Conductors George Davidson Robertson and Charles James Jameson to be Conductors ;

Supernumerary Sub-Conductor Sidney Herbert Wells is absorbed in this grade ;

Sergeants John Francis Terry and Walter Harridence to be Sub-Conductors,—with effect from the 12th May, 1901, on augmentation of warrant establishment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS.

No. 154.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Cory Reader, attached to the "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners, to be Deputy Commissary, *supernumerary*, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Robert Walter MacAlister to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Edward Patton to be Assistant Commissary ;

Conductor James Henry Ulyett to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Sub-Conductor Thomas Turner to be Conductor ;

Sergeant Henry Adam Furnell to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 2nd November, 1901, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain John Lalor, retired.

No. 155.—Sergeant William Henry Penn to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 28th December, 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor D. Anderson, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 156.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

17th Bengal Lancers.

Risaldar Saadat Khan to be Risaldar Major, Ressaidar Hamzullah Khan to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Malik Dost Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Muhammad Akbar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th November, 1901.

7th Bombay Lancers (Baluch Horse).

Kot Dafadar Karam Ilahi Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sejawal Khan, transferred to No. 58 Siladar Camel Corps, with effect from the 19th November, 1901.

1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Gangadhar Thapa to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Puran Bahadur Chand to be Subadar, and Havildar Kirpasur Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Kishanbir Rana, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1902.

23rd Bombay Rifles.

Jemadar Jai-Kesor to be Subadar, and Havildar Bihari Lal to be Jemadar, *vice* Mausam Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 31st December, 1901.

26th Baluchistan Infantry.

Jemadar Bulaka Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Major Taj Mahomed, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th August, 1901.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Ressaidar Phina Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Husamuddin Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kot Dafadar Ibrahim to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Yusuf, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 25th November, 1901.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 157.—The retirement of Colonel St. J. M. Fancourt, Indian Staff Corps, notified in G. G. O. No. 72 of 1902, has been cancelled by the Secretary of State for India.

SPECIAL.

No. 158.—With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for ten years is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified:—

Major R. P. Horsbrugh, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, and officiating Deputy Commissioner in Berar. Dated 9th February, 1902.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS

No. 159.—*Rangoon Volunteer Artillery*—

Major Walter Saunders Paterson, Commandant, resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the corps.

No. 160.—*3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Harry Richardson Clark to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th December, 1901, *vice* Pritchard, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 161.—Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles—

Lieutenant Thomas Slane, V.D., unattached list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 21st November, 1901.

No. 162.—Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles—

Colonel George Frederick Wilson, Royal Engineers, to be Honorary Colonel, with effect from the 1st January, 1902.

No. 163.—Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers—

Captain James Frederic Pennock, V.D., resigns his commission, and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Major with permission to wear the uniform of the corps.

No. 164.—Agra Volunteer Rifles—

Lieutenant Anthony William Ulysses John to be Captain, with effect from the 2nd January, 1902, *vice* Crawshaw, transferred to the Madras Railway Volunteers.

No. 165.—Berar Volunteer Rifles—

In G. G. O. No. 1165 of 1901, for "Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles," read "Berar Volunteer Rifles."

No. 166.—Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles—

Charles William Rae, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 31st December, 1901, *vice* Eustace, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 167.—Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles—

Frederick James Duxbury, Esq., to be Major, with effect from the 1st February, 1902, *vice* Fellowes, deceased.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th February, 1902.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 8th and 14th February, 1902.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Medical Service.	Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Robert Sedgfield.	8th February, 1902.	Sanawar	...	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 18th January and 14th February, 1902.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total un-claimed amount deposited	Date to which claims will be received.
George Frederick Cardew.	Lieutenant	1st Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment.	16th Nov. 1900	Intestate	Rs. a. p. 0 0 3	...

ERRATUM.

In Military Department notification published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 8th February, 1902, for "17th February, 1902," read "7th February, 1902."

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**RAILWAYS.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th February, 1902.

No. 50.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 216, dated 23rd May, 1901, Mr. F. H. Reaks, officiating District Traffic Superintendent in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of that Establishment, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th January, 1902.

The 10th February, 1902.

No. 51.—The undermentioned Royal Engineer officers have been permitted to proceed to England for the purpose of going through a course of instruction at Chatham under clause 29, India Army Circulars of 1891, with effect from such date as they may be relieved of their duties :—

Captain W. J. McElhinny.

„ H. A. Cameron.

„ W. C. Smyth.

The 11th February, 1902.

No. 55.—In continuation of Government of India, Public Works Department, Railways, Notification No. 388, dated the 3rd October, 1901, it is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned the survey of a branch line to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Gajroula to Chandpur, a distance of 21 miles, by the agency of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

This project is to be included in and form part of the Surveys known as the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Branch Surveys.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th February, 1902.

No. 52.—The undermentioned Royal Engineer officer is permitted to proceed to England for the purpose of going through a course of instruction at Chatham under clause 29, India Army Circular of 1891, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his duties :—

Captain J. P. Blakeway.

The 11th February, 1902.

No. 54.—The undermentioned qualified students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, are appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, with effect from the dates noted against their names, and are posted to the Punjab :—

Mr. Frederick William McCarthy, 10th November, 1901.

Mr. Labna Singh, 2nd November, 1901.

No. 53.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified and until further orders :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. E. J. B. Hudson	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	12th December, 1901.
Mr. H. Mayston	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	21st December, 1901.
Mr. M. J. Brind	Chief Superintendent, and Officiating Director.	Director	22nd December, 1901.
Mr. A. L. H. Palmer	Superintendent, 1st grade	Chief Superintendent	22nd December, 1901.
Mr. C. B. Williams	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	22nd December, 1901.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 177—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of

year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of Rs50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

*Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.

5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,

Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 31st December 1901, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent, 1865.	3 per cent, 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code.							
Ajmer.							
Abu Vernacular School Fund . . .	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Magistrate, Mount Abu.
Abu and Anadra Dispensary Fund . . .	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Agent, Governor General and Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana.
Ajmer Dispensary Fund . . .	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	Commissioner of Ajmer.
" Government College and Endowment Fund . . .	43,500	...	...	...	...	43,500	Commissioner of Ajmer, and Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
" " Scholarship Fund . . .	1,400	...	...	...	...	1,400	Commissioner and the Director of Public Instruction, and Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
Badripuri, Minor . . .	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer
Deolia Dispensary Fund . . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
Jeypore College Fund . . .	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and the Resident at Jeypore.
Kotra Dispensary Fund . . .	2,200	...	...	...	...	2,200	Second Assistant Resident, Meywar.
Mayo College Accumulated Fund . . .	24,600	29,000	...	...	...	53,600	Agent, Governor General Rajputana, and Principal Mayo College.
" Endowment Fund . . .	6,80,600	...	...	...	...	6,80,600	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
Police Clothing Fund . . .	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Commissioner and the General Superintendent of Police Ajmer.
Ramsar Dispensary Fund . . .	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
Reserve Fund for Hospital Assistants . . .	63,800	...	...	...	...	63,800	Agent, Governor General, and Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rajputana Agency . . .	...	...	10,000	...	...	10,000	First Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
odgarh Dispensary Fund . . .	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	Commissioner of Ajmer.
Baghelkhand.							
ollector of Shahabad, Political Agent, Baghelkand, and Rai Jai Pergash Lal Bahadur . . .	1,28,700	...	...	...	...	1,28,700	Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, for credit to H. H. the Maharajah of Rewah.
ecurity Deposit of Treasurer, Rewah State . . .	27,000	...	...	...	...	27,000	Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	31 per cent. 1865.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other Loans	Various Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—contd.							
Brought forward	9,97,300	29,000	10,000	10,36,300	
Baluchistan.							
Mir Yacoob Khan and Mir Ayub Khan	15,600	15,600	Political Agent, South Eastern Baluchistan.
Bhopal.							
Bani Madho Scholarship Fund	1,500	1,500	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Bhopal water-works Endowment Fund	3,37,800	...	...	...	...	3,37,800
" Boundary Settlement Fund	5,200	...	...	...	...	5,200
" Excluded Local Fund	...	34,100	...	...	...	34,100
Kincaid Scholarship Fund	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500
Maksudangarh State	...	20,000	...	...	...	20,000
Mussamat Kundan Bayee	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000
Narsingarh State	55,700	32,400	...	...	...	88,100
Se. Boys' School	23,800	...	...	...	...	23,800
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bhopal Political Agency	20,000	...	...	...	...	20,000
" Treasurer, Sehore Treasury	...	...	7,500	...	...	7,500
" " Maksudangarh State	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
" " Narsingarh State	20,000	...	...	...	...	20,000
" " Nasirpur State	6,100	...	...	...	...	6,100
" Contractors, Narsingarh State	2,000	...	2,000	...	...	4,000
Calcutta.							
Northbrook Medal Prize Fund	2,000	2,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutt and the Director of Public Instructions, Punjab.
Pollock Prize Medal Fund	6,200	6,200	Comptroller, India Treasuries.
Security Deposit of the Currency Office Treasurer	99,000	1,000	1,00,000	Head-Commissioner of Paper Currency.
Do. Do. Treasurer subordinates	20,000	...	1,000	...	500	21,500	Assistant Comptroller General Paper Currency.
" Mint Bullion-keeper	50,000	50,000	Master of the Mint.
" " Krishna Lal Roy, Contractor	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
" " Senior Melter	300	3,300	...	...	...	3,600

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	31 percent. 1895.	3 percent. 1895-96.	Other 31 percent. Loans.	Various 4 percent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—contd.							
Brought forward	16,69,000	1,20,800	20,500	...	500	18,10,800	
Calcutta—contd.							
Security Deposit of Cashier of the Private Secretary of the Viceroy	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
" Cashier of the Government Press	2,000	8,000	...	...	...	10,000	Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
" Head Clerk and Cashier of the Board of Examiners	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
" G. W. Allen & Co., Contractors for printing Government stock forms	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
Medal Contractors, Military Department	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Secretary, Government of India, Military Department.
Coorg.							
Civil Treasury Fund	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	President, Mercara Municipal Committee, and Civil Surgeon, Mercara.
Sanawarpett Municipality	500	200	...	...	...	700	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Sanawarpett Municipality.
Fraserpett School Endowment Fund	500	...	...	...	...	500	Commissioner and the Inspector of Schools, Coorg.
School Endowment Plantation Fund	5,500	...	...	...	...	5,500	} Commissioner of Coorg and Inspector of School's Mercara.
Thomson Prize Fund	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Verajandrapett Dispensary	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	} Commissioner of Coorg and President, Verajandrapett Municipality.
" Municipality	1,100	...	...	...	...	1,100	
Chenna Basavanja, Minor	300	...	...	...	...	300	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Congetti Chengappa,	200	...	...	...	...	200	Commissioner and District Judge, Coorg.
Kambayra Oothay,	200	...	...	...	...	200	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Kenchia Subja and Sakuniah,	1,400	100	...	...	...	1,500	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Lakshmi,	300	...	...	...	...	300	Commissioner and Treasury Officer in Coorg.
Padamanabha,	7,700	...	...	...	...	7,700	} District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Puppiah Mallama,	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	
Shivachar Sannaki Erappa,	400	...	...	...	...	400	
Carried over	17,13,600	1,31,100	20,500	...	500	18,65,700	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent. 1894-97.	Other Loans.	Various Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	Rs	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—contd.							
Brought forward	17,13,600	1,31,100	20,500	...	500	18,65,700	
Coorg—contd.							
Security Deposit of Abkari Contractor	21,000	14,000	18,000	...	...	53,000	Chief Commissioner and Commissioner of Coorg.
" Allapandra Ponappa Nagadi, Gomasta	100	...	...	...	...	100	
" Ammekanda Kallappa	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Appanaravana Jyanna, Revenue Inspector	300	...	...	...	...	300	
" Areyada Soobiah, Assistant Revenue Inspector	100	...	...	...	...	100	
" Avaremadanda Mudia, Assistant Revenue Inspector	100	...	...	...	...	100	
" Bachettira Muthanna, Revenue Inspector	100	...	...	...	...	100	
" Bella Chandra Belliappa, Subadar	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Belliappa, K., Revenue Inspector	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Carriappa, K., Subadar	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Conanda Devaiya, Parpatigarh	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Ittira Ponnappa, "	500	...	...	...	...	500	Commissioner and Treasurer Officer, Coorg.
" Kalumadana Pooviah, "	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Kapanaiya, Revenue Inspector	...	200	...	...	...	200	
" Kiriabadagana Soobiah, Shambogue	300	...	...	...	...	300	
" Kodandera Cootiah, Subadar	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Kodandera Madappa, Parpatigarh	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Kollimada Pemmanja, Shambogue	300	...	...	...	...	300	
" Madanda Mandana, Revenue Inspector	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Madanda Moodia, "	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Mahomed Hussain Saib, Subadar	1,000	200	...	...	...	1,200	
" Makatira Matchaiya, Assistant Revenue Inspector	100	...	...	...	...	100	
Carried over	17,41,800	1,46,000	38,500	...	500	19,26,800	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	31 per cent. 1867-1868	3 per cent. 1868-69	Other 31 per cent. Loans	Various 4 per cent. Loans	Debentures	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—contd.							
Brought forward	17,41,800	1,46,000	38,500	..	500	19,26,800	
Coorg—contd.							
Security Deposit of Monnandra Soobiah, Sham bogue	200	...	...	...	...	200	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Moothana, T., Revenue Inspector	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Narniengar, B., Parpatigarh	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Nayakanda Belliappa, Revenue Inspector	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Nuchimaniandra Davaiya, Revenue Inspector	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Opium Contractor	...	400	...	...	...	400	Commissioner of Coorg.
" Paley Kandeajyemcah, Subadar	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Pudeyanda Nanjappa Assistant Revenue Inspector	100	...	...	...	...	100	
" Pulianda Deviah, Parpatigarh	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Pulianda Kuttappa, "	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Ram Row, Treasurer	1,000	2,000	...	..	...	3,000	
" Subbanna, Revenue Inspector	...	100	...	...	...	100	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Thadiyangala Jyappa, Revenue Inspector	200	...	...	...	...	200	
Dehra Dun.							
Brandiz Prize for Sylviculture	2,700	...	...	...	..	2,700	Director of Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.
Colonel Campbell Walker's Prize Fund	600	...	...	...	...	600	
Imperial Forest School Jubilee Prize Fund	300	...	...	...	..	300	
William Prothero Thomas Prize Fund	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Forest Department.							
ASSAM.							
Cachar Division.							
Security Deposit of Jogendra Mohon Lahiri, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Cachar.
Carried over	17,51,500	1,49,000	38,500	...	500	19,39,500	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1883.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—contd.							
Brought forward	17,51,500	1,49,000	38,500	...	500	19,39,500	
Forest Department—contd.							
ASSAM—contd.							
Darrang Division.							
Security Deposit of Guru Charan Dass, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional officer, Darrang.
Goalpara Division.							
" Ram Nath Mookherjee, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Goalpara.
Kamrup Division.							
" Krishna Chandra Sarma, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Kamrup.
Sibsagar Division.							
" Srigopal Banerjee, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Sibsaagar
BENGAL.							
Buxa Division.							
" Gour Krishna Sircar, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Ditto, Buxa.
Chittagong Division.							
" Brojo Kumar Sen, Deputy Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Ditto, Chittagong
" Jivan Krishna Sanyal, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Jogendra Nath Dutta, Head Clerk	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Kali Kumar Sen, Ranger	1,000	500	...	...	...	1,500	
" Kamini Kumar Mozoomdar, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Khetter Nath Chowdhuri, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Nobo Chander Kastagir, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent. 1866-67.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code.—<i>contd.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	
Brought forward	17,59,500	1,49,500	38,500	...	500	19,48,000	
Forest Department—<i>contd.</i>							
BENGAL—<i>contd.</i>							
Chittagong Division—<i>contd.</i>							
Security Deposit of Poorna Chandra Dey, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer Chittagong.
" Pran Kissen Dey, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Rajani Kanto Mookherjee, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Romesh Chunder Dutt, Deputy Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Tripura Charan Sarma, Deputy Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Darjeeling Division.							
" Luchman Sing Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Ditto, Darjeeling.
" Raghu Sing. "	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Soonder Sing, "	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Kurseong Division.							
" Gokul Chander Chatterji, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Ditto, Kurseong.
Palamow Division.							
" Guru Das Chatterjee, Extra Assistant Conservator	400	...	...	...	...	400	Ditto, Palamow.
Puri Division.							
" Gopal Chander Bhowmick, Ranger	...	500	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Puri.
" Preo Nath Chakerbutty, Ranger	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
Singhbhoom Division.							
" Aukhoy Kumar Chatterjee, Deputy Ranger	...	500	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Singhbhoom.
" Breaky, W. Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Raj Coomar Sen, Deputy "	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Tarak Brahmo Biswas, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Carried over	17,67,500	1,51,500	38,500	...	500	19,58,400	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent, 1863.	3 per cent, 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—contd.							
Brought forward	17,67,900	1,51,500	38,500	...	500	19,58,400	
Forest Department—contd.							
BENGAL—contd.							
Sunderbuns Division.							
Security Deposit of Abdul Gunny, Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Ahmed Hussain Deputy Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Aswini Kumar Ghose, Forester	800	...	...	...	...	800	
" Aswini Kumar Bose, "	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Aukhoy Kumar Bhattacharjee, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Avinash Chander Chukerbutty, Forester	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
" Avoy Charan Bhattacharjee, Head Clerk	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Bhopal Chander Tarafder, Forester	500	...	500	...	...	1,000	
" Bignan Chander Banerjee, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Bipin Behary Dutt Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Brojo Lal Ghose, Deputy Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Office Sunderbuns.
" Chander Kumar Paul, Deputy Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Debendra Nath Mookherjee, Forester	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Durga Charan Chukerbutty, Forester	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Dwarka Nath Chukerbutty, Forester	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Dwarka Nath Banerjee, Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Gopal Chander Chukerbutty, Forester	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Gopal Chander Mitter, Forester	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Hira Lal Ghose, "	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Jadab Chander Halder, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—contd.							
Brought forward	17,73,200	1,53,500	43,500	...	500	19,70,700	
Forest Department—contd.							
BENGAL—contd.							
Sunderbuns Division—contd.							
Security Deposit of Jogodish Chunder Dutta, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Kali Prosonna Banerjee, Forester	...	500	500	...	...	1,000	
" Kedar Nath Bose, Ranger	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	
" Khetter Mohon Mookerjee, Deputy Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Laksmi Kanto Dutt, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Lolit Kumar Ghose, Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Manindra Nath Chowdry, Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Mon Mohon Mitter, Deputy Ranger	500	...	500	...	...	1,000	
" Munshi Noimuddin, Deputy Ranger	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Nepal Chander Mukerjee, Forester	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	Forest Divisional Officer, Sunderbuns.
" Nripendra Nath Ganguly, Apprentice	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Nunda Lal Singha, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Poresh Nath Chatterjee, Ranger	500	...	500	...	...	1,000	
" Priya Nath Ganguly, Ranger	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
" Rama Nath Banerjee, Deputy Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Ramendra Nath Raha, Apprentice	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Rhidoy Nath Mitter, Ranger	500	...	500	...	...	1,000	
" Rosick Lal Roy, Forester	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Sarat Chander Chukerbutty, Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Satish Chander Sanyal, Apprentice	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Carried over	17,78,700	1,56,000	50,000	...	500	19,85,200	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—contd.							
Brought forward	17,78,700	1,56,000	50,000	...	500	19,85,200	
Forest Department—contd.							
BENGAL—contd.							
Sunderbuns Division—contd.							
Security Deposit of Sita Nath Bhattacharjee, Deputy Ranger	...	...	...	...	500	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Sunderbuns.
" Sita Nath Chukerbutty, Deputy Range	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Sital Chander Dutta, Offg. Forester.	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Sosodhar Sircar, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Sri Nath Shome, Deputy Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Surendra Nath Ray, Offg. Forester.	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Tarak Nath Ghose, Deputy Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Umesh Chander Chukerbutty, Forester.	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Upendra Nath Dutta, Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Tista Division.							
" Bhairab Sing, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Ditto, Tista.
" Hari Nath Mookherjee, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.							
Betul Division.							
" Bhagwant Rao, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Betul.
" Tirath Persad, " "	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Damoh Division.							
" Noor Khan, Deputy Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Damoh.
Hoshangabad Division.							
" Golam Nabi Khan, Deputy Ranger	400	...	...	...	...	400	Ditto, Hoshangabad.
Carried over	17,83,100	1,56,500	53,000	...	1,000	19,93,600	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—contd.							
Brought forward	17,83,100	1,56,500	53,000	...	1,000	19,93,600.	
Forest Department—contd.							
CENTRAL PROVINCES—contd.							
Jubbulpore Division.							
Security Deposit of Bhaiya Lal, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Jubbulpore.
" Buldeo Sing, Deputy "	300	...	...	...	...	300	
" Cole R. H., Ranger . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Mahomed Yassin, Deputy Ranger	300	...	...	...	...	300	
Nimar Division.							
" Baz Khan, Forester . .	300	...	...	...	...	300	Ditto, Nimar.
" Gouri Sankar, Ranger .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Mahomed Sahib, "	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Shrideo Bajpai, "	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Northern Circle.							
" Bapu Rao, Ranger . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Conservator of Forests Northern Circle, Central Provinces.
Raipur Division.							
" Madho Rao, Ranger . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Raipur.
Wardha Division.							
" Dinkar Vishnu, Ranger .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Wardha.
COORG.							
Coorg Division.							
" Kongandra Ponnappa, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Office Coorg.
" Madapa Ch., Ranger . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Pale Kandra Atchaiya, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
PUNJAB.							
Montgomery Division.							
" Boodh Raj, Fuel Contractor	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Montgomery.
Carried over	17,90,000	1,56,500	53,000	...	1,000	20,00,500	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—contd.							
Brought forward	17,90,000	1,56,500	53,000	...	1,000	20,00,500	
Forest Department—contd.							
PUNJAB—contd							
Montgomery Division—contd.							
Security Deposit of Surajmal Barkat Ali and Govind Mal, Fuel Contractors	500	...	...	...	...	500	} Forest Divisional Office Montgomery.
„ Malik Wazir, Fuel Contractor	400	...	...	...	...	400	
Gwalior.							
Security Deposit of Raghogarh State	20,000	...	...	...	...	20,000	Resident at Gwalior.
Hyderabad.							
Hussain Ali Khan, Minor	600	...	...	...	...	600	First Assistant Resident Hyderabad.
Security Deposit of Store-keeper, Resident's Office, Stamp Department	1,000	...	...	...	..	1,000	Extra Assistant Resident Hyderabad.
Indore.							
Daly College Fund	24,400	...	...	...	...	24,400	} Treasury Officer, Indore.
Dhar Leper Hospital Fund	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	
Guna Agency Local Fund	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
„ Dispensary Fund	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	
„ School Fund	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	} Treasury Officer, Indore.
Indore Residency Bazar Fund	..	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	
Kibia Scholarship Fund	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	
Mhow Church of England Mission Fund	3,500	...	...	...	...	3,500	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Indore Treasury	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	} Agent, Governor General Central India, Indore.
Mhow.							
Mihidpore Cantonment Fund	9,400	...	...	...	...	9,400	President, Cantonment Committee, Mhow.
Muskat.							
Ahmed, son of Ali Ahmed Joomani	19,000	...	...	...	...	19,000	Political Agent and Consul Muskat.
Carried over	19,40,300	1,66,500	53,000	...	1,000	21,60,800	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent. 1866-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—<i>contd.</i>							
Brought forward	19,40,300	1,66,500	53,000	...	1,000	21,60,800	
Nowgong.							
Debi Gir, a Minor	11,000	...	...	...	...	11,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand.
Famine Insurance Fund	12,800	...	...	...	...	12,800	
Panna State	4,00,000	...	...	...	...	4,00,000	
Prince of Wales' Recovery Fund	2,400	...	...	...	...	2,400	
Rao Bahadur Roshun Sing	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	
Sarila State	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bundelkhand Agency	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	
" Jaggu Ram and Ram Pallat Contractors	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
" Moona Lall and Sons, Contractors	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand.
" Treasurer, Nowgong Treasury	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	
Port Blair.							
Security Deposit of Head Store-keeper	2,200	...	...	...	...	2,200	Supply and Transport Officer, Port Blair.
" Treasurer, Port Blair Treasury	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Treasury Officer, Port Blair.
Quetta							
Abdul Aziz, Minor	2,600	...	...	...	...	2,600	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.
Abdul Shakur and Abdul Tahir, Minors	5,500	...	...	...	...	5,500	
Quetta Municipality	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	Municipal Secretary and District Engineer, Quetta.
Sambhar.							
Security Deposit of Chooni Lall, Contractor	500	...	...	...	...	500	Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar.
" Treasurer, Sambhar Treasury	75,500	...	...	...	...	75,500	
Sibi.							
Barnes School Scholarship Fund	3,200	...	...	...	...	3,200	Political Agent, Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.
Zhob.							
Sirdar Zarghoon Khan	4,200	...	...	...	...	4,200	Political Agent Zhob.
TOTAL CIVIL OFFICERS IN DIRECT ACCOUNT IN STOCK	27,90,200	1,68,500	53,000	...	1,000	30,12,700	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					TOTAL.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 167 of the Civil Account Code—						
Brought forward	27,90,200	1,68,500	53,000	...	1,000	30,12,700
Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Pachbadra	...	...	500	...	...	500
Executive Supply and Transport Officer, Port Blair	...	...	5,200	...	...	5,200
Forest Divisional Officer, Bahraich, Oudh	...	...	500	...	...	500
" " " Chanda	...	500	...	...	...	500
" " " Southern Circle, Central Provinces.	...	...	8,900	...	...	8,900
" " " Sunderbun	...	...	500	...	...	500
Superintendent, Government Printing	...	500	500	...	...	1,000
TOTAL CIVIL OFFICERS IN DIRECT ACCOUNT IN SAFE CUSTODY	...	1,000	16,100	...	...	17, 00
Comptroller General's Trust account in stock.						
Indemnity Deposit of lost Promissory Notes—						
Appu Row, S., Pensioned Tasildar	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	2,000
Gonsalves, F. J.	400	...	...	...	...	400
Kedar Nath Sanyal	...	400	...	...	...	400
Kedar Nath Dass	...	...	500	...	...	500
Koylash Chander Sen	...	...	700	...	...	700
Mussamat Moola Bibee	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500
Navanidrai Dulputrai	500	...	...	...	...	500
Investment on account of lost Currency Notes—						
Raman Chetty	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000
Government Promissory Notes held on account of the following—						
Abdar Razak Indemnity Fund	86,400	...	...	...	...	86,400
Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	3,98,000	...	...	...	...	3,98,000
Comptroller General's Trust—Carried over	4,91,800	1,400	1,200	...	...	4,94,400
Carried over	27,90,200	1,69,900	60,100	...	1,000	30,12,700

No interest drawn.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					
	3½ per cent., 1885.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.
	R	k	R.	R	R	R
Comptroller General's Trust account—contd.						
Brought forward	27,90,200	1,69,500	69,100	...	1,000	30,29,800
Comptroller General's Trust—Brought forward	4,91,800	1,400	1,200	...	...	4,94,400
General Family Pension Fund	...	2,59,000	...	...	...	2,59,000
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	7,65,000	...	...	...	...	7,65,000
Jhallawar State	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Mysore Railway Debenture Loan Sinking Fund	18,79,400	10,66,100	...	...	25,50,000	54,95,500
Patriotic Fund	2,17,800	...	...	...	...	2,17,800
Persian Famine Relief Fund	14,000	...	...	...	...	14,000
Poolin Behary Addy	...	...	...	...	500	500
Deposits held on account of Railways--						
East Indian Railway Company.						
Colliery Benefit Fund	13,70	...	...	...	...	13,700
Fine Fund	63,600	...	...	...	...	63,600
Hill School Endowment Fund	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
Mutual Guarantee Fund	99,700	...	...	...	...	99,700
Provident Fund	...	...	43,52,500	...	66,55,200	1,10,07,700
Savings Bank	4,20,300	...	...	...	...	4,20,300
Stephenson Memorial Fund	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000
Bengal Central Railway Company.						
Provident Fund	63,500	5,500	3,000	...	...	72,000
TOTAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S TRUST ACCOUNT IN STOCK	43,33,800	13,32,000	43,55,700	...	92,05,700	1,02,28,200
Carried over	71,24,000	15,01,500	41,25,800	...	102,06,700	2,22,58,000

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					TOTAL.
	3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Comptroller General's Trust account Investment held under Article 107, C. A. Code, on account of Lost Currency Notes—						
Brought forward	71,24,000	15,01,500	44,25,800	...	92,06,700	2,22,58,000
Abdul Roshid of Alur Bazar, Dacca	400	...	...	400
Abinash Chander Chuckerbutty	300	...	...	300
Amrita Nand Gupta	600	...	...	600
Aukhoy Kumar Dutta	200	...	...	200
Baboo Ram Deb	100	...	...	100
Bharosi Ram	1,300	...	...	1,300
Bhogobut Chunder Roy	500	...	...	500
Bilas Roy and Sew Dutt Roy	100	...	...	100
Carapiet, A.	400	...	400
Chunder Kanto Bose	200	...	...	200
Chunder Kanto Mozumdar	1,300	...	...	1,300
Deoki Ram Jaiswar	300	...	...	300
Dwarka Nath Kundu	100	...	...	100
Fidda Ali Hosain	2,500	...	...	2,500
Freeborne, J. H.	200	...	...	200
Giridhari Lall Shaha	100	...	...	100
Government Agency Balance	500	...	500
Heera Lall Chatterjee	200	...	...	200
Jaggan Nath Kajarimal	500	...	...	500
Janoki Nath Biswas	800	...	...	800
Kabiraj, J.	300	...	...	300
Kali Krishna Sen, Kabiraj	100	...	...	100
Lall Chand	600	...	...	600
Land Mortgage Bank	2,500	...	...	2,500
Lolit Chand Mittra and Probodh Chand Mittra	100	...	...	100
Macneil & Co., Mesars.	100	...	...	100
Mah Nin Byoo	2,500	...	...	2,500
Mahomed Amin of Pendra Road	500	...	...	500
Massamat Goharjan and Begumjan	1,900	...	...	1,900
Safe Custody—Carried over	18,300	900	...	19,200

No Interest drawn.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					
	Per cent. 1865.	Per cent. 1896-97.	Other cent., Loans.	Various per cent., Loans.	Disben- tures.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Comptroller General's Trustaccount. Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of lost Currency Notes— <i>contd.</i>						
Brought forward	71,24,000	15,01,500	44,25,800	...	92,06,700	2,22,58,000
Safe Custody—Brought forward	18,300	900	...	19,200
Moula Bux Abdar Rashid	100	...	...	100
Moung Tun Gyee Maook Bhamo	900	...	...	900
Mowlvi Ahmed Ali	800	...	800
Munshi Nundjee	200	...	200
Nobo Coomar Bose	400	...	400
Nobo Kishore Dass	100	...	...	100
Paul, P. G.	100	...	...	100
Pran Nath Chowdhuri	200	...	...	200
Pundit Divi Dayal	500	...	...	500
Pyari Mohun and Nanda Mohun Shaha	400	...	...	400
Raghu Saran Lal Maroji	100	...	...	100
Rajcoomar Choudhuri	300	...	...	300
Rakhal Chunder Singha	1,000	...	...	1,000
Ram Golam Sing	100	...	...	100
Ram Lall	100	...	100
Ram Saran Ram	...	500	...	...	...	500
Saroda Soonder Paul	200	...	...	200
Shib Doyal Singh	5,600	...	...	5,600
Sobhani Biswas	200	...	...	200
Sudhamoy Roy	200	...	...	200
Syed Mahomed Ibrahim Hossain Khan and Syed Akbar Ali Khan	500	...	...	500
Taji Ahir	...	500	...	...	...	500
Safe Custody—Carried over	...	1,000	28,800	2,400	...	32,200
	71,24,000	15,01,500	44,25,800	...	92,06,700	2,22,58,000

No. Interest drawn.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					TOTAL.
	For 1865.	For 1896-97.	Other Loans.	Various Loans.	Deposits.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Comptroller General's Trust account. Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code on account of lost Currency Notes— <i>contd.</i>						
Brought forward	71,24,000	15,01,500	44,25,800	...	92,06,700	2,22,58,000
Safe Custody—Brought forward		1,000	28,800	2,400	...	32,200
Thiroovengada Swamy Naicker	...	...	300	...	...	300
Toolsi Ram	...	...	...	100	...	100
TOTAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S TRUST ACCOUNT IN SAFE CUSTODY	...	1,000	29,100	2,500	...	32,600
GRAND TOTAL	71,24,000	15,02,500	44,54,900	2,500	92,06,700	2,22,90,600

} No Interest drawn.

Besides the above, the following Government Promissory Notes have been received, but not yet converted into Book Debt Certificate :—

Case No. 457 Agent and Chief Auditor, East Indian Railway	1,100
„ Nos. 478 and 499, Trustees, Bengal-Nagpur Railway	2,35,000
„ No. 463 Secretary, Hindu Family Annuity Fund	50,000
„ „ 490 Patriotic Fund	200
„ „ 484 Master of the Mint, Calcutta	100
„ „ 485 Forest Divisional Officer, Sunderbuns.	500
„ „ 492 Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg	500

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 28th January 1902.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller and Auditor-General.

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Sheets Nos. 165 S. E.—1, 165 S. W.—4, 165 N. E.—3, 205 N. E.—2, 205 N. E.—3, and 223 N. W.—3, District Raipur .	4"= 1 M.	6	40"×27" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheet No. 29 S. E.—1, District Saugor .	4"= 1 M.	1	40"×16"	1 0	1 4	
Sheets Nos. 43 S. E.—4, 43 S. W.—1, 43 S. W.—3, 44 N. E.—4, 62 (S. W.—1, and N. W.—4) in one, 61 S. W.—3, 62 S. W.—4, and 62 N. W.—3, District Saugor	4"= 1 M.	8	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheets Nos. 44 S. W.—4, 45 N. E.—3, 45 S. W.—2, District Saugor	4"= 1 M.	3	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	

Forest Survey Department—concluded.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED.		REMARKS.
				Uncolored.	Colored.	
<i>Published and available from the Forest Survey Department, Dehra Dun—contd.</i>				<i>R a.</i>	<i>R a.</i>	
STANDARD MAPS—continued.						
Sheets No. 89 (S. W.—4 and S. E.—3) in one, 91 S. W.—2, 91 N. W.—4, (89 N. E.—3 and 111 N. W.—1) in one, (111 S. V.—1, 89 S. E.—2) in one, and 111 S. W.—3, District Seoni	4" = 1 M.	6	40" × 27"	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheet No. 91 (N. W.—2, and N. W.—1) in one, District Seoni	4" = 1 M.	1	41" × 27"	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 92 N. W.—2, District Seoni	4" = 1 M.	1	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	
" " 91 N. E.—2, District Seoni	4" = 1 M.	1	27" × 20"	1 0	1 4	
Sheets Nos. 90 (S. W.—3 and S. W.—1) in one, 91 S. W.—1, 99 S. E.—4, and 69 S. E.—2	4" = 1 M.	4	40" × 27" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheet No. 71 S. E.—1	4" = 1 M.	1	27" × 25"	1 0	1 4	
ODDH—						
Sheet No. 130 (N. E.—3 and N. E.—4) in one, District Bahraich	4" = 1 M.	1	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 130 N. E.—1, District Bahraich.	4" = 1 M.	1	38" × 26"	1 8	1 12	

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 2nd January, 1902.

J. M. FLEMING, *Major, S.C.*,
Offg. Asst. Surveyor General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th February, 1902.

No. 178.—Munshi Ahmed Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 28th January, 1902.

F. B. LONGE, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1902.

No. 3.—Mr. F. Reilly, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the North-Western to the Allahabad-Fyzabad Chord Railway.

C. W. HODSON,
Director of Railway Construction.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1902.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th February, 1902.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . . .	1,20,10,000	10,47,75,305	11,67,85,305	3,67,36,412	1,79,98,534	...	...	5,47,34,946
Allahabad . . .	...	1,73,50,065	1,73,50,065	1,87,00,089	16,54,290	...	...	2,04,44,379
Lahore . . .	...	2,08,43,875	2,08,43,875	58,58,550	21,48,300	...	...	80,07,910
Bombay . . .	59,38,355	6,77,12,470	7,36,50,825	1,07,70,839	3,19,76,460	...	...	4,27,47,299
Karachi . . .	...	78,55,555	78,55,555	12,22,465	22,99,635	...	...	35,22,100
Madras . . .	46,92,730	2,76,30,320	3,23,29,050	1,24,93,590	59,46,660	...	...	1,84,40,250
Calicut . . .	...	11,54,250	11,54,250	5,93,145	16,695	...	...	6,09,840
Rangoon . . .	...	85,03,430	85,03,430	2,40,32,625	31,94,490	...	...	2,78,27,115
	2,26,41,085	125,58,37,270	27,84,78,355					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			23,45,570					
	TOTAL R		27,61,32,785	11,10,97,715	6,32,35,124	...	...	17,63,32,839
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								2,00,000
								NET TOTAL R
								17,61,32,839
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
								GRAND TOTAL R
								27,61,32,785

A. F. COX,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 8th February, 1902. .

No. 2.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India.

Lieutenant G. H. Finnis, for six months.

S. GOODRIDGE,

Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th February, 1902.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	₹	a. p.		₹	a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	83,05,121	0 0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	76,50,641	0 0
Public Deposits			Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,77,29,590	11 1
at Head Office	69,64,707	8 2	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,80,40,728	15 9
	1,59,41,280	2 5	Bills discounted and purchased	2,57,40,569	14 10
Public Deposits			Balances with other Banks	0,52,318	14 11
at Branches	89,76,572	10 3	Bullion	.....
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	7,11,96,148	9 10	Dead Stock	16,11,146	1 1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,17,219	7 1	Stamps	12,152	0 2
Sandries	13,66,458	2 5	Sundries	9,43,732	11 7
				9,06,86,001	5 5
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,28,89,110	13 1
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	1,61,45,988	3 3
				2,90,35,105	0 4
RUPEES	11,97,21,100	5 9	RUPEES	11,97,21,106	5 9

* Includes Sovs. and † Sovs., value ₹ 7,44,735 0 0
 † Do. do. do. „ 1,08,435 0 0

₹ 8,53,170 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL,
 Calcutta, the 12th February, 1902.

E. J. BIRCH,
 Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
 W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
 Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
 Percentage 32 7/2.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 1st February, 1902.

Mr. Lemon retires from the Bank's service to-day, and the following changes have been made by the Directors in the Bank's European Establishment :—

Mr. Henry Gray, Agent, Hyderabad, at present on furlough, to be Agent, Rangoon, in succession to Mr. Lemon.

Mr. L. G. Dunbar, Sub-Agent, Rangoon, to be acting Agent at Rangoon, until further orders.

These changes take effect from this date.

Mr. Gray, on his return from leave, will officiate as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer on the departure of Mr. Lindsay in March on eight months' furlough.

By order of the Directors,
 W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
 Secretary and Treasurer.

II E

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th February, 1902.

PUBLICATION OF THE NEW OFFICIAL VOCABULACY.

No. 43.—At the International Telegraph Conference held at Paris in 1890, it was resolved that the International Office of the Telegraph Administrations at Berne should prepare an Official Vocabulary, or Book of Code words, admissible in telegrams composed, partly, or wholly, of *preconcerted* language, that is to say, of words, which, while presenting in the case of each an intrinsic sense, do not form phrases intelligible to the Administrations engaged in their transmission.

2. The first edition of this Vocabulary was published in 1895, but its compilation, in which an attempt was made, in the selection of words to secure telegraphic, caligraphic, orthographic and phonetic accuracy, failed to satisfy the requirements of "phrase Code" users, and met with much opposition from the leading Chambers of Commerce and other Commercial bodies throughout the world. The Conference held at Budapest in July, 1896, therefore decided that a second edition should be prepared.

3. The second edition, or, as it is styled, the "New Official Vocabulary" differs from the first in this, that it is a mere *list of words*, absolutely free from the dispositions and arrangements which might give it the character of a Code. About 1,300,000 words of the eight languages (English, German, French, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese and Latin) authorised for telegraphic correspondence in *preconcerted* language appear in the new edition, without being numbered, in alphabetical order, and admitted without consideration as to their orthographic resemblance or their telegraphic and phonetic similarity. To publishers and merchants who will have to prepare their own codes, as in the past, with whatever precautions they consider necessary to secure the correct transmission of their telegrams, this large number of words will afford the means for a selection which should suffice to provide for all necessary safeguards and to meet all possible requirements.

4. The New Official Vocabulary includes the words of the first edition, and in addition to them the words contained in the Codes and private Vocabularies of those publishers and merchants who forwarded them, as requested to the International Office of the Telegraph Administrations at Berne for the purpose of having their words inserted in this edition.

5. It was resolved at the Conference held at Budapest in 1896, that from a date to be fixed by a later Conference, all the words used in private telegrams worded in *preconcerted* language must be taken from the Official Vocabulary. Even if its use is not made compulsory the "New Official Vocabulary" has this advantage that no telegraph office can take exception to any Code telegram composed entirely of words taken from it. Its employment in India is therefore recommended. It is divided into four volumes, A to D, E to L, M to R, and S to Z, the price of which in India has been fixed as low as possible, *viz.*, Rs 10 each.

6. An appendix has also been published containing words which have been omitted from the above volumes. This appendix will be supplied *gratis* to purchasers of the whole four volumes.

7. Intending purchasers are requested to apply to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*. The books will, as a rule, be despatched by value-payable post, but in large presidency towns delivery will be effected by the Central Telegraph Office.

M. J. BRIND,

Director, Traffic Branch.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, Sealdah, the 10th February, 1902.

No. 2.—Privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for five months is granted to Mr. W. F. Barnett, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, under Articles 291, 240 (b) and 264 A, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th March 1902, or any such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H. P. BURT,

Officiating Manager

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 7th February, 1902.

No. 4.—Mr. R. C. Gupta, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, was granted, under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough on medical certificate for 3 months and 4 days with effect from 25th June 1901.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th February, 1902.

No. 280-App.—Lala Hakim Rai, Postmaster, Peshawar, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 1st February 1902 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. L. A. Bull is appointed to act as Postmaster, Peshawar during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Hakim Rai or until further orders.

The 12th February, 1902.

No. 290-App.—Dabu Hemanta Kumar Raha, M.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the date on which he is relieved.

Babu Narendra Chandra Basu is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Hemanta Kumar Raha, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

IN THE COURT OF THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE AND JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

RULE OF PRACTICE.

Bangalore, the 3rd February 1902.

No. 4.—The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore and Judicial Commissioner of Coorg directs that when records of a case or other judicial proceeding of one Court are transmitted to another, they shall invariably be accompanied by a descriptive list of all the documents sent, and that it shall be the duty of the official receiving them to compare the records with such list and to satisfy himself that they are complete, *before* acknowledging the receipt of them. The same procedure shall be followed when the records are returned. The duty of receiving and checking the records shall be performed by the Record-keeper, or where there is no Record-keeper in any Court, by the Head Clerk of the Court, who shall be held responsible for them after they are received by him.

2. When records are transmitted from any Court or office by post, the packets shall be opened in the presence of the head or chief clerk of the Court receiving them, the contents shall be checked with the lists accompanying them, and a certificate, signed by such clerk, as to the correctness or otherwise of the same, shall be recorded.

3. If on examination any of the documents mentioned in the descriptive lists are found wanting, the fact shall be at once reported to the presiding officer of the Court.

By order of the Court,

H. CHENNAYA,

Registrar.

II E 2

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA
IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Meunt Abu, the 29th January, 1902.

No. 312-S.—The Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased, in supersession of the Notification No. 436, dated the 30th May, 1883, to order that with effect from 1st January 1902, the Nasirabad Octroi Fund shall cease to exist as a distinct Local Fund, and shall form part of the General Fund of the Cantonment at Nasirabad.

G. G. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,

*Officiating Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, in the
Public Works Department, Ajmer-Merwara.*

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENT.

Peshawar, the 7th February, 1902.

No. 43.—Mr. P. J. G. Pipon, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be District Judge of the Hazara District, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd February 1902, on which date he assumed charge of his duties.

The 11th February, 1902.

No. 46.—Captain D. B. Blakeway, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Kohat district, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th of February, 1902, *vice* Mr. F. P. Rennie, transferred.

POWERS.

The 3rd February, 1902.

No. 44.—Under the provisions of section 50 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Mr. P. J. G. Pipon, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be District Judge of the Civil District of Hazara, *vice* F. T. Dixon.

No. 45.—Under the provisions of section 4(1) of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, No. III of 1901, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint, and does hereby appoint, Mr. P. J. G. Pipon, Assistant Commissioner, and a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be additional District Magistrate in the District of Hazara, and, under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 invests Mr. P. J. G. Pipon with powers to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

The 8th February, 1902.

No. 45-A.—Captain D. B. Blakeway, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, is invested, under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

By Order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province

The 31st January, 1902.

No. 7.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891C (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons are appointed, under section 5, sub-section 2, of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Kohat in the Kohat District :—

Dewa Singh and Ressaldar Abdulla Khan—Re-appointed.
Lorinda Mal, *vice* Hara Singh.

M. F. O'DWYER,

*Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
North-West Frontier Province.*

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 1st February, 1902.

No. 9-J.—The following list of days, to be observed as Local Holidays by the various Civil Courts in the Province during the year 1902, has been prepared by the Judicial Commissioner and approved by the Local Government, as required by section 88, sub-section (4), of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901, and is published for general information in continuation of Judicial Department Notification No. 4-J., dated the 24th December, 1901.

List of days to be observed as Local Holidays by the various Civil Courts during the year 1902.

District.	Names of holidays.	Month and date.	Number of days.
Peshawar	Jhanda Fair	27th January	1
	Chitta Gumbat Fair	14th January	1
	Nauroz Fair	21st March	1
	Total		3
Hazara	Takia Dhamtaur Fair	14th April	1
	Total		1
Kohat	Nauroz Fair	21st March	1
	Pitr Mokhsh Amawas Fair	In October	1
	Total		2
Dera Ismail Khan	Manghi Fair	13th January	1
	Samhat Fair	9th April	1
	Gop Ashtmi Fair	8th November	1
	Total		3
Banna	Horse Show	25th and 26th February.	2
	Total		2

NOTE 1.—Where the actual or correct date has not been specified in the above list, the District Judge will fix it in consultation with the Divisional Judge and Deputy Commissioner, and will give timely notice of the date so fixed to the public.

2.—With the previous sanction of the Judicial Commissioner and Local Government (but not otherwise), any day not specified in this list may be substituted for any day which is specified therein.

3.—The number of local holidays allowed for each district will not ordinarily exceed three days in each year.

C. E. F. BUNBURY,

Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 11th January, 1902.

Number.	Districts.	Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH.								INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	7,764	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	25	25	2
3		Buffa	7,029	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	7	3
4		Haripur	5,573	4	2	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	56	19	1
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	95,147	20	20	40	47	24	23	...	...	...	20	...	7	...	...	20	5	9	14	22	26	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	30,702	2	1	3	13	7	6	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	2	2	2	5	22	6
7	Bannu	Edwardesabad	14,291	2	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	7
8		Lakki	5,218	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	30	20	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31,737	10	12	22	32	20	12	...	3	...	17	1	...	...	11	6	3	9	36	53	9	
10		Kulachi	9,125	3	4	7	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	40	40	10
		TOTAL	210,765	47	42	89	108	61	47	...	4	...	48	2	8	...	46	15	18	33	22	27		

W. A. SYKES, Major, I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Dated Peshawar, 5th February, 1902

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 18th January, 1902.

Number.	Districts.	Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		CAUSE OF DEATH.								INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.				Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	7,764	...	1	1	7	...	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	2	3	5	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	2	2	...	63	38	2
3		Buffa	7,029	4	3	7	5	5	3	2	52	37	3
4		Haripur	5,578	1	1	2	4	2	2	...	2	2	19	37	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	95,147	23	28	51	47	30	17	...	24	1	12	...	10	2	4	6	...	...	28	26	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	30,762	4	3	7	12	7	5	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	12	20	6
7	Bannu	Edwardesabad	14,291	5	4	9	5	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	1	3	...	...	33	18	7
8		Lakki	5,218	1	3	4	6	3	3	...	4	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	40	60	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31,737	12	20	32	23	13	10	...	12	...	...	...	11	6	3	9	...	...	53	38	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	1	1	2	4	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	11	23	10
		Total	210,765	53	67	120	109	66	43	...	55	2	12	...	37	15	11	20	...	...	80	27	

W. A. SYKES, Major, I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Dated Peshawar, 5th February, 1902

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the several Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of December 1901.

1 Number.	2 Districts.	3 CHRISTIANS.			4 HINDUS.			5 MOHAMMADANS.			6 OTHER CLASSES.			7 TOTAL.			8 Birth-rate per mille per annum.	9 Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazara	...	...	...	30	32	62	808	694	1,502	2	...	2	840	726	1,566	39	1
2	Peshawar	...	...	...	20	24	44	909	682	1,591	1	...	1	930	706	1,636	28	2
3	Kohat	...	...	...	5	5	10	432	341	773	...	...	...	437	346	783	51	3
4	Bannu	...	...	...	51	44	95	404	307	711	...	...	...	455	351	806	54	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	60	54	114	427	393	820	...	...	...	487	417	934	49	5
	TOTAL	...	...	...	166	159	325	2,980	2,417	5,397	3	...	3	3,149	2,576	5,725	39	

W. A. SYKES, Major, I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, dated 3rd February 1902.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1901.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of December 1901.

Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth rate per mille per annum.	Death rate per mille per annum.	CAUSE OF DEATH																				DEATHS BY ALL CAUSES.							
						PLAGUE.	CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.						FEVERS.			DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.				INJURIES.						ALL OTHER CAUSES.					
									Children under one year.		Ten and over ten years.		Total of Small-pox.																				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.							
1 Hazara .	476,125	1,566	842	39	21	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	7	270	271	541	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	842
2 Peshawar .	679,183	1,636	1,133	28	20	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	13	525	445	970	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,133
3 Kohat .	182,437	783	697	51	45	...	...	...	1	8	10	...	22	271	276	547	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	697
4 Bannu .	174,022	806	680	54	46	...	...	...	3	6	12	...	32	248	233	481	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680
5 Dera Ismail Khan.	222,324	934	839	49	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	372	295	667	8	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	839
TOTAL .	1,735,041	5,725	4,191	39	28	...	...	...	5	10	25	...	477	1,686	1,522	3,208	19	7	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,191
Total in previous months*	1,735,041	4,273	2,553	41	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,553
Total in same month of past year.	2,190,230	7,315	5,888	39	32	...	...	...	8	19	33	...	83	2,357	2,272	4,629	42	16	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,888

* Note.—The figures for the previous months are from 1st November up to 30th November, 1901.
† Total in same month of the past year includes the births and deaths of the Miranwali district.

W A SYKES, Major, I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th February, 1902.

No. 5—The services of second class Military Assistant Surgeon R. J. Owen of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties at Bina, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

E. ROBERTS, M.B., *Major, I.M.S.,*
for *Director-General, I.M.S.*

NOTICE.

"The office of the Board of Examiners will be removed from No. 17, Elysium Row, to No. 26, Mangoe Lane (late Agra Bank Building) from 1st January, 1902."

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz.*:—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin,	10	12	12
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	5	6	8
$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Under the provisions of Rule XX, Part I, of the Rules for the care and use of Government Cemeteries, the following monuments in the Military Cemetery at Bhawanipur Calcutta, having become ruinous, will be treated at the next repairs in such manner as the officer-in-charge of the Cemetery may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of

	Year.	Plat.
S. I. R. Boezam	1845	A
F. J. Lestrangle	1873	A
A. V. W. Lestrangle	1890	A
W. Cole	1835	B
W. Henry	1850	B
I. Blair	1850	B
I. D. Hope	1858	B
Dr. A. Webb	1855	D
L. Kingsley	1853	D
R. Clayton	1850	D
I. Schoefield	1861	E
C. Worwick	1860	E
I. P. Crawley	1830	E
A. M. Anderson	1857	F
T. Carter	1847	F
A. Keating	1851	F
I. B. Edgeworth	1818	F
I. Cleghorn	1856	I
B. C. Cudmore	1817	I
A. Ross	1820	I
C. S. Murphy	9	I
A. Cox	1837	I
H. Herrold	1832	I
H. Hamilton	1826	I
I. Roland	1841	I
W. G. Ogilvie	1841	L
I. Reid	1830	L
A. Shaw	1858	L
H. D. Kieough	1871	I
W. B. Huggins	1869	O
H. Allen	1867	O
C. Steond	1875	O
E. Henbietta	1868	O
E. L. Firth	1872	O
F. A. Darley	1873	O
W. Keates	1869	O
Lt. F. A. Gordon (60th Rifles)	1868	O
Lt. I. N. Fitzgerald, 37th M. N. I.	1866	O
S. T. Riley	1866	O
M. Haves	1866	O
C. Hayes	1866	O

T. E. F. COLE,
Garrison Chaplain.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis
from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or
through the following or any other booksellers —

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co, Calcutta and
Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co, Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras
Messrs. Thacker & Co, Ltd, Bombay
Messrs A. J. Combridge & Co, Bombay.

E. Seymour Hale, Esqr, Fort, Bombay and
Calcutta
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press,
Rangoon
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and
Jubbulpore *
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-I-Am
Lies, Lahore.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London
Messrs. Constable & Co, 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.
Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St Dunstan's
House, Fetter Lane, London.
Messrs. Luzac & Co, 46, Great Russell Street, London
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Charing
Cross Road, London
Mr. B. Alfred Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London
Messrs P. S King & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street,
Westminster.

Messrs H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London, are
also Agents for the sale of the Indian Army List.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, N. W. Carls-
trasse, 11
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.
Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co, Cambridge

* Agent for sale of the Legislative Department publications

NOTICE — Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased — Applications should be accom-
panied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value payable post, in which case, besides
the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the
applicant is subordinate

Applications for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the
particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for November, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched
2s. or 9d. (2s.)

External Land Trade of British India — Accounts for September, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched
8s. or 9d. (2s.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Papers relating to the proposed Establishment of a Central Bank in India. F'cap. Board
Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4s.)

Administration Report of the Mint at Bombay and Calcutta for 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper
cover Rs 101 1s 6d (a)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Government of India
Foreign Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. 12s. or 1s. (2s.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Mountain Warfare, Extracts from, in Guimukhi. Super-Royal 16mo. Paper cover.
3d. (1s.)

The monthly and half-yearly Indian Army List for January, 1902. Royal 8vo. Paper
Rs 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (4s.)

Report of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1900. F'cap.
Rs 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (4s.)

Corrected up to 31st December, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs 2 or 3s. (4d.)
 Classified List (Public Works Department), Subordinate Establishment. Super-Royal 8vo.
 Paper cover. 4s. or 4d. (1s.)

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected to 1st January 1902. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 8s. or 9d. (2s.)
 Report of the Committee on the Establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies in India. Fcap. Paper cover. 4s. or 5d. (2s.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs 4 or 6s. (7s.)
 The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to the 1st July, 1899, and with foot-notes brought down to 1st April, 1901. Rs 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (6s.)
 The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Act IX of 1872), as modified up to the 1st September, 1899 (with foot-notes brought down to 30th June, 1901). Rs 1-4 or 1s. 9d. (2s.)
 The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (Act XI of 1878), as modified up to the 1st December, 1896 (with foot-notes brought down to the 15th May, 1901). 5s. 6p. or 6d. (1s. 6p.)
 The Indian Factories Act, 1881. As modified up to the 1st April, 1891 (with foot-notes brought down to 1st July, 1901). 5s. 6p. or 6s. (1s. 6p.)
 The Prisons Act, 1894 (Act IX of 1894), as amended by the Burma Laws Act, 1898 (XIII of 1898). 7s. 6p. or 9s. (1s.)
 Effect of Legislation for 1898, 1899, and 1900.
 Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes, 1901. Rs 1 or 1s. 6d. (2s.)
 A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. I. Cloth bound. Rs 12 or 18s. (10s.)
 Ditto ditto ditto. Quarter bound. Rs 13 or 19s. 6d. (10s.)
 Ditto ditto Vol. II. Cloth bound. Rs 12 or 18s. (10s.)
 Ditto ditto ditto Quarter bound. Rs 13 or 19s. 6d. (10s.)
 Act IX of 1901. An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War. 1s. or 1d. (1s.)
 Act X of 1901. An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870. 1s. 3p. or 1d. (1s.)
 Act XI of 1901. An Act to facilitate the citation of certain enactments and to amend and repeal certain obsolete enactments.
 Regulation III of 1901. A Regulation further to provide for the suppression of crime in certain frontier districts. 7s. 6p. or 9d. (1s. 6p.)
 Regulation IV of 1901. A Regulation to make better provision for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain frontier tracts. 2s. 6p. (1s.)
 Regulation V of 1901. A Regulation further to amend the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899. 1s. 9p. or 2d. (1s.)
 Regulation VI of 1901. A Regulation to repeal so much as is unrepealed of the Punjab Frontier Regulation, 1872, and of the Hazara Settlement Rules. 1s. or 1d. (1s.)
 Regulation VII of 1901. A Regulation to alter certain of the laws in force in the North-West Frontier Province, to declare that certain enactments are in force therein, and to bar the application of certain others thereto. 11s. or 1s. 3d. (2s.)

The Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885 (Act XVI of 1885), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 1s. 6p. (1s.)
 Ditto. In Hindi. 1s. 6p. (1s.)
 Act VI of 1901 (the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901). In Urdu. 5s. (1s.)
 Ditto. In Hindi. 5s. (1s.)
 The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (Act I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 2s. (1s.)
 Ditto. In Hindi. 2s. (1s.)
 Act IX of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War). In Urdu. 3p. (1s.)
 Ditto. In Hindi. 3p. (1s.)
 Act X of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870). In Urdu. 3p. (1s.)
 Ditto. In Hindi. 3p. (1s.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rules under the Arms Act. Corrected to 1st May, 1901. Fcap. Stitched. 6s. or 6d. (2s.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1901. Fcap. Cloth. 14s. or 1s. 3d. (6s.)
 Elementary Mathematics (especially edited for Foresters). By A. F. GREENFELL, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs 4 or 6s. (8s.)
 The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad. By Dr. J. BURGESS (Archaeological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, Vol. XXIV). Super-Royal. Cloth. Rs 21 or 31s. 6d. (Rs 1-2s.)
 A Manual of Forest Engineering for India, Vol. II. By C. G. ROGERS, Esq. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs 4 or 6s. (6s.)
 List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. 8s. or 9d. (2s.)
 A Report on a Tour of Exploration of the Antiquities in the Tarai, Nepal, the Region of Kapilavastu during February and March, 1899 (illustrated by 32 plates). By Babu Purno Chandra Mukerji with a prefatory Note by Mr. Vincent A. Smith, B.A. (Archaeological Survey of India, No. XXVI, Part I of the Imperial Series). Super-Royal 4to. Paper cover. Rs 6-6s. or 9s. 9d. (6s.)

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

Report of the Central Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1900, with complete accounts and proceedings, including the Reports of Provincial Committees. Fcap. Board. Rs 4-4s. (6s.)

OF TRANSLATIONS AND TRANSLITERATIONS OF ACTS PUBLISHED FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1901.

Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified July, 1899. In Urdu. Rs 1-5 or 1s. 11d. (5s.)

FOREIGN

Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muskat Political Agency for 1900-1901. F'cap. Board. K1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. 3a. or 3d. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Baluchistan Agency for 1900-1901. K1-8a. or 2s. 3d. (3a.)

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1899-1900. F'cap. Board. K1-8a. or 2s. 3d. (6a.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to May, June, July, September, 1901 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each.

History of Services of Officers holding appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards. 12a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of May to October, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of March to August, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending March 1901, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1899 and 1900. No. 4 of 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June, 1901, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1899 and 1900. No. 1 of 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of British India, 16th issue, for 1895-96 to 1899-1900. F'cap. Board. K3-8a. or 5s. 3d. (10a.)

Review of the Trade of India in 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Area and yield of certain crops from 1891-1892 to 1900-01. Third issue. F'cap. Paper cover. 5a. or 5d. (2a.)

Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and Coasting Trade in the year ending 31st March, 1901. Annual Statement for 1900-1901 35th issue. Volume I. Super-Royal. Board. K3 or 4s. 6d. (12a.)

Ditto Volume II. Super Royal. Board. K2 or 3s. (7a.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1900-1901 and the four preceding years 13th issue. F'cap. Board. K1 or 1s. 6d. (6a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 8th issue, 1901. F'cap. Boards. K4 or 6s. (12a.)

Trade of the French Possessions in India and of Aden in the year ending 31st March, 1900, and previous years. F'cap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. Vols. I-48 II. K3 or 4s. 6d. (13a.) each volume.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards. K5 or 7s. 6d. (12a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VII (Dress). Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 3d. (4a.)

Military Works Classified List and Distribution Return. Corrected to 30th June, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

The Monthly Indian Army List for September to December, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. K1-8a. or 2s. 3d. (4a.) each.

Treatise on Military Carriages—Indian Supplement, 1901. By Major C. T. Bell, R.A. Royal 8vo. Cloth. K7-8a. or 11s. 3d. (7a.)

Mountain Warfare—Extracts from, in Urdu and Hindi. Super-Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 3a. or 3d. (1a.) each.

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army (Provisional issue), 1901. In Urdu. 5a. or 5d. (1a. 6p.)

Ditto ditto. In Hindi. 5a. or 5d. (1a. 6p.)

Ditto ditto. In Gurmukhi. 6a. 9p. or 7a. (1a. 6p.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX (Volunteers), 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. K1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Army Regulations, India (Regulations and Orders for the Army in India), Vol. II, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. Part A. K1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.) Part B. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (4a.) Complete K1-12a. or 2s. 8d. (8a.)

Signalling—Appendix to the Authorised Signalling Instructions as applicable to India. In Urdu, 1901. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. K1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the calendar year 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. K2 or 3s. (9a.)

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. K2 or 3s. (4a.)

Public Works Department Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Histories of Railway Projects, including Tramways. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. F'cap. Paper cover. K2 or 2s. 8d. (3a.)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 10a. (2a.)

Forms and Enclosures to the Rules for the Preparation of Railway Projects, 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. 7s. 6d. (2a.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolley Dod, F.C.H. Price Rj per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.E. B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

- Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II.** The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price Rs 8-2 per copy.
- Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics.** Price per copy Rs 1-4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise) By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.
- Designs for Wooden Bridges together with rules for calculating the area of water-way, etc., and Plates.** By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lal. Price per set Rs 4-2.
- Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids.** Price per copy 8a.
- Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic bases.** Price 8a. per copy.
- Pamphlet on Note on Masonry Arches** (College publication). Price 4a. per copy.
- Pamphlet on Small Direct Well Pumping Installations.** Price 4a. per copy.
- Pamphlet on Experiments made on the passage of water through the sand of the Chenab River at the Khanki Weir.** By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., C.I.E. Price per copy 12a.
- Indian Household Account Book for a period of two years, comprising Daily Table Expense Account, Bread, Butter and Milk Account, Dhobey's Account, Servants' Wages Account, etc.** Price Rs 3 per copy.
- Cash must accompany order. Articles are sent by V. P. P. to persons in Government employment only.
- Application is to be made to the Curator, Thomason College Book Depôt, Roorkee.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8th FEBRUARY 1902.

- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XII, Part II.**—By John Eliot. Quarto Paper cover. Rs 3-0-0.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901

- Monthly Weather Review of India, from March to August 1901.** By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Rs 1 per month.
- Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review for 1900.** By John Eliot (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Rs 1.
- Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1900-1901.** By John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover.
- Report on the Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories for 1900-1901.** By C. Michie Smith. Quarto. Paper cover.
- Report on the Condition of the Colaba Observatory for the year ended 31st March 1901.** By N. A. F. Moss. Quarto. Paper cover.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 069339 of the 3½ per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) originally standing in the name of Hari Dass Sreemani and last endorsed to Annakali Daby, the proprietrix, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietrix.

*Name of the Advertiser—*ANNAKALI DABY.

*Residence—*Care of Babu Hira Lall Chuckerbutty, Thakurbuti Lane,
Bullavpore, Serampore Post Office, District Hooghly.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

SUIT No. 105.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, PARTABGARH (OUDH).

Ram Autar, of Dehipur, Pargana Partabgarh Plaintiff,

versus

Thakur Din, major, (2) Ram Newaz, (3) Mahabir, minors
under the guardianship of Thakur Din, their brother,
sons of Bindeshri Dobey Defendants.

To Thakur Din, at present residing at police station Bandey Paithi, employed at the shop of Bose Baboo, District Chaubis Pargana.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you for Rs. 164-2-9, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a duly authorized

pleader of the Court, and must be prepared to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be examined by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 28th day of February, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed plaintiff; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you, or send by your pleader,

which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 23th day of January, 1902.

By order,
MAHESHWARI PARSHAD,
Offg. Munsarim

NOTICE.

- (1) Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have subpoenas from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing the necessary subsistence money.
- (2) If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.
- (3) A* accompanies this summons.

NOTE.—If written statements are required, say.—You are (or such a party is, as the case may be) required to put in a written statement by the day of
Hours of attendance at the office of the Sub-Judge from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M.

* Fill in "copy of the plaint" or "concise statement of the nature of the claim," as the case may be—vide sections 53 and 65, Code of Civil Procedure.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th February, 1902, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. II OF 1902,

THE CANTONMENTS (HOUSE-ACCOMMODATION) BILL.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Definitions.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER II.

APPLICATION OF ACT.

3. Cantonments, or parts of cantonments, in which Act to be operative.
4. Saving of written instruments.

CHAPTER III.

APPROPRIATION OF HOUSES FOR OCCUPATION BY MILITARY OFFICERS.

5. Liability of houses to appropriation for occupation by military officers.
6. Appropriation of house for military officer, where not already occupied by a military officer.
7. Appropriation of house for regimental military officer, where already occupied by departmental military officer.
8. Procedure to be observed before appropriating house.
9. Notice to state that reasonable rent is offered.
10. Sanction to be obtained before a house is occupied as a hospital, bank, hotel, shop or school, or by a railway administration.

SECTIONS.

11. Houses not to be appropriated for military officers in certain cases.
12. Time to be allowed for giving possession of house.
13. Surrender of house when to be enforced.
14. Option in certain cases for owner on whom notice is issued under section 6 or section 7 to call upon the military officer concerned or the Government to purchase.
15. Provision where tenant required to vacate holds under a long lease.
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*The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902**(Chapter I.—Preliminary. Section 1-2. Chapter II.—Application of Act.—Section 3.)*

An Act to make better provision for securing house-accommodation for military officers in cantonments.

WHEREAS various conditions, rules, regulations and orders have from time to time been laid down by, or by the authority of, the Government, in regard to the grant of land and the occupation of land and houses in cantonments, with the object of securing, amongst other things, that houses built on such land should be made available when required for the accommodation of military officers;

And whereas, notwithstanding the said conditions, rules, regulations and orders, difficulties have frequently been experienced in obtaining house-accommodation in cantonments for military officers, and it is expedient to make better provision for that purpose;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India (inclusive of British Baluchistan), except Aden; and

(3) It shall come into force at once, but it shall not become operative in any cantonment or part of a cantonment until the issue, or otherwise than in pursuance, of a notification as hereinafter provided by section 3.

2. (1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "Cantonment Authority" means a Cantonment Committee, or, in the case of a cantonment for which such a Committee has not been constituted, or has ceased to exist, or cannot be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment;

(b) "Command" means one of the principal portions into which the army of India is for the time being divided;

(c) "General Officer of the Command" means the General Officer commanding the forces in a Command;

(d) "house" means a house suitable for occupation by a military officer, and

includes the land and buildings appurtenant to such house;

(e) "military officer" means a commissioned or warrant officer of His Majesty's regular forces on military duty in a cantonment, and includes a Chaplain, a Cantonment Magistrate and any person in Army departmental employment whom the General Officer of the Command may at any time, for the purposes of this Act, place on the same footing as a military officer;

(f) "owner" includes the person who is receiving, or is entitled to receive, the rent of any house, whether on his own account or on behalf of himself and others or as an agent or trustee, or who would so receive the rent, or be entitled to receive it, if the house were let to a tenant; and

(g) the expression "repairs" to a house includes such repairs as are usually made to houses in the neighbourhood, but does not include additions, improvements or alterations, except in so far as they are necessary to carry out such repairs as aforesaid or have been made with the owner's consent.

(2) If any question arises whether any land or building is appurtenant to a house, it shall be decided by the Cantonment Magistrate, whose decision thereon shall, subject to revision by the District Magistrate, be final.

CHAPTER II.

APPLICATION OF ACT.

3. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare this Act to be operative in any cantonment or part of a cantonment situate in the territories under its administration, other than a cantonment situate within the limits of a Presidency-town.

(2) Before issuing a notification under subsection (1) in respect of any cantonment or part of a cantonment, the Local Government shall cause local inquiry to be made with a view to determining whether it is expedient to issue such notification and what portion (if any) of the area proposed to be included therein should be excluded therefrom.

*The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.**(Chapter II.—Application of Act.—Section 4. Chapter III.—Appropriation of Houses for Occupation by Military Officers.—Sections 5—10.)*

4. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of any written instrument executed by or on behalf of the East India Company or the Government, unless the other party entitled and the Secretary of State for India in Council consent in writing to be bound by the terms of this Act.

CHAPTER III.

APPROPRIATION OF HOUSES FOR OCCUPATION BY MILITARY OFFICERS.

5. Every house situate in a cantonment or part of a cantonment in respect of which a notification under section 3, sub-section (1), is for the time being in force, shall be liable, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, to appropriation at any time for occupation by a military officer.

6. Where the Cantonment Authority, on application made to it as hereinafter provided by section 8 and subject to the requirements of that section, considers that the liability imposed by section 5 should be enforced on behalf of a military officer, it may, if the house is not already occupied by a military officer, by notice—

- (a) require the owner to let the house to the military officer named in the notice, and
- (b) require the existing occupier (if any) to vacate the same.

7. If a house is already occupied by a departmental military officer, and the Cantonment Authority, on application made to it as hereinafter provided by section 8 and subject to the requirements of that section, considers that the liability imposed by section 5 should be enforced on behalf of a regimental officer, or *vice versa*, it may, by notice, require the officer in occupation to vacate the house; and may, if necessary, by further notice require the owner to accept the change of tenancy.

8. (1) Where a military officer considers that a notice should be issued in his behalf under section 6 or section 7, as the case may be, he may request the Commanding Officer of his regiment, or (in the case of a departmental

military officer) the local head of his department, to make an application to that effect to the Cantonment Authority.

(2) On receipt of an application made under sub-section (1), the Cantonment Authority shall inquire into the case, and it shall not issue the notice applied for unless it is satisfied—

- (a) that it is necessary or expedient for the military officer to reside in the cantonment, or, if this Act is in force in part of the cantonment only, then in that part;
- (b) that the circumstances are such as to require its intervention;
- (c) that the monthly rent proposed for the house is reasonable; and
- (d) that the house is suitable for the residence of the officer and, if it is occupied, that there is no vacant house in the cantonment or the said part of the cantonment, as the case may be, which is suitable for his residence.

Explanation I.—Where the rent of a house is registered in the office of the Cantonment Authority, the rent so registered shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to be the reasonable rent for the house.

Explanation II.—In considering whether a house is suitable for the residence of a military officer, regard shall be had to—

- (i) the locality in which his duties chiefly lie,
- (ii) his rank, and
- (iii) the number of persons dependent upon, and residing with, him.

9. Every notice to an owner issued under section 6 or section 7 shall state the amount of monthly rent proposed as reasonable for the house.

10. (1) No house in any cantonment or part of a cantonment in which this Act has been declared by a notification under section 3, sub-section (1), to be operative shall, unless it was so occupied at the date of such notification, be occupied for the purposes of a hospital, bank, hotel, shop or school, or by a railway administration, without the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, given with the concurrence of the Local Government.

(2) Before application is made for such sanction as aforesaid, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall certify whether or not in his

*The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.**(Chapter III.—Appropriation of Houses for Occupation by Military Officers.—Sections 11—15.)*

opinion the number of houses in the cantonment, as compared with the strength of the existing or probable garrison, renders it likely that such occupation as aforesaid would—

- (a) cause any difficulty in obtaining accommodation in the cantonment, or in the part of the cantonment in which the house is situate, for military officers, or
- (b) necessitate the acquisition of land at some future time for the extension of the cantonment.

II. No notice shall be issued under section 6, if the house—

Houses not to be appropriated for military officers in certain cases.

- (a) was occupied prior to the date of a notification under section 3, sub-section (1), declaring the Act to be operative in the cantonment or part of the cantonment, or is occupied with the sanction required by section 10, as a hospital, bank, hotel, shop or school, and has been so occupied continuously during the three years immediately preceding the time when the occasion for issuing the notice arises, or
- (b) was occupied prior to the date of such a notification as is referred to in clause (a), or is occupied, with the sanction aforesaid, by a railway administration, or
- (c) is occupied by the owner, or
- (d) is appropriated by the Local Government, with the concurrence of the General Officer of the Command, or by the Governor General in Council, for use as a public office or for any other purpose.

12. (1) If a house is unoccupied, a notice issued under section 6 may require the owner to give possession of the same to the proposed tenant within four days from the service of the notice.

(2) If a house is occupied, a notice issued under section 6 or section 7 shall not require its vacation in less than thirty days from the service of the notice.

13. If the owner fails to give possession of a house to the proposed tenant in pursuance of a notice issued under section 6 or section 7, or if the existing occupier fails to vacate a house in pursuance of such a notice, the Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by another person generally or specially author-

ized by him in this behalf, shall enter on the premises and enforce the surrender of the house.

14. (1) If a house in respect of which a notice is issued under section 6 or section 7 is shown to the satisfaction of the Local Government, or is proved by a decree or order of a Court of competent jurisdiction, to have been erected—

- (a) under any conditions, rules, regulations or orders which were in force in Bengal prior to the eighth day of December, 1864, and conferred on the owner the option of offering the house for sale to the military officer applying for its appropriation for his occupation or to the East India Company or the Government, or
- (b) under any conditions, rules, regulations or orders which were in force in Bombay prior to the first day of June, 1875, and conferred such an option as is described in clause (a),

then the owner shall have the option of either complying with the notice or offering the house for sale to the military officer in whose behalf the notice was issued, or to the Government.

(2) If the owner elects to sell the house, and such military officer or the Government is willing to purchase it, the amount of the purchase-money to be paid shall, in the event of disagreement, be determined by a Committee of Arbitration.

15. (1) If a house is occupied by a tenant holding in good faith and for valuable consideration under a registered lease for any term exceeding one year, or from year to year, no notice shall be issued under section 6 or section 7 without the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the District.

(2) If a house in respect of which a notice is issued under section 6 or section 7, is occupied by a tenant holding in good faith and for valuable consideration under a registered lease for any term exceeding one year, the Secretary of State for India in Council shall, for the term of one year from the date on which the house is vacated in pursuance of the notice, or for the unexpired term of the lease, whichever is the shorter, be liable to the owner for the rent payable under this Act or, if no rent is so payable, for the rent fixed by the registered lease.

*The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.**(Chapter III.—Appropriation of Houses for Occupation by Military Officers.—Sections 16—21.)*

(3) If a house, in respect of which a notice is issued under section 6 or section 7, is occupied by a tenant holding in good faith and for valuable consideration under a registered lease from year to year, the Secretary of State for India in Council shall be liable as aforesaid for the term of six months from the date on which the house is vacated in pursuance of the notice.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed—

(a) to render the said Secretary of State in Council so liable unless an application in writing in this behalf is made by the owner to the Cantonment Authority within fifteen days from the service of the notice; or

(b) to limit or otherwise affect any agreement between the said Secretary of State in Council and the owner.

16. (1) Subject to the terms of any agreement in writing between an owner and a military officer, and to the provisions of this section, every lease of a house to such an officer shall be deemed to be a lease from month to month, terminable,—

(a) without notice, in the case of a Committee of Arbitration deciding, as hereinafter provided, that the house has become unfit for occupation,

(b) by half a month's notice to the owner, in the case of the departure of the officer from the cantonment on duty or under medical certificate, and

(c) by one month's notice to the owner, in any other case.

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate shall, if the military officer so desires, cause the notice required by sub-section (1), clause (b) or clause (c), to be served on the owner.

(3) Where a military officer has, in pursuance of sub-section (1), clause (a), given up his occupation of a house without notice and has occupied the house during a portion only of the calendar month in which his occupation ceased, he shall be liable to pay as rent for that portion a sum bearing the same proportion to the monthly rent as the said portion bears to the whole month.

(4) Where a notice in respect of a house has been issued under section 6 or section 7 and the house has been vacated in pursuance thereof, the tenancy of the military officer in whose behalf the notice was issued, shall be deemed to have commenced on the date on which the house was vacated.

17. If the tenant of a house, being a military officer, sub-lets the same without the consent of the owner,* the sub-lease shall be voidable at the option of the owner.

18. (1) If the owner considers that the rent stated in a notice in accordance with section 9 is not reasonable, he may, within a period of fifteen days from the service of such notice, require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

(2) If the owner does not make such a requisition within the said period, he shall be deemed to have accepted the rent so offered.

(3) The rent fixed by a Committee of Arbitration or accepted by the owner under this section shall be deemed to be the rent payable by the military officer in whose behalf the notice was issued, as from the commencement of his tenancy, and the amount of such rent shall not be called in question by either party, except in the circumstances mentioned in section 21, clause (a).

19. (1) If the owner fails to execute any repairs to a house which the tenant, being a military officer, considers necessary, the Cantonment Authority may, at the request of the tenant and if it is satisfied that such repairs or any of them are necessary, by notice require the owner to execute such repairs, or such of them as it may consider necessary, within a period, not less than fifteen days, to be specified in the notice.

(2) If the owner objects to comply with a notice issued under sub-section (1), he may, within fifteen days from the service of the notice, require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

20. If the tenant of a house, being a military officer, considers that his lease should be terminable without notice in consequence of the house having become unfit for occupation, he may require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

21. If the owner and the tenant of a house, being a military officer, disagree—

(a) as to any change in the rent of the house which is proposed in consequence of dilapidations or additions to buildings or for any other similar reason, or

(b) on any matter relating to rent or repairs not otherwise provided for by this Act, either the owner or the tenant may require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.

(Chapter III.—Appropriation of Houses for Occupation by Military Officers.—Sections 22-23. Chapter IV.—Committees of Arbitration.—Sections 24-28.)

22. Where—

Power for military tenant to have repairs executed and recover cost.

(a) the owner fails to comply with a notice issued under section 19, sub-section (1), and has not, within fifteen days from the service of such notice, required that the matter be referred to a Committee of Arbitration, or

(b) a Committee of Arbitration decides that repairs are necessary and the extent to which they are necessary, and specifies the period within which they are to be executed, and the owner fails to execute them within such period,

the Military Works Services or the Public Works Department shall, on the application of the tenant of the house, being a military officer, cause the repairs specified in the notice or, if the matter has been referred to a Committee of Arbitration, in the decision of the Committee, to be executed at the expense of the tenant, and the tenant may deduct the cost thereof from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the owner.

23. Every person on whom devolves, by transfer, by succession or by operation of law, the interest of an owner in any house, or in any part of any house, situate in a cantonment or part of a cantonment in respect of which a notification under section 3, sub-section (1), is for the time being in force, shall be bound to give the Cantonment Magistrate notice of the fact within one month from the date of such devolution, and, if he, without reasonable cause, fails to do so, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

CHAPTER IV.**COMMITTEES OF ARBITRATION.**

24. In the event of any disagreement as to the amount of the purchase-money of a house to be sold under section 14, sub-section (2), the Cantonment Authority shall apply to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to refer the matter to a Committee of Arbitration, and the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration to determine it.

25. Where a requisition is made to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment by an owner under section 18, section 19 or section 21, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration—

(a) to determine the amount of monthly rent to be paid, or

(b) to determine whether any, and (if any) what, repairs are necessary, the extent to which they are necessary, and the period within which they are to be executed, or

(c) otherwise to determine the question in dispute.

26. (1) Where a requisition is made to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment by a military officer under section 20 or section 21, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may, after such inquiry as he may think fit to make, proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration—

Convening of Committees of Arbitration on requisition of military officers.

(a) to determine whether the house has become unfit for occupation, or

(b) to determine the amount of monthly rent to be paid, or

(c) to determine whether any, and (if any) what, repairs are necessary, the extent to which they are necessary, and the period within which they are to be executed, or

(d) otherwise to determine the question in dispute.

(2) In the exercise of the discretion vested in him by sub-section (1), the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may refuse to convene a Committee of Arbitration on the ground that the application therefor is groundless or frivolous.

27. (1) Where a Committee of Arbitration is to be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith cause an order to be published in Station Orders, stating the matter to be determined.

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate shall forthwith send a copy of such order to the District Magistrate and to the parties concerned, and shall forthwith by notice require the parties to nominate members of the Committee in accordance with the provisions of sections 28 and 29.

28. Every Committee of Arbitration shall consist of—

Constitution of Committees of Arbitration.

(a) a chairman, who shall be the District Magistrate, or, if the District Magistrate is unable to act on the Committee, some Magistrate, being a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate of the first class, and not being the Cantonment Magistrate, appointed by the District Magistrate to act in his stead;

(b) a member to be nominated by the military officer concerned; and

(c) a member to be nominated by the owner concerned:

Provided that, if the military officer and the owner, at any time before the meeting of the Committee, join in nominating, by notice

*The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.**(Chapter IV.—Committees of Arbitration.—Sections 29-34. Chapter V.—Appeals.—Sections 35-36.)*

to the Cantonment Magistrate, any other person as chairman, such person shall be the chairman instead of the District Magistrate or the Magistrate (if any) appointed by the District Magistrate under clause (a); and

Provided, also, that,—

- (i) if the officer or the owner fails, without reasonable cause, to nominate a member within seven days from the date on which he may be called upon to do so, or,
- (ii) if any member, who has been nominated, neglects or refuses to act, and the officer or the owner, as the case may be, fails to nominate another member in his place within seven days from the date on which he is called upon to do so, the District Magistrate shall forthwith appoint a member in the place of the nominee of the officer or owner, as the case may be.

29. (1) No person who has a direct interest in the matter under reference or whose services are not immediately available for the purposes of the Committee, shall be nominated or appointed a member of a Committee of Arbitration.

(2) If any person who has been nominated has, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, a direct interest in the matter under reference, or if his services are not immediately available as aforesaid, and if the officer or the owner, as the case may be, fails to nominate another member in his place within seven days from the date on which he is called on so to do, such failure shall be deemed to constitute a failure to make a nomination within the meaning of section 28.

30. (1) When a Committee of Arbitration has been duly constituted, the Meeting and powers of Committees of Arbitration. Cantonment Magistrate shall by notice inform each of the members of the fact, and the Committee shall meet as soon as may be thereafter.

(2) The Committee shall have power to receive evidence and to administer oaths to witnesses, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall issue the necessary processes for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents required by the Committee, and may enforce the said processes as if they were processes for attendance or production before himself.

31. The chairman of the Committee of Arbitration shall fix 'the Powers of chairman of Committee of Arbitration as to meetings. time and place of meeting' and shall have power to adjourn the meeting from time to time, as may be necessary.

32. In determining the amount of the purchase-money to be paid for a house to be sold under section 14, sub-section (2), the Committee of Arbitration convened under section 24 shall estimate the market-value of the house at the date on which the notice was served on the owner under section 6 or section 7, as the case may be.

33. Subject to the presumption mentioned in the first explanation to section 8, in determining the amount of monthly rent to be paid for a house, the Committee of Arbitration shall estimate the letting-value of the house, and shall have regard to, amongst other things, the circumstances of the neighbourhood and the period of time and season for which the house is likely to be occupied during the year.

34. (1) The decision of every Committee of Arbitration shall be in accordance with the majority of votes taken at a meeting at which the chairman and at least one of the other members are present.

(2) If there is not a majority of votes in favour of any proposed decision, the opinion of the chairman shall prevail.

(3) The decision of a Committee of Arbitration shall be final.

CHAPTER V.

APPEALS.

35. (1) If any owner or any tenant of a house is aggrieved by a notice issued under section 6 or section 7, he may appeal to the General Officer of the Command.

(2) No such appeal shall be admitted unless made within a period of twenty-one days from the service of the notice aforesaid, and such period shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, with respect to the computation of periods of limitation thereunder. xv

36. (1) Every petition of appeal shall be in writing and accompanied by a copy of the notice appealed against.

(2) Any such petition may be presented to the Cantonment Authority; and that Authority shall be bound to forward it to the General Officer of the Command, and may attach thereto any report which it may desire to make in explanation of the notice appealed against.

(3) If any such petition is presented direct to the General Officer of the Command and an

The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.

(Chapter V.—Appeals.—Sections 37-38. Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 39-42.)

immediate order on the petition is not necessary, the General Officer of the Command may refer the petition to the Cantonment Authority for report.

37. The decision of the General Officer of the Command on any such appeal shall be final.

Provided that no appeal shall be decided until the appellant has been heard or has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

38. Where an appeal from a notice has been presented within the period prescribed by section 35, sub-section (2), all action on such notice shall, on the application of the appellant, be held in abeyance pending the decision of the appeal.

CHAPTER VI.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

39. (1) If a military officer is given possession of a house in pursuance of a notice issued under section 6 or section 7, the rent payable by such officer under this Act shall be registered by the Cantonment Authority in a register to be maintained in such form as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

(2) If such officer fails, before the fifteenth day of any month, to pay the rent so registered and due from him in respect of the month immediately preceding, the Cantonment Authority, if so satisfied, shall, on the application of the owner made before the end of the later month, report the matter, through the proper channel, to the Officer Commanding the District.

(3) The Officer Commanding the District may, if he is satisfied that the amount claimed is still due, order that it be withheld from the salary and allowances of the defaulting officer, and, upon notice of the order to the officer whose duty it is to disburse such salary and allowances, such disbursing officer shall, unless such salary and allowances are under attachment by order of a Civil Court, withhold and remit to the Cantonment Authority, for payment to the owner, the amount specified in the order.

(4) If, within two months from the date of an application made by the owner under sub-section (2) on which the Officer Commanding the District has made an order under sub-section (3), the amount of the rent in respect of which such application and order were made

is not paid to the owner, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, on the application of the owner, require the defaulting officer to vacate the house within four days, and, if such officer fails to do so, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, by himself or by another person generally or specially authorized by him in this behalf, enter on the premises and enforce the surrender of the house.

40. Every notice or requisition prescribed by this Act shall be in writing, signed by the person by whom it is given or made or by his duly appointed agent, and may be served by post on the person to whom it is addressed, or, in the case of an owner who is absent from the cantonment, on his agent appointed under section 226 of the Cantonment Code, 1899.

41. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

- (a) regulate the procedure of Committees of Arbitration; and
- (b) define the powers of inspection and entry which may be exercised in carrying out the purposes and objects of this Act or of any rule thereunder.

42. (1) The power to make rules under section 41 shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication and of their not taking effect until they have been published in the Gazette of India and in such other manner (if any) as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(2) Any rule under section 41 may be general for all cantonments or parts of cantonments in British India in which this Act is for the time being operative, or may be special for any of such cantonments or parts, as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(3) A copy of the rules under section 41 for the time being in force in a cantonment shall be kept open to inspection free of charge at all reasonable times in the office of the Cantonment Authority.

(4) In making any rule under section 41, sub-section (2), clause (b), the Governor General in Council may direct that whoever obstructs any person, not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, in making any inspection or entry, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to

*The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.**(Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 43-44.)*

fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with fine which, in addition to such fine as aforesaid, may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which such offence continues.

43. No Judge, or Magistrate shall be deemed, within the meaning of section 556 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a party to, or personally interested in, any prosecution for an offence against any rule under

Inapplicability of section 556 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to trials of offences against rules.

V of 1898.

this Act merely because he is a member of the Cantonment Committee or has ordered or approved the prosecution.

44. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything done, or in good faith intended to be done, under this Act or in pursuance of any lawful notice or order issued under this Act.

Protection to persons acting under Act.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th February, 1902, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. III OF 1902.

An Act further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and to validate certain certificates granted to engine-drivers of steam-ships.

VII of 1884. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and to validate certain certificates granted to engine-drivers of steam-ships; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

I. This Act may be called the Indian Steam-ships (Amending and Validating) Act, 1902.

Short title.

VII of 1884. 2. In section 23 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, the word "foreign", where it first occurs, shall be omitted; for the words

Amendment of section 23, Act VII, 1884.

"at the port of survey" the words "at the port where the survey was made" shall be substituted; and in the proviso, after the words "in the case of" the words "a foreign steam-ship to" shall be inserted.

3. In section 25 of the said Act, after the word "specified" the words "steam-ship or" shall be inserted, and for the words "to them" the word "thereto" shall be substituted.

4. All certificates of competency granted under the authority of the Commissioner in Sind between the first day of December, 1885, and the third day of July, 1900, to certify the competency of the grantees thereof to act as engine-drivers of steam-ships, shall be deemed to have been granted under the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and shall be recognised as valid for voyages of those classes with reference to which they were granted :
VII of 1884.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect such certificates in any other respect.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th February, 1902, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. IV OF 1902.

An Act to apply the provisions of the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, to certain Tramway Companies.

WHEREAS by the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, the Railway Companies therein mentioned are authorized to pay interest on their paid-up share capital out of capital in the manner and on the conditions prescribed by the said Act;

And whereas it is expedient to apply the provisions of the said Act to Companies formed

for the construction of tramways not differing in structure and working from light railways; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tramways Act, 1902; and
(2) It extend to the whole of British India.

2. The Governor General in Council may, by Application of Act notification in the Gazette X, 1895, to Tramway of India, direct that the Companies. provisions of the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, in so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to any Company formed for the construction of a tramway under the Bengal Tramways Act, 1883, or the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Tramway Company mentioned in the notification to pay interest upon its paid-up share capital out of capital in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the said Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th February 1902, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. V OF 1902.

An Act further to amend the Law relating to Administrators General and Official Trustees.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the law relating to Administrators General and Official Trustees ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Administrators General and Official Trustees Act, 1902 ; and

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1902.

2. (1) The Government may appoint a Deputy to assist the Administrator General as Administrator General and, if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee ; and the Deputy so appointed shall, subject to the control of the Government and the general or special orders of the Administrator General, be competent to discharge any of the duties and to perform any of the functions of the Administrator General as Administrator General or, if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee.

(2) A Deputy appointed under sub-section (1) may be either a barrister or a solicitor or attorney, and, notwithstanding anything in the Administrator General's Act, 1874, any Deputy so appointed may officiate as Administrator General.

3. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Administrator General's Act, 1874, or the Official Trustees Act, 1864, the Administrator General may be remunerated by such fixed salary and allowances, and on such terms and subject to such conditions, as the Governor General in Council may direct ; and, where he is so remunerated, he shall be entitled to no further remuneration whatsoever, but shall transfer and pay to such officer, in such manner, and at such times, as the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order require, all moneys payable to and

if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee, by way of commission or other remuneration for his service, and the same shall be carried to the account and credit of the Government for the general purposes of the Government ; and in such case all the expenses of the establishment necessary for the office of the Administrator General, and, if he is also Official Trustee, for that of Official Trustee, including the provision of office accommodation, together with all other charges to which the said office or offices may be subject, shall be defrayed by the Government.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to render the Government or the Administrator General appointed after the commencement of this Act liable for anything done or purporting to be done by or under the authority of the Administrator General before the commencement of this Act, or, where the Administrator General is also Official Trustee, for anything done or purporting to be done by or under the authority of any Official Trustee appointed before the appointment of the Administrator General to be Official Trustee.

(3) The Government shall be deemed to be responsible for the civil liabilities of any Administrator General remunerated by such fixed salary and allowances as aforesaid as Administrator General or, if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Civil Procedure, a suit to enforce any such civil liability as aforesaid shall be brought against the Administrator General as Administrator General or, if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee, as the case may be, by his name of office ; and no suit so brought shall abate by reason of the death, resignation, suspension or removal of the person holding the office of Administrator General or Official Trustee.

4. (1) The second proviso to section 9, and section 56, of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, and provisions regarding private executors and administrators.

(2) The High Court of the Province may, on application made to it, suspend, remove or discharge any private executor or administrator and provide for the succession of another person to the office of any such executor or administrator who may cease to hold office, and the vesting in such successor of any property belonging to the estate.

(3) No private executor or administrator shall be entitled to receive any remuneration or

XIV of 1882.

II of 1874.

II of 1874.

I of 1874.
XVII of 1864.

than that for the time being fixed in respect of the Administrator General by or under the Administrator General's Act, 1874.

11 of 1874.

5. (1) So far as regards the Administrator General of any of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, the High Court at the Presidency-town may, on application made to it, give to such Administrator General any general or special directions in regard to any estate in his charge or any trust of which he is the Official Trustee, or in regard to the administration of any such estate or trust.

(2) The High Court of the Province may, in like manner, give similar directions to any private executor or administrator other than the Administrator General acting officially.

6. The High Court of the Province may make rules for assigning jurisdiction under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, or the Official Trustees Act, 1864, to subordinate Courts, and for defining such jurisdiction.

11 of 1874.

XVII of 1864.

7. The Administrator General acting as such General powers of administration. or as Official Trustee, and any private executor or administrator, may, in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers of expenditure lawfully exercisable by him, incur expenditure—

(a) on such acts as may be necessary for the proper care and management of any property belonging to any estate or trust administered by him; and,

(b) with the sanction of the High Court at the Presidency-town in the case of the Administrator General, or with that of the High Court of the Province in the case of a private

executor or administrator, on such religious, charitable and other objects, and on such improvements, as may be reasonable and proper in the case of such property.

8. Notwithstanding anything in the Administrator General's Act, 1874,

11 of 1874.

Provision for administration by consular officer in case of death in certain circumstances of foreign subject.

or in any other enactment or rule of law for the time being in force, the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that, where a subject of a foreign State dies in British India and it appears that there is no one in British India, other than the Administrator General, entitled to apply to a Court of competent jurisdiction for letters of administration of the estate of the deceased, letters of administration shall, on the application to such Court of any consular officer of such foreign State, be granted to such consular officer on such terms and conditions as the Court may, subject to any rules made in this behalf by the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India, think fit to impose.

9. In section 256 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as amended by

Amendment of section 256, Act X, 1865.

section 6 of the Probate and Administration Act, VI of 1889 1889, after the word "administration" the words and figures "other than a grant under section 212" shall be inserted.

10. This Act shall be read with, and taken as amending, the Administrator General's Act, 1874, and

Act to be read with Acts II, 1874, and XVII, 1864.

1864.

the Official Trustees Act, XVII of 1864.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 069339 of the 3½ per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) originally standing in the name of Hari Dass Sreemani and last endorsed to Annakali Daby, the proprietrix, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietrix.

*Name of the Advertiser—*ANNAKALI DABY.

*Residence—*Care of Babu Hira Lall Chuckerbutty, Thakurbari Lane,
Bullavpore, Serampore Post Office, District Hooghly.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

SUIT No. 105.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, PARTABGARH (OUDH).

Ram Autar, of Dehipur, Pargana Partabgarh Plaintiff,

versus

Thakur Din, major, (2) Ram Newaz, (3) Mahabir, minors
under the guardianship of Thakur Din, their brother,
sons of Bindeshri Dobey Defendants.

To Thakur Din, at present residing at police station Bandey Paithi, employed at the shop of Bose Baboo, District Chaubis Pargana.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you for Rs. 164-2-9, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a duly authorized

pleader of the Court, and to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be examined by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 28th day of February, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed plaintiff; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you, or send by your pleader,

which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 23th day of January, 1902.

By order,
MAHESHWARI PARSHAD,
Offg. Munsarim

NOTICE.

- (1) Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have subpoenas from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing the necessary subsistence money.
- (2) If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.
- (3) A* accompanies this summons.

NOTE.—If written statements are required, say.—You are (or such a party is, as the case may be) required to put in a written statement by the day of
Hours of attendance at the office of the Sub-Judge from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M.

* Fill in "copy of the plaint" or "concise statement of the nature of the claim," as the case may be—vide sections 53 and 65, Code of Civil Procedure.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th February, 1902, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. II OF 1902,

THE CANTONMENTS (HOUSE-ACCOMMODATION) BILL.

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*The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902**(Chapter I.—Preliminary. Section 1-2. Chapter II.—Application of Act.—Section 3.)*

An Act to make better provision for securing house-accommodation for military officers in cantonments.

WHEREAS various conditions, rules, regulations and orders have from time to time been laid down by, or by the authority of, the Government, in regard to the grant of land and the occupation of land and houses in cantonments, with the object of securing, amongst other things, that houses built on such land should be made available when required for the accommodation of military officers;

And whereas, notwithstanding the said conditions, rules, regulations and orders, difficulties have frequently been experienced in obtaining house-accommodation in cantonments for military officers, and it is expedient to make better provision for that purpose;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Cantonments
Short title, extent (House-Accommodation) Act,
and commencement. 1902.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India (inclusive of British Baluchistan), except Aden; and

(3) It shall come into force at once, but it shall not become operative in any cantonment or part of a cantonment until the issue, or otherwise than in pursuance, of a notification as hereinafter provided by section 3.

2. (1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "Cantonment Authority" means a Cantonment Committee, or, in the case of a cantonment for which such a Committee has not been constituted, or has ceased to exist, or cannot be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment;

(b) "Command" means one of the principal portions into which the army of India is for the time being divided;

(c) "General Officer of the Command" means the General Officer commanding the forces in a Command;

(d) "house" means a house suitable for occupation by a military officer, and

includes the land and buildings appurtenant to such house;

(e) "military officer" means a commissioned or warrant officer of His Majesty's regular forces on military duty in a cantonment, and includes a Chaplain, a Cantonment Magistrate and any person in Army departmental employment whom the General Officer of the Command may at any time, for the purposes of this Act, place on the same footing as a military officer;

(f) "owner" includes the person who is receiving, or is entitled to receive, the rent of any house, whether on his own account or on behalf of himself and others or as an agent or trustee, or who would so receive the rent, or be entitled to receive it, if the house were let to a tenant; and

(g) the expression "repairs" to a house includes such repairs as are usually made to houses in the neighbourhood, but does not include additions, improvements or alterations, except in so far as they are necessary to carry out such repairs as aforesaid or have been made with the owner's consent.

(2) If any question arises whether any land or building is appurtenant to a house, it shall be decided by the Cantonment Magistrate, whose decision thereon shall, subject to revision by the District Magistrate, be final.

CHAPTER II.

APPLICATION OF ACT.

3. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare this Act to be operative in any cantonment or part of a cantonment situate in the territories under its administration, other than a cantonment situate within the limits of a Presidency-town.

(2) Before issuing a notification under subsection (1) in respect of any cantonment or part of a cantonment, the Local Government shall cause local inquiry to be made with a view to determining whether it is expedient to issue such notification and what portion (if any) of the area proposed to be included therein should be excluded therefrom.

*The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.**(Chapter II.—Application of Act.—Section 4. Chapter III.—Appropriation of Houses for Occupation by Military Officers.—Sections 5—10.)*

4. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of any written instrument executed by or on behalf of the East India Company or the Government, unless the other party entitled and the Secretary of State for India in Council consent in writing to be bound by the terms of this Act.

CHAPTER III.

APPROPRIATION OF HOUSES FOR OCCUPATION BY MILITARY OFFICERS.

5. Every house situate in a cantonment or part of a cantonment in respect of which a notification under section 3, sub-section (1), is for the time being in force, shall be liable, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, to appropriation at any time for occupation by a military officer.

6. Where the Cantonment Authority, on application made to it as hereinafter provided by section 8 and subject to the requirements of that section, considers that the liability imposed by section 5 should be enforced on behalf of a military officer, it may, if the house is not already occupied by a military officer, by notice—

- (a) require the owner to let the house to the military officer named in the notice, and
- (b) require the existing occupier (if any) to vacate the same.

7. If a house is already occupied by a departmental military officer, and the Cantonment Authority, on application made to it as hereinafter provided by section 8 and subject to the requirements of that section, considers that the liability imposed by section 5 should be enforced on behalf of a regimental officer, or *vice versa*, it may, by notice, require the officer in occupation to vacate the house; and may, if necessary, by further notice require the owner to accept the change of tenancy.

8. (1) Where a military officer considers that a notice should be issued in his behalf under section 6 or section 7, as the case may be, he may request the Commanding Officer of his regiment, or (in the case of a departmental

military officer) the local head of his department, to make an application to that effect to the Cantonment Authority.

(2) On receipt of an application made under sub-section (1), the Cantonment Authority shall inquire into the case, and it shall not issue the notice applied for unless it is satisfied—

- (a) that it is necessary or expedient for the military officer to reside in the cantonment, or, if this Act is in force in part of the cantonment only, then in that part;
- (b) that the circumstances are such as to require its intervention;
- (c) that the monthly rent proposed for the house is reasonable; and
- (d) that the house is suitable for the residence of the officer and, if it is occupied, that there is no vacant house in the cantonment or the said part of the cantonment, as the case may be, which is suitable for his residence.

Explanation I.—Where the rent of a house is registered in the office of the Cantonment Authority, the rent so registered shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to be the reasonable rent for the house.

Explanation II.—In considering whether a house is suitable for the residence of a military officer, regard shall be had to—

- (i) the locality in which his duties chiefly lie,
- (ii) his rank, and
- (iii) the number of persons dependent upon, and residing with, him.

9. Every notice to an owner issued under section 6 or section 7 shall state the amount of monthly rent proposed as reasonable for the house.

10. (1) No house in any cantonment or part of a cantonment in which this Act has been declared by a notification under section 3, sub-section (1), to be operative shall, unless it was so occupied at the date of such notification, be occupied for the purposes of a hospital, bank, hotel, shop or school, or by a railway administration, without the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, given with the concurrence of the Local Government.

(2) Before application is made for such sanction as aforesaid, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall certify whether or not in his

*The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.**(Chapter III.—Appropriation of Houses for Occupation by Military Officers.—Sections 11—15.)*

opinion the number of houses in the cantonment, as compared with the strength of the existing or probable garrison, renders it likely that such occupation as aforesaid would—

- (a) cause any difficulty in obtaining accommodation in the cantonment, or in the part of the cantonment in which the house is situate, for military officers, or
- (b) necessitate the acquisition of land at some future time for the extension of the cantonment.

11. No notice shall be issued under section 6, if the house—

Houses not to be appropriated for military officers in certain cases.

- (a) was occupied prior to the date of a notification under section 3, sub-section (1), declaring the Act to be operative in the cantonment or part of the cantonment, or is occupied with the sanction required by section 10, as a hospital, bank, hotel, shop or school, and has been so occupied continuously during the three years immediately preceding the time when the occasion for issuing the notice arises, or
- (b) was occupied prior to the date of such a notification as is referred to in clause (a), or is occupied, with the sanction aforesaid, by a railway administration, or
- (c) is occupied by the owner, or
- (d) is appropriated by the Local Government, with the concurrence of the General Officer of the Command, or by the Governor General in Council, for use as a public office or for any other purpose.

12. (1) If a house is unoccupied, a notice issued under section 6 may require the owner to give possession of the same to the proposed tenant within four days from the service of the notice.

(2) If a house is occupied, a notice issued under section 6 or section 7 shall not require its vacation in less than thirty days from the service of the notice.

13. If the owner fails to give possession of a house to the proposed tenant in pursuance of a notice issued under section 6 or section 7, or if the existing occupier fails to vacate a house in pursuance of such a notice, the Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by another person generally or specially author-

ized by him in this behalf, shall enter on the premises and enforce the surrender of the house.

14. (1) If a house in respect of which a notice is issued under section 6 or section 7 is shown to the satisfaction of the Local Government, or is proved by a decree or order of a Court of competent jurisdiction, to have been erected—

- (a) under any conditions, rules, regulations or orders which were in force in Bengal prior to the eighth day of December, 1864, and conferred on the owner the option of offering the house for sale to the military officer applying for its appropriation for his occupation or to the East India Company or the Government, or
- (b) under any conditions, rules, regulations or orders which were in force in Bombay prior to the first day of June, 1875, and conferred such an option as is described in clause (a),

then the owner shall have the option of either complying with the notice or offering the house for sale to the military officer in whose behalf the notice was issued, or to the Government.

(2) If the owner elects to sell the house, and such military officer or the Government is willing to purchase it, the amount of the purchase-money to be paid shall, in the event of disagreement, be determined by a Committee of Arbitration.

15. (1) If a house is occupied by a tenant holding in good faith and for valuable consideration under a registered lease for any term exceeding one year, or from year to year, no notice shall be issued under section 6 or section 7 without the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the District.

(2) If a house in respect of which a notice is issued under section 6 or section 7, is occupied by a tenant holding in good faith and for valuable consideration under a registered lease for any term exceeding one year, the Secretary of State for India in Council shall, for the term of one year from the date on which the house is vacated in pursuance of the notice, or for the unexpired term of the lease, whichever is the shorter, be liable to the owner for the rent payable under this Act or, if no rent is so payable, for the rent fixed by the registered lease.

*The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.**(Chapter III.—Appropriation of Houses for Occupation by Military Officers.—Sections 16—21.)*

(3) If a house, in respect of which a notice is issued under section 6 or section 7, is occupied by a tenant holding in good faith and for valuable consideration under a registered lease from year to year, the Secretary of State for India in Council shall be liable as aforesaid for the term of six months from the date on which the house is vacated in pursuance of the notice.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed—

(a) to render the said Secretary of State in Council so liable unless an application in writing in this behalf is made by the owner to the Cantonment Authority within fifteen days from the service of the notice; or

(b) to limit or otherwise affect any agreement between the said Secretary of State in Council and the owner.

16. (1) Subject to the terms of any agreement in writing between an owner and a military officer, and to the provisions of this section, every lease of a house to such an officer shall be deemed to be a lease from month to month, terminable,—

(a) without notice, in the case of a Committee of Arbitration deciding, as hereinafter provided, that the house has become unfit for occupation,

(b) by half a month's notice to the owner, in the case of the departure of the officer from the cantonment on duty or under medical certificate, and

(c) by one month's notice to the owner, in any other case.

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate shall, if the military officer so desires, cause the notice required by sub-section (1), clause (b) or clause (c), to be served on the owner.

(3) Where a military officer has, in pursuance of sub-section (1), clause (a), given up his occupation of a house without notice and has occupied the house during a portion only of the calendar month in which his occupation ceased, he shall be liable to pay as rent for that portion a sum bearing the same proportion to the monthly rent as the said portion bears to the whole month.

(4) Where a notice in respect of a house has been issued under section 6 or section 7 and the house has been vacated in pursuance thereof, the tenancy of the military officer in whose behalf the notice was issued, shall be deemed to have commenced on the date on which the house was vacated.

17. If the tenant of a house, being a military officer, sub-lets the same without the consent of the owner,* the sub-lease shall be voidable at the option of the owner.

18. (1) If the owner considers that the rent stated in a notice in accordance with section 9 is not reasonable, he may, within a period of fifteen days from the service of such notice, require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

(2) If the owner does not make such a requisition within the said period, he shall be deemed to have accepted the rent so offered.

(3) The rent fixed by a Committee of Arbitration or accepted by the owner under this section shall be deemed to be the rent payable by the military officer in whose behalf the notice was issued, as from the commencement of his tenancy, and the amount of such rent shall not be called in question by either party, except in the circumstances mentioned in section 21, clause (a).

19. (1) If the owner fails to execute any repairs to a house which the tenant, being a military officer, considers necessary, the Cantonment Authority may, at the request of the tenant and if it is satisfied that such repairs or any of them are necessary, by notice require the owner to execute such repairs, or such of them as it may consider necessary, within a period, not less than fifteen days, to be specified in the notice.

(2) If the owner objects to comply with a notice issued under sub-section (1), he may, within fifteen days from the service of the notice, require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

20. If the tenant of a house, being a military officer, considers that his lease should be terminable without notice in consequence of the house having become unfit for occupation, he may require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

21. If the owner and the tenant of a house, being a military officer, disagree—

(a) as to any change in the rent of the house which is proposed in consequence of dilapidations or additions to buildings or for any other similar reason, or

(b) on any matter relating to rent or repairs not otherwise provided for by this Act, either the owner or the tenant may require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.

(Chapter III.—Appropriation of Houses for Occupation by Military Officers.—Sections 22-23. Chapter IV.—Committees of Arbitration.—Sections 24-28.)

22. Where—

Power for military tenant to have repairs executed and recover cost.

(a) the owner fails to comply with a notice issued under section 19, sub-section (1), and has not, within fifteen days from the service of such notice, required that the matter be referred to a Committee of Arbitration, or

(b) a Committee of Arbitration decides that repairs are necessary and the extent to which they are necessary, and specifies the period within which they are to be executed, and the owner fails to execute them within such period,

the Military Works Services or the Public Works Department shall, on the application of the tenant of the house, bring a military officer, cause the repairs specified in the notice or, if the matter has been referred to a Committee of Arbitration, in the decision of the Committee, to be executed at the expense of the tenant, and the tenant may deduct the cost thereof from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the owner.

23. Every person on whom devolves, by transfer, by succession or by operation of law, the interest of an owner in any house, or in any part of any house, situate in a cantonment or part of a cantonment in respect of which a notification under section 3, sub-section (1), is for the time being in force, shall be bound to give the Cantonment Magistrate notice of the fact within one month from the date of such devolution, and, if he, without reasonable cause, fails to do so, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

CHAPTER IV.**COMMITTEES OF ARBITRATION.**

24. In the event of any disagreement as to the amount of the purchase-money of a house to be sold under section 14, sub-section (2), the Cantonment Authority shall apply to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to refer the matter to a Committee of Arbitration, and the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration to determine it.

25. Where a requisition is made to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment by an owner under section 18, section 19 or section 21, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration—

(a) to determine the amount of monthly rent to be paid, or

(b) to determine whether any, and (if any) what, repairs are necessary, the extent to which they are necessary, and the period within which they are to be executed, or

(c) otherwise to determine the question in dispute.

26. (1) Where a requisition is made to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment by a military officer under section 20 or section 21, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may, after such inquiry as he may think fit to make, proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration—

(a) to determine whether the house has become unfit for occupation, or

(b) to determine the amount of monthly rent to be paid, or

(c) to determine whether any, and (if any) what, repairs are necessary, the extent to which they are necessary, and the period within which they are to be executed, or

(d) otherwise to determine the question in dispute.

(2) In the exercise of the discretion vested in him by sub-section (1), the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may refuse to convene a Committee of Arbitration on the ground that the application therefor is groundless or frivolous.

27. (1) Where a Committee of Arbitration is to be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith cause an order to be published in Station Orders, stating the matter to be determined.

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate shall forthwith send a copy of such order to the District Magistrate and to the parties concerned, and shall forthwith by notice require the parties to nominate members of the Committee in accordance with the provisions of sections 28 and 29.

28. Every Committee of Arbitration shall consist of—

Constitution of Committees of Arbitration.

(a) a chairman, who shall be the District Magistrate, or, if the District Magistrate is unable to act on the Committee, some Magistrate, being a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate of the first class, and not being the Cantonment Magistrate, appointed by the District Magistrate to act in his stead;

(b) a member to be nominated by the military officer concerned; and

(c) a member to be nominated by the owner concerned:

Provided that, if the military officer and the owner, at any time before the meeting of the Committee, join in nominating, by notice

*The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.**(Chapter IV.—Committees of Arbitration.—Sections 29-34. Chapter V.—Appeals.—Sections 35-36.)*

to the Cantonment Magistrate, any other person as chairman, such person shall be the chairman instead of the District Magistrate or the Magistrate (if any) appointed by the District Magistrate under clause (a); and

Provided, also, that,—

- (i) if the officer or the owner fails, without reasonable cause, to nominate a member within seven days from the date on which he may be called upon to do so, or,
- (ii) if any member, who has been nominated, neglects or refuses to act, and the officer or the owner, as the case may be, fails to nominate another member in his place within seven days from the date on which he is called upon to do so, the District Magistrate shall forthwith appoint a member in the place of the nominee of the officer or owner, as the case may be.

29. (1) No person who has a direct interest in the matter under reference or whose services are not immediately available for the purposes of the Committee, shall be nominated or appointed a member of a Committee of Arbitration.

(2) If any person who has been nominated has, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, a direct interest in the matter under reference, or if his services are not immediately available as aforesaid, and if the officer or the owner, as the case may be, fails to nominate another member in his place within seven days from the date on which he is called on so to do, such failure shall be deemed to constitute a failure to make a nomination within the meaning of section 28.

30. (1) When a Committee of Arbitration has been duly constituted, the Meeting and powers of Committees of Arbitration. Cantonment Magistrate shall by notice inform each of the members of the fact, and the Committee shall meet as soon as may be thereafter.

(2) The Committee shall have power to receive evidence and to administer oaths to witnesses, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall issue the necessary processes for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents required by the Committee, and may enforce the said processes as if they were processes for attendance or production before himself.

31. The chairman of the Committee of Arbitration shall fix 'the Powers of chairman of Committee of Arbitration as to meetings. time and place of meeting' and shall have power to adjourn the meeting from time to time, as may be necessary.

32. In determining the amount of the purchase-money to be paid for a house to be sold under section 14, sub-section (2), the Committee of Arbitration convened under section 24 shall estimate the market-value of the house at the date on which the notice was served on the owner under section 6 or section 7, as the case may be.

33. Subject to the presumption mentioned in the first explanation to section 8, in determining the amount of monthly rent to be paid for a house, the Committee of Arbitration shall estimate the letting-value of the house, and shall have regard to, amongst other things, the circumstances of the neighbourhood and the period of time and season for which the house is likely to be occupied during the year.

34. (1) The decision of every Committee of Arbitration shall be in accordance with the majority of votes taken at a meeting at which the chairman and at least one of the other members are present.

(2) If there is not a majority of votes in favour of any proposed decision, the opinion of the chairman shall prevail.

(3) The decision of a Committee of Arbitration shall be final.

CHAPTER V.

APPEALS.

35. (1) If any owner or any tenant of a house is aggrieved by a notice issued under section 6 or section 7, he may appeal to the General Officer of the Command.

(2) No such appeal shall be admitted unless made within a period of twenty-one days from the service of the notice aforesaid, and such period shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, with respect to the computation of periods of limitation thereunder. xv

36. (1) Every petition of appeal shall be in writing and accompanied by a copy of the notice appealed against.

(2) Any such petition may be presented to the Cantonment Authority; and that Authority shall be bound to forward it to the General Officer of the Command, and may attach thereto any report which it may desire to make in explanation of the notice appealed against.

(3) If any such petition is presented direct to the General Officer of the Command and an

*The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.**(Chapter V.—Appeals.—Sections 37-38. Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 39-42.)*

immediate order on the petition is not necessary, the General Officer of the Command may refer the petition to the Cantonment Authority for report.

37. The decision of the General Officer of the Command on any such appeal shall be final:

Provided that no appeal shall be decided until the appellant has been heard or has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

38. Where an appeal from a notice has been presented within the period prescribed by section 35, sub-section (2), all action on such notice shall, on the application of the appellant, be held in abeyance pending the decision of the appeal.

CHAPTER VI.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

39. (1) If a military officer is given possession of a house in pursuance of a notice issued under section 6 or section 7, the rent payable by such officer under this Act shall be registered by the Cantonment Authority in a register to be maintained in such form as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

(2) If such officer fails, before the fifteenth day of any month, to pay the rent so registered and due from him in respect of the month immediately preceding, the Cantonment Authority, if so satisfied, shall, on the application of the owner made before the end of the later month, report the matter, through the proper channel, to the Officer Commanding the District.

(3) The Officer Commanding the District may, if he is satisfied that the amount claimed is still due, order that it be withheld from the salary and allowances of the defaulting officer, and, upon notice of the order to the officer whose duty it is to disburse such salary and allowances, such disbursing officer shall, unless such salary and allowances are under attachment by order of a Civil Court, withhold and remit to the Cantonment Authority, for payment to the owner, the amount specified in the order.

(4) If, within two months from the date of an application made by the owner under sub-section (2) on which the Officer Commanding the District has made an order under sub-section (3), the amount of the rent in respect of which such application and order were made

is not paid to the owner, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, on the application of the owner, require the defaulting officer to vacate the house within four days, and, if such officer fails to do so, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, by himself or by another person generally or specially authorized by him in this behalf, enter on the premises and enforce the surrender of the house.

40. Every notice or requisition prescribed by this Act shall be in writing, signed by the person by whom it is given or made or by his duly appointed agent, and may be served by post on the person to whom it is addressed, or, in the case of an owner who is absent from the cantonment, on his agent appointed under section 226 of the Cantonment Code, 1899.

41. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

- (a) regulate the procedure of Committees of Arbitration; and
- (b) define the powers of inspection and entry which may be exercised in carrying out the purposes and objects of this Act or of any rule thereunder.

42. (1) The power to make rules under section 41 shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication and of their not taking effect until they have been published in the Gazette of India and in such other manner (if any) as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(2) Any rule under section 41 may be general for all cantonments or parts of cantonments in British India in which this Act is for the time being operative, or may be special for any of such cantonments or parts, as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(3) A copy of the rules under section 41 for the time being in force in a cantonment shall be kept open to inspection free of charge at all reasonable times in the office of the Cantonment Authority.

(4) In making any rule under section 41, sub-section (2), clause (b), the Governor General in Council may direct that whoever obstructs any person, not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, in making any inspection or entry, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to

*The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.**(Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 43-44.)*

fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with fine which, in addition to such fine as aforesaid, may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which such offence continues.

43. No Judge, or Magistrate shall be deemed, within the meaning of section 556 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a party to, or personally interested in, any prosecution for an offence against any rule under

Inapplicability of section 556 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to trials of offences against rules.

V of 1898.

this Act merely because he is a member of the Cantonment Committee or has ordered or approved the prosecution.

44. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything done, or in good faith intended to be done, under this Act or in pursuance of any lawful notice or order issued under this Act.

Protection to persons acting under Act.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th February, 1902, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. III OF 1902.

An Act further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and to validate certain certificates granted to engine-drivers of steam-ships.

VII of 1884. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and to validate certain certificates granted to engine-drivers of steam-ships; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Steam-ships (Amending and Validating) Act, 1902.

VII of 1884. 2. In section 23 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, the word "foreign", where it first occurs, shall be omitted; for the words

Amendment of section 23, Act VII, 1884.

"at the port of survey" the words "at the port where the survey was made" shall be substituted; and in the proviso, after the words "in the case of" the words "a foreign steam-ship to" shall be inserted.

3. In section 25 of the said Act, after the word "specified" the words "steam-ship or" shall be inserted, and for the words "to them" the word "thereto" shall be substituted.

4. All certificates of competency granted under the authority of the Commissioner in Sind between the first day of December, 1885, and the third day of July, 1900, to certify the competency of the grantees thereof to act as engine-drivers of steam-ships, shall be deemed to have been granted under the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and shall be recognised as valid for voyages of those classes with reference to which they were granted: VII of 1884.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect such certificates in any other respect.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th February, 1902, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. IV OF 1902.

An Act to apply the provisions of the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, to certain Tramway Companies.

WHEREAS by the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, the Railway Companies therein mentioned are authorized to pay interest on their paid-up share capital out of capital in the manner and on the conditions prescribed by the said Act;

And whereas it is expedient to apply the provisions of the said Act to Companies formed

for the construction of tramways not differing in structure and working from light railways ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tramways Act, 1902 ; and
(2) It extend to the whole of British India.

2. The Governor General in Council may, by Application of Act notification in the Gazette X, 1895, to Tramway of India, direct that the Companies. provisions of the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, in so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to any Company formed for the construction of a tramway under the Bengal Tramways Act, 1883, or the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Tramway Company mentioned in the notification to pay interest upon its paid-up share capital out of capital in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the said Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th February 1902, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. V OF 1902.

An Act further to amend the Law relating to Administrators General and Official Trustees.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the law relating to Administrators General and Official Trustees; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Administrators General and Official Trustees Act, 1902; and

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1902.

2. (1) The Government may appoint a Deputy to assist the Administrator General as Administrator General and, if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee; and the Deputy so appointed shall, subject to the control of the Government and the general or special orders of the Administrator General, be competent to discharge any of the duties and to perform any of the functions of the Administrator General as Administrator General or, if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee.

(2) A Deputy appointed under sub-section (1) may be either a barrister or a solicitor or attorney, and, notwithstanding anything in the Administrator General's Act, 1874, any Deputy so appointed may officiate as Administrator General.

3. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Administrator General's Act, 1874, or the Official Trustees Act, 1864, the Administrator General may

be remunerated by such fixed salary and allowances, and on such terms and subject to such conditions, as the Governor General in Council may direct; and, where he is so remunerated, he shall be entitled to no further remuneration whatsoever, but shall transfer and pay to such officer, in such manner, and at such times, as the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order require, all moneys payable to and

if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee, by way of commission or other remuneration for his service, and the same shall be carried to the account and credit of the Government for the general purposes of the Government; and in such case all the expenses of the establishment necessary for the office of the Administrator General, and, if he is also Official Trustee, for that of Official Trustee, including the provision of office accommodation, together with all other charges to which the said office or offices may be subject, shall be defrayed by the Government.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to render the Government or the Administrator General appointed after the commencement of this Act liable for anything done or purporting to be done by or under the authority of the Administrator General before the commencement of this Act, or, where the Administrator General is also Official Trustee, for anything done or purporting to be done by or under the authority of any Official Trustee appointed before the appointment of the Administrator General to be Official Trustee.

(3) The Government shall be deemed to be responsible for the civil liabilities of any Administrator General remunerated by such fixed salary and allowances as aforesaid as Administrator General or, if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Civil Procedure, a suit to enforce any such civil liability as aforesaid shall be brought against the Administrator General as Administrator General or, if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee, as the case may be, by his name of office; and no suit so brought shall abate by reason of the death, resignation, suspension or removal of the person holding the office of Administrator General or Official Trustee.

4. (1) The second proviso to section 9, and section 56, of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, are hereby repealed.

(2) The High Court of the Province may, on application made to it, suspend, remove or discharge any private executor or administrator and provide for the succession of another person to the office of any such executor or administrator who may cease to hold office, and the vesting in such successor of any property belonging to the estate.

(3) No private executor or administrator shall be entitled to receive as executor or administrator any moneys payable to and

II of 1874.

I of 1874.
XVII of 1864.

XIV of 1882.

II of 1874.

than that for the time being fixed in respect of the Administrator General by or under the Administrator General's Act, 1874.

II of 1874.

5. (1) So far as regards the Administrator General of any of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, the High Court at the Presidency-town may, on application made to it, give to such Administrator General any general or special directions in regard to any estate in his charge or any trust of which he is the Official Trustee, or in regard to the administration of any such estate or trust.

(2) The High Court of the Province may, in like manner, give similar directions to any private executor or administrator other than the Administrator General acting officially.

6. The High Court of the Province may make rules for assigning jurisdiction under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, or the Official Trustees Act, 1864, to subordinate Courts, and for defining such jurisdiction.

II of 1874.

XVII of 1864.

7. The Administrator General acting as such or as Official Trustee, and any private executor or administrator, may, in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers of expenditure lawfully exercisable by him, incur expenditure—

(a) on such acts as may be necessary for the proper care and management of any property belonging to any estate or trust administered by him; and,

(b) with the sanction of the High Court at the Presidency-town in the case of the Administrator General, or with that of the High Court of the Province in the case of a private

executor or administrator, on such religious, charitable and other objects, and on such improvements, as may be reasonable and proper in the case of such property.

8. Notwithstanding anything in the Administrator General's Act, 1874,

II of 1874.

Provision for administration by consular officer in case of death in certain circumstances of foreign subject.

or in any other enactment or rule of law for the time being in force, the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that, where a subject of a foreign State dies in British India and it appears that there is no one in British India, other than the Administrator General, entitled to apply to a Court of competent jurisdiction for letters of administration of the estate of the deceased, letters of administration shall, on the application to such Court of any consular officer of such foreign State, be granted to such consular officer on such terms and conditions as the Court may, subject to any rules made in this behalf by the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India, think fit to impose.

9. In section 256 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as amended by

Amendment of section 256, Act X, 1865.

section 6 of the Probate and Administration Act, VI of 1889 1889, after the word "administration" the words and figures "other than a grant under section 212" shall be inserted.

10. This Act shall be read with, and taken as amending, the Administrator General's Act, 1874, and

Act to be read with Acts II, 1874, and XVII, 1864.

1864.

the Official Trustees Act, XVII of 1864.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th February, 1902 —

NO. 2 OF 1902.

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY BILL.

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*The Indian Electricity Bill.**(Part I, Preliminary Sections 1-2. Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public. Section 3.)*

A Bill to make better provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of electrical energy for lighting and other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of electrical energy for lighting and other purposes ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Short title and extent. Electricity Act, 1902.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

2. In this Act, expressions defined in the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, have the meanings assigned to them in that Act, and, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "aërial line" means any electric supply-line which is placed above ground and in the open air :

[62 & 63
Vict., c. 19,
sch.]

(b) the expression "area of supply" means the area within which alone a licensee is for the time being authorized to supply energy :

[Ibid.]

(c) "consumer" means any person supplied or entitled to be supplied with energy by a licensee :

[Ibid.]

(d) the expression "consumer's terminals" means the ends of the electric lines situate upon any consumer's premises and belonging to him, at which the supply of energy is delivered from the service lines :

[Ibid.]

(e) "daily fine" means a fine for each day on which an offence is continued after conviction therefor :

[Ibid.]

(f) "distributing main" means the portion of any main which is used for transmitting energy to service lines for the purposes of general supply :

[Ben. Act IX
of 1895, s. 2
(d); 45 & 46
Vict., c. 56, s.
32.]

(g) "electric supply-line" means a wire, conductor or other means used for the purpose of conveying, transmitting or distributing energy for light or power, with any casing, coating, covering, tube, pipe or insulator enclosing, surrounding or supporting the same or any part thereof, or any apparatus

connected therewith for the purpose of so conveying, transmitting or distributing such energy :

(h) "electrical power" means the rate per unit of time at which energy is supplied :

(i) "energy" means electrical energy expended at a rate greater than twenty-five watts : [Ibid.]

(j) "general supply" means the general supply of energy to ordinary consumers, and includes, in the absence of a special agreement to the contrary with the Government or with a local authority, the general supply of energy for public lamps, but does not include the supply of energy to particular consumers under special agreements : [Ibid.]

(k) "licensee" means any person licensed under Part II to supply energy :

(l) "main" means any electric supply-line which is laid by a licensee in any street and through which energy may be supplied, or is intended to be supplied, by the licensee for the purpose of general supply : [Ibid.]

(m) "plan" includes a section :

(n) "purpose" includes any purpose except the transmission of a message : [XIII of 1887, s. 2(d)]

(o) "railway" includes any tramroad other than a tramway : [62 & 63
Vict., c. 19,
sch.]

(p) "service line" means any electric supply-line through which energy may be supplied, or is intended to be supplied, by a licensee to a consumer either from a main or directly from the licensee's premises : [Ibid.]

(q) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, [XX of 1889, s. 3 (4)] over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway :

(r) "tramway" means a tramroad laid along a street : and [62 & 63
Vict., c. 19,
sch.]

(s) the expression "works" includes electric supply-lines and any buildings, machinery or apparatus required to supply energy and to carry into effect the objects of a licensee. [45 & 46
Vict., c. 5
32.]

PART II.

SUPPLY OF ENERGY TO THE PUBLIC.

3. (1) No person shall undertake the business

*The Indian Electricity Bill.**(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Section 4.)*

Supply of energy to the public or for traction to be licensed. of supplying energy to the public or for electric traction except under, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of, a license granted by the Local Government under this Part.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether energy is or is not supplied or to be supplied to the public or for electric traction within the meaning of sub-section (1), the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

[Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 3.]

4. (1) The Local Government may grant a license to any person to supply energy for any purpose in any specified local area, and also to lay down electric supply-lines for the conveyance and transmission of energy from a generating station situated outside such specified local area to the boundary of such specified local area in any case in which the energy to be supplied is to be generated outside such specified local area; and in respect of every such license and the grant thereof the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

[51 & 52 Vict., c. 12, s. 1.]

(a) The consent of every local authority concerned shall be required before a license under this Part is granted; but, where any such local authority withholds its consent, the Local Government may, for reasons to be recorded and communicated to the local authority, grant the license on being satisfied, after making such inquiry as it thinks fit into all the circumstances of the case, that such consent as aforesaid has been withheld for no sufficient cause.

[45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 4.]

(b) A license under this Part may be granted subject to a time-limit or not as the Local Government may think fit.

[Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 3 (iii); 45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 3 (5).]

(c) Any person applying for a license under this Part shall publish a notice of his application in such manner and with such particulars as the Local Government may by rule direct, and no such license shall be granted until three months from the date of the first publication of such notice as aforesaid have expired and until all representations or objections received by the Local Government within that period with reference thereto have been considered by it.

[45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 3 (5).]

(d) No application for a license under this Part shall be made by any local authority except in pursuance of a

resolution passed at a meeting held after one month's previous notice of the same and of the purpose thereof has been given in the manner in which notices of meetings of such local authority are usually given.

(e) A license under this Part may prescribe such terms as to the limits within which, and the conditions under which, the supply of energy is to be compulsory or permissive, and as to the limits of price to be charged in respect of the supply of energy, and generally as to such other matters as the Local Government may think fit. [Ben. Act of 1895, s. (iv).]

(f) The grant of a license under this Part for any purpose shall not in any way hinder or restrict the grant of another license to another person within the same area of supply for a like purpose. [51 & 52 Vict., c. 12, s. 1.]

(g) The provisions contained in the schedule shall be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under this Part, save in so far as they are expressly varied or excepted by the license, and shall, subject to such variations or exceptions (if any) as aforesaid, which the Local Government is hereby empowered to make, apply to the undertaking authorized by the license, and shall be binding in like manner and to the same extent as if enacted in this Act. [62 & 63 Vict., c. 15, s. 1.]

(2) The Local Government may, if in its opinion the public interest so requires, revoke a license, as to the whole or any part of the area of supply, where the licensee, in the opinion of the Local Government, makes wilful and unreasonably prolonged default in doing anything required of him by or under this Act, or where the licensee breaks any of the terms or conditions of his license the breach of which is expressly declared by such license to render it liable to revocation, or in any of the following cases, namely:—

(a) where the licensee fails, within a period of six months after the date of his license or such further period as the Local Government may determine and before exercising any of the powers conferred on him thereby in relation to the execution of works, to show, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that he is in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed on him by his license, or fails to make the deposit or furnish the security required by his license;

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- (b) where the licensee is, in the opinion of the Local Government, unable, by reason of his insolvency, fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed on him by his license;
- (c) where the licensee, being a local authority makes default in executing works or supplying energy in accordance with the terms and conditions of his license;
- (d) where the licensee, not being a local authority, shows, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, at any time after the commencement of his license, that his undertaking cannot be carried on with profit and ought to be abandoned;
- (e) where the licensee supplies energy by means of some system not approved by the Local Government;
- (f) in any other case, with the consent of the licensee and, if the licensee is not a local authority, with that of the local authority (if any) concerned, and upon such terms and conditions as it thinks just:

Provided that the Local Government shall not revoke the license as to part only of the area of supply if the licensee represents that he desires to be relieved of his liabilities in respect of the whole.

(3) Where the Local Government might, under sub-section (2), revoke a license, it may, instead of revoking the license, permit it to remain in force subject to such further terms and conditions as it thinks fit to impose, and any further terms or conditions so imposed shall be binding upon, and be observed by, the licensee, and shall be of like force and effect as if they were contained in the license.

[Ibid cl. 67.]

5. Where the Local Government revokes the license of any licensee, not being a local authority, as to the whole or any part of the area of supply, the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

- (a) The Local Government shall serve a notice of the revocation upon the licensee and upon any local authority concerned, and shall in the notice fix a date on which the revocation shall take effect, and on and with effect from that date all the powers and liabilities of the licensee under this Act shall absolutely cease and determine.
- (b) Within one month after the service of such notice as aforesaid any local authority concerned may, by notice in writing, require the licensee to sell, and thereupon the licensee shall sell, to the local authority the undertaking or

such part thereof as is carried on within the area for which it is constituted, on payment of the value of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the licensee suitable to, and used by him for, the purpose of the undertaking or such part thereof as aforesaid, such value to be, in case of difference or dispute, determined by arbitration:

Provided that the value of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant shall be deemed to be their fair market-value at the time of purchase, due regard being had to the nature and condition for the time being of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant, and to the state of repair thereof, and to the circumstance that they are in such a position as to be ready for immediate working, and to the suitability of the same for the purposes of the undertaking, and, where a part only of the undertaking is purchased, to any loss occasioned by severance, but without any addition in respect of compulsory purchase or of goodwill or of any profits which may be or might have been made from the undertaking, or of any similar considerations.

- (c) Where no purchase has been effected by a local authority under clause (b), and any other person is willing to purchase the undertaking or such part of it as aforesaid, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, with the consent of the licensee, or without the consent of the licensee in case the price is not less than that for which the local authority might have purchased the same, require the licensee to sell, and thereupon the licensee shall sell, to such other person the undertaking or such part thereof as aforesaid.
- (d) Where a purchase has been effected under clause (b) or clause (c), the undertaking or such part thereof as aforesaid, shall vest in the purchasers free from any debts, mortgages or similar obligations of the licensee or attaching to the undertaking; and the revocation of the license shall extend only to the revocation of the rights, powers, authorities, duties and obligations of the licensee from whom the undertaking, or such part thereof as aforesaid, is purchased, and, save as aforesaid, the license shall remain in full force, and the purchaser shall be deemed to be the licensee.
- (e) Where no purchase has been effected, the Local Government may forthwith

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*The Indian Electricity Bill.**(Part II. Supply of Energy to the Public -- Sections 6—12.)*

cause the works of the licensee to be removed and the street to be reinstated and recover the cost of such removal and reinstatement from the licensee.

[*Ibid.*, cl. 68.] 6. Where the Local Government revokes the license of a local authority as to the whole or any part of the area of supply, it may forthwith cause the works of the licensee to be removed and the street to be reinstated, and recover the cost of such removal and reinstatement from the licensee.

[51 & 52 Vict., c. 12, s. 2.] 7. (1) Where a license has been granted subject to no time-limit, a local authority shall, on the expiration of such period, not exceeding forty-two years, and of every such subsequent period, not exceeding ten years, as shall be specified in this behalf in the license, have the option of purchasing such portion of the undertaking as is in the area for which it is constituted, and, if the local authority elects to purchase, the licensee shall sell the undertaking or part thereof to it upon terms and conditions similar to those set forth in section 5, clauses (b) and (d).

(2) In any such case as aforesaid, if a local authority does not elect to purchase, the local Government shall have the like option upon the like terms and conditions.

(3) Not less than twelve months' notice in writing of any election to purchase under this section shall be served upon the licensee by the local authority or the Local Government, as the case may be.

8. Where a license has been granted subject to a time-limit, a local authority and the Local Government, respectively, shall have the option of purchasing the undertaking upon the expiration of the license upon the like terms and conditions as are referred to in section 7 and after the like notice to the licensee.

9. Where, in any such case as is provided for by section 8, neither a local authority nor the Local Government elects to purchase the undertaking, the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

[Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 3 (ii).]

(a) The Local Government may, subject to, and in accordance with, the provisions of section 4, renew the license.

[Calcutta License, cl. 61-A (b).]

(b) Where the license is not so renewed, the licensee, not being a local authority, may dispose of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant belonging to the undertaking in such manner as he may think fit.

(c) Where such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant as aforesaid are not so disposed of, the provisions of

section 5, clause (c), so far as applicable, shall have effect in like manner as if the license had been revoked.

(d) Where the license of a local authority is not renewed under clause (a), the provisions of section 6, so far as applicable, shall have effect in like manner as if the license had been revoked.

10. Notwithstanding anything in sections 5, 7, 8 and 9, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, by any license granted under this Act, vary the terms upon which a local authority may require a licensee to sell, and upon which such licensee shall be bound to sell, to such local authority, his undertaking, or so much of the same as is within the area for which the local authority is constituted, in such manner as the Local Government may direct or as may have been agreed upon between the local authority and the licensee.

[51 & 52 Vict., c. 12, s. 3.]

11. (1) Every licensee shall prepare and render to the Local Government, on or before such date in each year as the Local Government may by rule fix, an annual statement of accounts of his undertaking made up to such date, in such form, and containing such particulars, as may be prescribed by the said rule.

[*Ibid.*, s. 9.]

(2) The licensee shall keep copies of such annual statement at his office and sell the same to any applicant at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy.

(2) The licensee shall keep copies of such annual statement at his office and sell the same to any applicant at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy.

12. (1) Any licensee may, from time to time but subject always to the terms and conditions of his license,—

(a) open and break up the soil and pavement of any street, railway or tramway within the area of supply;

(b) open and break up any sewer, drain or tunnel in or under any such street, railway or tramway;

(c) lay down and place within the area of supply electric supply-lines and other works;

(d) repair, alter or remove the same; and

(e) do all other acts necessary for the due supply of energy within the area of supply.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to authorize or empower a licensee, without the consent of the local authority or of the owner and occupier concerned, as the case may be, to lay down or place any electric supply-line or other work in, through or against any building, or on or under any land not dedicated to public use, wherein or whereon any electric supply-line or work has not already been lawfully laid down or placed:

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Provided that, if the owner or occupier of any building or land objects to the fixing thereon of any stay or strut for the sole purpose of securing in position any support of an aerial electric supply-line, the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town, the Commissioner of Police may, by order in writing, direct that such stay or strut may be so fixed, notwithstanding the objection :

Provided, also, that every order so made shall be subject to revision by the Local Government

13. (3) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to authorize or empower any licensee to open or break up any street not repairable by a local authority, or any railway, tramway or bridge, without the consent of the person by whom the same is repairable, unless in pursuance of special powers in that behalf inserted in his license or with the written consent of the Local Government :

Provided that the Local Government shall not insert in a license any such special powers, or give any such consent, as aforesaid until notice has been given, by advertisement or otherwise as the Local Government may direct, to the person by whom the street, railway, tramway or bridge concerned is repairable, and until all representations or objections received in accordance with the notice have been considered by the Local Government.

13. (1) Where the exercise of any of the powers of a licensee in relation to the execution of any works involves the placing of any works in, under, over, along or across any street, part of a street, railway, tramway, canal or waterway, the following provisions shall have effect, namely :—

(a) Not less than one month before commencing the execution of the works (not being a house-service or the repair, renewal or amendment of existing works of which the character or position is not to be altered), the licensee shall serve upon the person or authority responsible for the repair of the street or part of a street (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the repairing authority") or upon the person or authority for the time being entitled to work the railway, tramway, canal or waterway (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), as the case may be, a notice in writing describing the proposed works, together with a detailed plan thereof and of the manner in which it is proposed to interfere with or alter any existing works, and shall, upon being required to do so by the repairing authority or owner, as the case may be, from time to time give such further information in relation thereto as may be desired.

(b) If the repairing authority disapproves of such works or plan, or approves

thereof subject to amendment, the licensee may appeal to the Local Government, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

(c) If the repairing authority fails to give notice in writing of its approval or disapproval to the licensee within one month, it shall be deemed to have approved of the works and plan, and the licensee, after giving not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing to the repairing authority, may proceed to carry out the works in accordance with the notice and plan served under clause (a).

(d) If the owner disapproves of such works or plan, or approves thereof subject to amendment, he may, within three weeks after the service of the notice under clause (a), serve a requisition upon the licensee demanding that any question in relation to the works, or to compensation, or to his obligations to others in respect thereof, shall be determined by arbitration, and thereupon the matter shall, unless settled by agreement, be determined by arbitration.

(e) Where no requisition has been served by the owner upon the licensee under clause (d), the owner shall be deemed to have approved of the works and plan, and in that case, or where after a requisition for arbitration the matter has been determined by arbitration, the works may, upon payment or securing of compensation, be executed according to the notice and plan, subject to such modifications as may have been determined by arbitration or agreed upon between the parties.

(2) Where the licensee makes default in complying with any of these provisions, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the licensee may, in case of emergency due to the breakdown of an underground electric supply-line, after giving notice in writing to the repairing authority or the owner, as the case may be, of his intention to do so, place an aerial line without complying with the provisions of sub-section (1) :

Provided that such aerial line shall be used temporarily only until the defect in the underground electric supply-line can be made good, and shall be removed as soon as may be after such defect is removed.

14. (1) Any licensee may alter the position of any pipe (not forming, in a case where the licensee is not a local authority, part of a local authority's main sewer), or of any wire under or over any place which he is

Alteration of pipes, wires, etc.

[Ibid, cl. 17.]

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authorized to open or break up, if such pipe or wire is likely to interfere with the exercise of his powers under this Act; and any person may alter the position of any electric supply-lines or works of a licensee under or over any such place as aforesaid, if such electric supply-lines or works are likely to interfere with the lawful exercise of any powers vested in him.

(2) In any such case as aforesaid the following provisions shall, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the parties concerned, apply, namely:—

(a) Not less than fourteen clear days before commencing any alteration, the licensee or other person desiring to make the same (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the operator") shall serve upon the person for the time being entitled to the pipe, wire, electric supply-lines or works, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), a notice in writing, together with a plan, describing the proposed alteration, and subsequently such further information in relation thereto as the owner may desire.

(b) Within seven days after the service of the notice and plan upon the owner, the owner may serve upon the operator a requisition to the effect that any question arising upon the notice or plan shall be settled by arbitration, and thereupon the matter shall, unless settled by agreement, be determined by arbitration.

(c) Every arbitrator to whom a reference is made under clause (b), shall have regard to any duties or obligations which the owner is under, and may require the operator to execute any temporary or other works so as to avoid as far as possible interference therewith.

(d) Where no requisition is served upon the operator under clause (b), or where such a requisition has been served and the matter has been settled by agreement or determined by arbitration, the alteration may, upon payment or securing of any compensation accepted or determined by arbitration, be executed in accordance with the notice and plan and subject to such modifications as may have been determined by arbitration or agreed upon between the parties.

(e) The owner may, at any time before the operator is entitled to commence the alteration, serve upon the operator a statement in writing to the effect that he desires to execute the alteration himself and requires the operator to give such security for the repayment of any expenses as may be agreed upon or, in default of agreement, settled by arbitration.

(f) Where a statement is served upon the operator under clause (e), he shall, not more than forty-eight, and not less than twenty-four, hours before the execution of the alteration is required to be commenced, furnish such security and serve upon the owner a notification in writing intimating the time when the alteration is required to be commenced, and the manner in which it is required to be made; and thereupon the owner may proceed to execute the alteration as required by the operator.

(g) Where the owner declines, or for twenty-four hours after the time when the alteration is required to be commenced neglects, to comply with a notification served upon him by the operator under clause (f), the operator may himself execute the alteration.

(h) All expenses properly incurred by the owner in complying with a notification served upon him by the operator under clause (f) may be recovered by him from the operator.

(i) Where the operator makes default in complying with any of these provisions, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where a difference or dispute arises as to amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

15. (1) Where a licensee requires to dig or [11
sink any trench for laying
down any new electric
supply-lines (not being
service lines) or other
works, near to which any
sewer, drain, watercourse or work under the
control of the Local Government or of any local
authority, or any main, pipe, syphon, electric
supply-line or other work belonging to any duly
authorized person, has been lawfully placed, or
where any duly authorized person requires to
dig or sink any trench for laying down or
constructing any new mains or pipes (not being
service pipes) or other works, near to which any
electric supply-lines or works of a licensee have
been lawfully placed, the licensee or such duly
authorized person, as the case may be (herein-
after in this section referred to as "the oper-
ator"), shall, unless it is otherwise agreed upon
between the parties interested or unless in case
of sudden emergency, give to the Local Govern-
ment or local authority, or to such duly author-
ized person, or to the licensee, as the case may
be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the
owner"), not more than forty-eight, and not less
than twenty-four, hours' notice before commenc-
ing to dig or sink the trench, and the owner shall
have the right to be present during the execu-
tion of the work, which shall be executed to the
reasonable satisfaction of the owner.

*The Indian Electricity Bill.**(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Sections 16-18)*

(2) Where the operator finds it necessary to undermine, but not to alter, the position of any pipe, electric supply-line or work, he shall temporarily support it in position during the execution of the work, and before completion shall provide a suitable and proper foundation for it where so undermined.

(3) Where the operator (being the licensee) lays any electric supply-line across, or so as to be liable to touch, any mains, pipes, lines or service pipes or lines belonging to any duly authorized person or to any person supplying or using energy under this Act, he shall not, except with the consent of such person and of the Local Government, lay his electric supply-lines so as to come into contact with any such mains, pipes, lines or service-pipes or lines, or, except with the like consent, employ any such mains, pipes, lines or service-pipes or lines as conductors for the purpose of supplying energy.

(4) Where the operator makes default in complying with any of the provisions of this section, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof.

(5) Where any difference or dispute arises under this section, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

(6) Where the licensee is a local authority, the references in this section to the local authority and to sewers, drains, watercourses, defences or works under its control shall not apply.

16. If, in any such case as is provided for by sections 13 to 15, the person or authority responsible for the repair of the street or part of a street concerned, or the person or authority for the time being entitled to work the railway or tramway concerned, or the owner of the canal or waterway concerned refuses or neglects—

(a) to attend at the time fixed for the opening or breaking up of the street, railway, tramway, canal, waterway, sewer, drain or tunnel, after having had such notice as is there required, or

(b) to propose any plan for breaking up or opening the same, or

(c) to superintend the operation,

the licensee may perform the work specified in the notice without the interference of such person or authority, and such person or authority shall be deemed to have no objection to the work.

17. (1) Where any person, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, opens or breaks up the soil or pavement of any street, railway or tramway, or any sewer, drain or tunnel, he shall with all convenient speed—

(a) cause the part opened or broken up to be fenced and guarded;

(b) cause a light, sufficient for the warning of passengers, to be set up and maintained by night against or near the part opened or broken up;

(c) fill in the ground and reinstate and make good the soil or pavement, or the sewer, drain or tunnel, opened or broken up;

(d) carry away the rubbish occasioned by such opening or breaking up; and,

(e) after reinstating and making good the soil or pavement, or the sewer, drain or tunnel, broken or opened up, keep the same in good repair for three months and for any further period, not exceeding nine months, during which subsidence continues.

(2) Where any person fails to comply with any of the provisions of sub-section (1), the person having the control or management of the street, railway, tramway, sewer, drain or tunnel in respect of which the default has occurred, may cause to be executed the work which the defaulter has delayed or omitted to execute, and may recover from him the expenses incurred in such execution.

(3) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of the expenses incurred under sub-section (2), the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

18. (1) Nothing in this Part shall be deemed to authorize or empower a licensee to place any aerial line along or across any street unless and until the Local Government has communicated to him a general approval in writing of the system which he proposes to adopt:

Provided that the communication of such approval shall in no way relieve the licensee of his obligations with respect to any other consent required by or under this Act.

(2) Where any aerial line has been placed or maintained by a licensee in breach of the provisions of sub-section (1), the Local Government may require the licensee forthwith to remove the same, or may cause the same to be removed and recover from the licensee the expenses incurred in such removal.

(3) Where any tree standing or lying near an aerial line interrupts or interferes with, or is likely to interrupt or interfere with, the

62 & 63
Act, c. 19,
ch. 14
& 15.]

[Ben Act IX
of 1895, s. 8,
prov.; 62 &
63 Vict., c.
19, App.]

[Ben. Act
IX of 1895,
s. 9 & 11.]

[45 & 46
Vict., c. 56,
s. 11.]

[Cf. XIII
1885, s. 18.]

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conveyance or transmission of energy, a Magistrate of the first or second class may, on the application of the licensee, cause the tree to be removed or otherwise dealt with as he thinks fit.

(4) When disposing of an application under sub-section (3), the Magistrate shall, in the case of any tree in existence before the placing of the aerial line, award to the persons interested in the tree such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and may recover the same from the licensee.

19. (1) A licensee shall, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, cause as little damage, detriment and inconvenience as may be, and shall make full compensation for any damage caused by him or by any one employed by him.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount or the application of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

20. (1) A licensee may at any reasonable time enter any premises to ascertain energy consumed, or to remove fittings, etc.

(a) inspecting and testing the electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works and apparatus for the supply of energy belonging to the licensee;

(b) ascertaining the quantity of energy consumed or supplied; or

(c) removing, where a supply of energy is no longer required or where the licensee is authorized to take away and cut off such supply, any electric supply-lines, fittings, works or apparatus belonging to the licensee.

(2) A licensee may also, in pursuance of a special order of the Local Government in this behalf and after giving not less than twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the consumer, enter any premises to which energy is or has been supplied, or is to be supplied, by him, for the purpose of examining and testing the electric wires, fittings, works and apparatus for the use of energy belonging to the consumer.

21. (1) A licensee shall not be entitled to prescribe any special form of appliance for utilizing energy supplied by him, or, save as provided by section 24, sub-section (2), or by section 32, sub-section (6), in any way to control or interfere with the use of such energy:

Provided that no person may adopt any form of appliance, or use the energy supplied to him, so as unduly or improperly to interfere with the supply by the licensee of energy to any other person.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises under this section, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

22. Where energy is supplied by a licensee, [Ibid. s. 18.]

Obligation on licensee every person within the area of supply shall, except in so far as is otherwise provided by the terms and conditions of the license, be entitled, on application, to a supply on the same terms as those on which any other person in the same area is entitled in similar circumstances to a corresponding supply:

Provided that no consumer shall be entitled to demand a connection with the mains of the licensee which have been laid in order to be used only in the event of accident to the consumer's plant.

23. (1) The electrical power with which any consumer shall be entitled to be supplied by a licensee, shall not exceed what is necessary for the maximum consumption of energy on his premises: [62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, sch., cl. 28]

Maximum electrical power. Provided that, where a consumer has required a licensee to supply him with a maximum power of any specified amount, he shall not be entitled to alter that maximum except after one month's notice in writing to the licensee, and the licensee may recover from the consumer any expenses incurred by him by reason of the alteration in respect of the service lines by which energy is supplied to the consumer's premises, or of any fittings or apparatus of the licensee upon those premises.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises between a consumer and a licensee as to the power to be supplied under sub-section (1) or as to the amount of the expenses incurred under the proviso thereto, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

24. (1) A licensee shall not, in making any agreement for the supply of energy, show undue preference. [Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 19.]

Charges for energy to be made without undue preference. but may, save as aforesaid, make such charges for the supply of energy as may be agreed upon, not exceeding the limits imposed by his license, and may allow rebates thereon according to the quantity supplied, either in relation to the maximum power to which the consumer is entitled under section 23, or to the total quantity, or to the time.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), the licensee may charge at one rate for the supply of energy for lighting purposes and at another rate for the supply of energy for purposes other than lighting; and no person shall be entitled to utilize for lighting purposes energy supplied to him at a lower rate for any other purpose.

Ben. Act
X of 1895,
15.]

[Ibid. s. 16.]

[Ibid. s. 17.]

Restrictions on licensee's controlling or interfering with use of energy.

*The Indian Electricity Bill.**(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Sections 25-29).*[45 & 46
Vict., c. 56,
s. 21.]

25. Where any person neglects to pay any charge for energy or any other sum due from him to a licensee in respect of the supply of energy to him, the licensee may, after giving not less than seven clear days' notice in writing to such person and without prejudice to his right to recover such charge or other sum by suit, cut off the supply and for that purpose cut or disconnect any electric supply-line or other works through which energy may be supplied, and may discontinue the supply until such charge or other sum, together with any expenses incurred by him in cutting off and re-connecting the supply, are paid, but no longer.

[15 & 46
Vict., c. 19,
s. 25.]

26. Where any electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works or apparatus belonging to a licensee are placed in or upon any premises, not being in the possession of the licensee, for the purpose of supplying energy, such electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works and apparatus shall not be liable to be taken in execution under any process of any Civil Court or in any proceedings in insolvency against the person in whose possession the same may be.

[62 & 63
Vict., c. 19,
sch., cl. 19.]

27. No licensee shall, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, in any way injure any railway or canal or obstruct or interfere with the traffic thereon.

[45 & 46
Vict., c. 56,
s. 20.]

28. (1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to authorize or empower any licensee to lay down any underground, or place any aerial, electric supply-line or other works, or to make any alterations in any telegraph line, maintained or worked by the Government or by any person licensed under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, without the previous sanction of the telegraph-authority, to whom the licensee shall give not less than twenty-eight clear days' notice in writing of his intention, specifying the course of the works or alterations proposed, the manner in which the works are to be utilized, the amount and nature of the energy to be transmitted, and the extent to, and manner in, which (if at all) earth returns are to be used; and the licensee shall conform with such reasonable requirements, either general or special, as may be laid down by the telegraph-authority for preventing any telegraph line from being injuriously affected by such works or alterations:

XIII of 1885.

Provided that, in case of emergency (which shall be stated by the licensee in writing to the telegraph-authority) arising from defects in any of the electric supply-lines or other works of the licensee, the licensee shall be required to give only such notice as may be possible after

the necessity for the proposed new works or alterations has arisen.

(2) Every licensee shall take all reasonable precautions in constructing, laying down and placing his electric supply-lines and other works and in working his undertaking, so as not injuriously to affect, whether by induction or otherwise, the working of any wire or line used for the purpose of telegraphic, telephonic or electric-signalling communication, or the currents in such wire or line.

(3) Where any difference or dispute arises between the licensee and the telegraph-authority as to whether the licensee has constructed, laid down or placed his electric supply-lines or other works, or made alterations in a telegraph line, or worked his undertaking, in contravention of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), or as to whether the working of any wire, line or current is or is not injuriously affected thereby, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government; and the Local Government, unless it is of opinion that the wire or line, not having been in existence at such time as aforesaid, has been placed in unreasonable proximity to the electric supply-lines or works of the licensee, may direct the licensee to make such alterations in, or additions to, his system as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this section, and the licensee shall make such alterations or additions accordingly:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to the repair, renewal or amendment of any electric supply-line, so long as the course of the electric supply-line and the amount and nature of the current transmitted thereby are not altered.

(4) Where a licensee makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, a telegraph-line shall be deemed to be injuriously affected by a work if telegraphic communication by means of such line is, whether through induction or otherwise, prejudicially interfered with by such work or by any use made thereof.

29. Every licensee shall, without any unnecessary delay, send to the Local Government notice in writing of any accident by explosion or fire, and also of any other accident resulting or likely to have resulted in loss of life or personal injury in any part of the licensee's works or circuits, or in connection with the same, and also of any loss of life or personal injury actually occasioned by any such accident.

Notice of accidents to be sent to Local Government.

[62 & 63
Vict., c. 19,
sch., cl. 38.]

*The Indian Electricity Bill.**(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Sections 30-32.)*[*Ibid.*, cl. 69.]

30. If at any time it is established, to the satisfaction of the Local Government,—
 Power for Local Government to interfere in cases of defective works, etc.

- (a) that a licensee is supplying energy otherwise than by means of a system which has been approved of by the Local Government or (except in accordance with the provisions of his license) has permitted any part of his circuits to be connected with earth; or
- (b) that any electric supply-lines or works of a licensee are defective; or
- (c) that any works of a licensee or his supply of energy is attended with danger to the public safety;

the Local Government may, by order in writing, specify the matter complained of and require the licensee to remedy it in such manner as shall be specified in the order, and may also in like manner forbid the use of any electric supply-line or works until the order is complied with or for such time as is specified in the order.

[*Ibid.*, cl. 35.]

31. (1) The Local Government, on the application of any consumer or of a licensee, or if the inspection of electric supply-lines and works is imperfectly attended to, may appoint one or more competent persons to be electric inspectors under the license.

[*Ibid.*, cl. 38 (2).]

(2) The Local Government may also, if it thinks fit, appoint any electric inspector or other competent person to inquire and report as to the cause of any accident affecting the safety of the public, which may have been occasioned by or in connection with a licensee's works, whether notice of the accident has or has not been received from the licensee, or as to the manner in, and extent to, which the provisions of the license and of this Act have been complied with by the licensee.

[*Ibid.*, cl. 73.]

(3) All expenses incurred in connection with the performance of the duties of an electric inspector appointed on an application under subsection (1) may be recovered from the applicant.

[*Ibid.*, cls. 49 & 52.]

32. (1) In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the amount of energy supplied to a consumer or the electrical quantity contained in the supply (such amount or quantity being hereinafter referred to as "the value of the supply") shall be ascertained by means of a duly certified meter, and the licensee shall, if required by the consumer, cause the consumer to be supplied with such a meter:

Provided that the licensee may require the consumer to give him security for the price of a meter and enter into an agreement for the hire thereof, unless the consumer elects to purchase a meter.

[*Ibid.*, cl. 56.]

(2) Where the consumer so enters into an agreement for the hire of a meter, the licensee

shall keep the meter in proper order for correctly registering the value of the supply, and, in default of his doing so, the consumer shall, for so long as the default continues, cease to be liable to pay for the hire of the meter.

(3) Where the meter is not so hired as aforesaid, the consumer shall keep the meter in proper order for correctly registering the value of the supply, and, in default of his doing so, the licensee may, for so long as the default continues, cease to supply energy through the meter. [*Ibid.*, cl. 5 (1).]

(4) The licensee shall have access to, and be at liberty to take off, remove, test, inspect and replace, any meter whereby the value of the supply is ascertained or to be ascertained; and, except where the meter is so hired as aforesaid, all reasonable expenses of and incidental to such taking off, removing, testing, inspecting and replacing, and the procuring the meter to be again duly certified where that is thereby rendered necessary, shall, if the meter is found to be otherwise than in proper order, be recovered from the consumer; and where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such reasonable expenses, the matter shall be determined by arbitration. [*Ibid.*, cl. 5 (2).]

(5) A consumer shall not connect any meter, whereby the value of the supply is ascertained or to be ascertained with any electric supply-line through which energy is supplied by a licensee, or disconnect the same from any such electric supply-line, without giving to the licensee not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention. [*Ibid.*, cl. 5 (3).]

(6) In addition to any meter which may be placed upon the premises of a consumer to ascertain the value of the supply, the licensee may place upon such premises such meter or other apparatus as he may think fit for the purpose of ascertaining or regulating either the amount of energy supplied to the consumer, or the number of hours during which the supply is given, or the maximum power taken by the consumer, or any other quantity or time connected with the supply. [*Ibid.*, cl. 59.]

Provided that the meter or apparatus shall be of a construction and pattern approved of by the Local Government, and shall be fixed and connected with the service lines in a manner so approved, and shall be supplied and maintained entirely at the cost of the licensee, and shall not, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, be placed otherwise than between the mains of the licensee and the consumer's terminals.

(7) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether any meter, whereby the value of the supply is ascertained or to be ascertained, is or is not in proper order for correctly registering the value of the supply, or as to whether such value has in any case been correctly registered by the meter, the matter shall be determined, upon the application of either party, by an officer or other

The Indian Electricity Bill.

(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Section 33. Part III.—Restrictions on Use of Energy not supplied under Part II.—Section 34.) (Part IV.—General.—Section 35.)

competent person specially appointed by the Local Government in this behalf; and, where the meter has, in the opinion of such officer or person, ceased to work for a period not exceeding one month, such officer or person shall estimate the value of the supply for such period on the basis of the value of the previous supply; and the decision of such officer or person shall be final, and the costs of or incidental to such determination shall be recoverable as such officer or person may direct: but, save as aforesaid, the register of the meter, whereby the value of the supply is ascertained, shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive proof of such value.

Ibid cl 50.]

Explanation.—A meter shall be deemed to be “duly certified” if it is certified by an officer or other competent person appointed by the Local Government in this behalf to be a correct meter, and to be of a construction and pattern approved by the Local Government, and to have been fixed and connected with the electric supply-lines in a manner so approved:

Provided that, where any alteration is made in a duly certified meter, or where any such meter is unfixed or disconnected from the electric supply-lines, it shall cease to be a duly certified meter unless and until it is again duly certified as aforesaid.

Ben. Act
IX of 1895,
ss 4 & 5]

33. (1) The Local Government may make rules, not inconsistent with any rules made by the Governor General in Council under section 35, to carry out the purposes and objects of this Part.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

- (a) prescribe the form of applications for licenses and the payments to be made in respect thereof;
- (b) regulate the publication of notices;
- (c) prescribe the manner in which, and the time within which, representations or objections with reference to any application under this Part are to be made; and
- (d) provide for the preparation and submission of accounts by licensees.

PART III.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF ENERGY NOT SUPPLIED UNDER PART II.

[XIII
of 1887,
s. 3 (b).]

34. (1) No person shall, for any purpose, in any street, or in any place in which one hundred or more persons are likely ordinarily to be assembled or which is a factory within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, use energy which is not supplied to him

under Part II, without giving not less than seven clear days' notice in writing of his intention to the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town, to the Commissioner of Police, and complying with such rules as may be made in this behalf under section 35:

Provided that the Local Government may, by [51 & 52
general or special order and subject to such con-
ditions and restrictions as may be specified there-
in, exempt any person or class of persons using
energy on premises upon which it is generated,
from the application of this section or of any
such rule as aforesaid. Vict. c 12
s. 4 (1).
prov.]

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether a place is or is not one in which one hundred or more persons are likely ordinarily to be assembled, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

PART IV.

GENERAL.

35. (1) The Governor General in Council may [XIII of "
Power for Governor General in Council to make rules. make rules to regulate the 1887, s 4]
generation, supply and use
of energy, and, generally, to
carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

- (a) provide for the protection of persons and property from injury by reason of contact with, or the proximity of, any appliance or apparatus used in the generation, supply or use of energy; [51 & 52
Vict. c 12,
s. 4.]
- (b) provide for the securing of a regular and sufficient supply of energy by licensees, and for testing the supply thereof to consumers;
- (c) for the purposes of any electric tramway, regulate the employment of insulated returns, or of uninsulated metallic returns of low resistance, in order to prevent fusion or injurious electrolytic action of or on gas or water pipes or other metallic pipes, structures or substances, and to minimise, as far as is reasonably practicable, injurious interference with the electric wires, supply-lines and apparatus of parties other than the owners of the tramway, or with the currents therein, whether the earth is used as a return or not; and for the like purposes apply or adapt any of the provisions of Part II;
- (d) provide for preventing telegraph lines and magnetic observatories or laboratories from being injuriously affected by any appliance or apparatus used in the generation, supply or use of energy;

XV of 1881.

*The Indian Electricity Bill.**(Part IV.—General.—Sections 36-41.)*

(e) authorize any officer to enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which he has reason to believe any such appliance or apparatus to be, and to carry out tests therein; and

(f) authorize and regulate the levy of fees for any such testing or inspection.

36. (1) In making any rule under this Act, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may direct that every breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further daily fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(2) All rules made under this Act shall be made after previous publication and shall be notified in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be; and on such notification they shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

[XIII of 1887, s. 6.]

37. Notwithstanding anything in sections 12 to 19, the Governor General in Council may, for the placing of appliances and apparatus for the transmission of energy for any purpose, confer upon any public officer or licensee any of the powers which the telegraph-authority possesses under, and subject to the provisions of, the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained.

[Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 32; 45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 28.]

38. Where any matter is, by or under this Act, directed to be determined by arbitration, the matter shall, unless it is otherwise expressly provided in the license of a licensee, be determined by such person as the Local Government may nominate in that behalf on the application of either party; but in all other respects the arbitration shall be subject to the provisions of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.

[62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, sch., cl. 62.]

39. (1) Every notice, order or document by or under this Act required of authorized to be addressed to any person may be served by post or left,—

(a) where the Government is the addressee, at the office of the Secretary in the Public Works Department;

(b) where a local authority is the addressee, at the office of the local authority;

(c) where a company is the addressee, at the registered office of the company;

(d) where any other person is the addressee, at the usual or last known place of abode or business of the person.

(2) Every notice, order or document by or under this Act required or authorized to be addressed to the owner or occupier of any premises shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the premises (naming the premises), and may be served by delivering it, or a true copy thereof, to some person on the premises, or, if there is no person on the premises to whom the same can with reasonable diligence be delivered, by affixing it on some conspicuous part of the premises.

40. Every sum declared to be recoverable by [XX of 1891, s. 201.] section 5, clause (e), section 6, section 14, sub-section (2), clause (h), section 17, sub-section (2), section 18, sub-section (2) or sub-section (4), section 23, sub-section (1), section 31, sub-section (3), or section 32, sub-section (4) or sub-section (7), may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction where the person liable to pay the same is for the time being resident, by the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such person.

41. (1) Whoever, with intent to defraud, abstracts, consumes or uses any energy, shall be deemed to have committed theft within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) Whoever maliciously causes energy to be wasted or diverted, or, with intent to cut off the supply of energy, cuts or injures, or attempts to cut or injure, any electric supply-line or works, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(3) Whoever,—

(a) being a licensee, without the previous sanction of the Local Government, supplies energy or lays down or places any electric supply-line or works outside the area of supply; or

(b) being a licensee, without the previous sanction of the Local Government, acquires, by purchase or otherwise, the undertaking of, or associates himself with, any person supplying or intending to supply, energy under any other license; or

(c) makes default in complying with any order issued to him by the Local Government under section 30;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence or default, with a daily fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(4) Whoever uses energy in contravention of the provisions of section 34 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with a daily fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[XIII of 1887, s. 5.]

*The Indian Electricity Bill.**(Part. IV.—General.—Sections 42-43.)*

(The Schedule.—Provisions to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II.)

Ben. Act
X of 1895,
25.]

(5) Whoever —

(a) connects any meter, whereby the value of the supply is ascertained or to be ascertained, with any electric supply-line through which energy is supplied by a licensee, or disconnects the same from any such electric supply-line, without giving to the licensee forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention; or

(b) lays, or causes to be laid, any works for the purpose of communicating with any other works belonging to a licensee, without such licensee's consent; or

(c) maliciously injures any meter, whereby the value of the supply to a consumer by a licensee is ascertained; or

(d) improperly uses the energy of a licensee; shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with a daily fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

62 & 63
Act, c. 12,
pp.]

(6) Whoever maliciously extinguishes any electric light supplied for the public use, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Ibid;
en. Act IX
of 1895, s. 26
0.]

(7) Whoever negligently causes energy to be wasted or diverted, or negligently breaks, throws down or damages any electric supply-line, post, pole or lamp connected with the supply of energy, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(8) Whoever, in any case not already provided for by this section, makes default in complying with any of the provisions of this Act, or with any order issued under it, or, in the case of a licensee, with any of the conditions of his license, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing default, with a daily fine which may extend to ten rupees:

Provided that, where a person has made default in complying with any of the provisions of sections 13, 14, 15 and 28, as the case may be, he shall not be so punishable if the Court is of opinion that the case was one of emergency and that the offender complied with the said provisions as far as was reasonable in the circumstances.

(9) The penalties imposed by this section shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any liability in respect of the payment of compensation or, in the case of a licensee, the revocation of his license, which the offender may have incurred.

III of
1897, s. 4.]

42. No suit, prosecution or other proceeding shall lie against any public officer, or any servant of a local authority, for anything done, or in good faith purporting to be done, under this Act.

III of 1897.

43. The Electricity Act, 1887, and the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS TO BE DEEMED TO BE INCORPORATED WITH, AND TO FORM PART OF, EVERY LICENSE GRANTED UNDER PART II.

[See section 4, sub-section (1), clause (g).]

Preliminary.

I. The licensee shall not, at any time without the previous consent in writing of the Local Government, acquire, by purchase or otherwise, the undertaking of, or associate himself with, any person supplying, or intending to supply, energy under any other license, and, before applying for such consent, the licensee shall give not less than one month's notice of the application to every local authority, both in the licensee's area of supply, and also in the area or district in which such other person supplies, or intends to supply, energy.

Security and accounts.

II. Where the licensee is not a local authority, the following provisions as to giving security shall apply, namely:—

(a) The licensee shall, within a period of six months after the commencement of the license and before exercising any of the powers by the license conferred on him in relation to the execution of works, show, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that he is in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon him by the license throughout the area of supply.

(b) The licensee shall also, within six months after the commencement of the license or within such extended period as may be approved by the Local Government and before exercising any of the powers conferred on him in relation to the execution of works, deposit or secure, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, such sum as may be fixed by the license or, if not so fixed, by the Local Government.

(c) The said sum deposited or secured by the licensee under the provisions of this clause shall be repaid or released to him in equal moieties, when and so soon as it may be certified by an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf that amounts equal to the sums so to be repaid or released have been expended by the licensee upon

The Indian Electricity Bill.

(The Schedule.—Provisions to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II.)

undertaking, or that distributing mains have been duly laid down by the licensee in every street or part of a street in which he is required to lay them down within a limited time, or shall be repaid or released at such earlier dates, and by such instalments, as may be approved by the Local Government.

- (d) Where the area of supply includes two or more local areas for which local authorities are constituted, the Local Government may require the deposit to be made or the security to be given in respect of such local areas severally, and in that case the deposit or security shall be repaid or released separately as to each local area.

[*Ibid.*, cl. 6.]

III. Where the licensee is not a local authority, the following provisions as to the audit of accounts shall apply, namely:—

Audit of accounts of licensee not being local authority.

- (a) The annual statement of accounts of the undertaking shall, before being rendered to the Local Government under section 11 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1902, be examined and audited by such person as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, and the remuneration of the auditor shall be such as the Local Government may direct, and his remuneration and all expenses incurred by him in or about the execution of his duties, to such an amount as the Local Government shall approve, shall be paid by the licensee on demand.

- (b) The licensee shall afford to the auditor, his clerks and assistants, access to all such books and documents relating to the undertaking as are necessary for the purposes of the audit, and shall, when required, furnish to him and them all vouchers and information requisite for that purpose, and afford to him and them all facilities for the proper execution of his and their duty.

- (c) The audit shall be made and conducted in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

- (d) Any report made by the auditor, or such portion thereof as the Local Government may direct, shall be appended to the annual statement of accounts of the licensee, and shall thenceforth form part thereof.

[Calcutta License, cl. 8.]

IV. The licensee shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, at all times keep the accounts of the capital employed for the purposes of the undertaking distinct from the accounts kept by him of any other undertaking or business.

Nature and mode of supply.

[62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, sch., cl. 10.]

V. Energy shall be supplied by the licensee only by means of some system approved

provided by clause VI, sub-clause (a), the licensee shall not permit any part of any circuit to be connected with earth unless the connection is for the time being approved by the Local Government, with the concurrence of the telegraph-authority.

VI. Where and in so far as energy is supplied to a railway or tramway for purposes of electric traction, the following provisions shall apply, namely:—

Provisions as to electric railways and tramways.

- (a) The licensee shall employ either insulated metallic returns, or uninsulated metallic returns of low resistance, save in the case of vehicles in which the motive power is entirely self-contained.

- (b) The licensee shall take all reasonable precautions in constructing, placing and maintaining his electric supply-lines and circuits, and other works of all descriptions, and also in working his undertaking, so as not injuriously to affect, by fusion or electrolytic action, any gas or water pipes, or other metallic pipes, structures or substances.

Compulsory works.

VII. The licensee shall, within a period of two years after the commencement of his license, lay down suitable and sufficient distributing mains for the purposes of general supply throughout such streets or parts of streets as the Local Government may, by order in writing issued within six months of the commencement of the license, direct. [*Ibid.*, cl. 2]

Power of Local Government to order licensee to lay down distributing mains.

VIII. Every licensee shall, not less than twenty-eight clear days before commencing to lay in any street any electric supply-line for the supply of energy to any particular consumer, and not for the purposes of general supply, serve upon the local authority (if any) and upon the owner or occupier of all premises abutting on so much of the street as lies between the points of origin and termination of the electric supply-line so to be laid, a notice stating that the licensee intends to lay the electric supply-line, and intimating that, if within the said period any two or more of such owners or occupiers require in accordance with the provisions of the license that a supply shall be given to their premises, the necessary distributing main will be laid by the licensee at the same time as the electric supply-line intended for the particular consumer. [*Ibid.*, cl. 22]

Provisions as to laying electric supply-lines under special agreement.

IX. (1) Where, after the expiration of eighteen months from the commencement of the license, a requi-

Provisions as to laying down of further distributing mains.

The Indian Electricity Bill.

(The Schedule.—Provisions to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II.)

street or part of street within the area of supply, or by the Local Government or a local authority charged with the public lighting thereof, requiring the licensee to provide and lay down distributing mains for the purposes of general supply throughout such street or part thereof, the licensee shall comply within six months with the requisition, unless,—

(a) where it is made by such owners or occupiers as aforesaid, the owners or occupiers making it do not, within fourteen clear days after the service on them by the licensee of a notice in writing in this behalf, tender to the licensee a written contract, duly executed and with sufficient security, binding themselves to take or guaranteeing that there shall be taken, a supply of energy for not less than three years to such amount as will in the aggregate produce annually, at the current rates charged by the licensee, a reasonable return to the licensee; or,

(b) where it is made by the Local Government or a local authority, the Local Government or local authority, as the case may be, does not, within the like period, tender a like agreement binding itself to take a supply of energy for not less than three years for the public lighting of such street or part thereof.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises between the licensee, and such owners, occupiers or local authority as to the sufficiency of the security offered under this clause, or as to the amount of energy to be taken or guaranteed as aforesaid, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government and either decided by it or, if the Local Government so directs, determined by arbitration:

Provided that the amount of the security required shall not, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, exceed twenty per cent. of the expenses likely to be incurred by the licensee in providing and laying down the necessary distributing mains and any other distributing mains or additions thereto which may be necessary for the purposes of connection with the nearest available source of supply.

(3) Every requisition under this clause shall be signed by the maker or makers thereof and shall be served on the licensee.

(4) Every requisition under this clause shall be in a form to be prescribed by the Local Government; and copies of the form shall be kept at the office of the licensee and supplied free of charge to any applicant.

§ 27.] X. (1) Where a requisition is made by the owner or occupiers of any premises situate within fifty yards from any distributing main in which the licensee is required to maintain a supply of energy for the purposes of general supply, requiring the licensee to supply energy for such premises, the licensee shall supply, and, save in so far as he is prevented from doing so by cyclones, floods, storms or other occurrences beyond his control, continue to supply, energy in accordance with the requisition, unless the person making it fails, within

Requisition for supply to owners or occupiers in vicinity.

Requisition for supply to owners or occupiers in vicinity.

to the licensee a written contract, duly executed and with sufficient security, binding himself to take a supply of energy for not less than two years to such amount as will produce, at current rates charged by the licensee, a reasonable return to the licensee:

Provided, first, that the cost of so much of any electric supply-line as may be laid for the purposes of the supply upon the property in respect of which the requisition is made, and of so much of any electric supply-line as it may be necessary for the said purposes to lay for a greater distance than sixty feet from the licensee's distributing main, although not on that property, shall, if the licensee so requires, be paid by the owner or occupier making the requisition:

Provided, secondly, that the licensee may, after he has furnished a supply of energy for any premises, by notice in writing require the owner or occupier within seven days after the date of the service of the notice, to give him security for the payment of all money which may become due to him in respect of the supply, in case the owner or occupier has not already given that security, or in case any security given has become invalid or is insufficient; and, if the owner or occupier fails to comply with the terms of the notice, the licensee may discontinue to supply energy for such premises so long as such failure continues:

Provided, thirdly, that if the owner or occupier of any such premises as aforesaid adopts any form of lamp or burner, or uses the energy supplied to him by the licensee for any purposes, or deals with it in any manner, so as to interfere unduly or improperly with the efficient supply of energy to any other person by the licensee, or fails to keep his meter in proper order, the licensee may discontinue the supply of energy for such premises so long as such lamp or burner is so adopted, or the energy is so used or dealt with, or the meter is not kept in proper order, as the case may be:

Provided, fourthly, that the licensee shall not be compelled to furnish a supply of energy to any premises unless he is reasonably satisfied that the electric wires, fittings, works and apparatus therein are in good order and condition and are not calculated to affect injuriously the use of energy by the licensee or by other persons:

Provided, fifthly, that in the event of any alterations of, or additions to, any electric wires, fittings, works or apparatus within such premises as aforesaid, all such alterations or additions shall be notified to the licensee by the owner or occupier before being connected to the source of supply, with a view to their being examined and tested: and

Provided, sixthly, that, in the event of any requisition being made for a supply of energy from any distributing main of which the licensee can prove, to the satisfaction of an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf,—

(a) that it is already loaded up to its full current-carrying capacity, or

(b) that, in case of a larger amount of current being transmitted by it, the loss of pressure will seriously affect the efficiency of the supply to other consumers in the vicinity,

The Indian Electricity Bill.

(*The Schedule.—Provisions to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II.*)

sition for such reasonable period, not exceeding six months, as such officer may think sufficient for the purpose of amending the distributing main or laying down a further distributing main.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the sufficiency of the security offered by such owner or occupier or as to the improper use of energy, or as to any alleged defect in any wires, fittings, works or apparatus, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government and either decided by it or, if the Local Government so directs, determined by arbitration:

Provided that the amount of the security required shall not, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, exceed twenty per cent. of the expenses likely to be incurred by the licensee in providing and laying down the electric supply-lines required.

(3) Every requisition under this clause shall be signed by the maker or makers thereof and shall be served on the licensee.

(4) Every requisition under this clause shall be in a form to be prescribed by the Local Government; and copies of the form shall be kept at the office of the licensee and supplied free of charge to any applicant.

[*Ibid*, cl. 29.] XI. Where a requisition is made by the Local Government or by a local authority requiring the licensee to supply energy for any public lamps within the distance of seventy-five yards from any distributing main in which the licensee is required to maintain a supply of energy for the purposes of general supply, the licensee shall supply, and, save in so far as he is prevented from doing so by cyclones, floods, storms or other occurrences beyond his control, continue to supply, energy for such lamps in such quantities as the Local Government or the local authority, as the case may be, may require.

Charges.

[*Ibid*, cl. 31.] XII. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the licensee may charge for energy supplied by him to any consumer—

- (a) by the actual amount of energy so supplied; or
- (b) by the electrical quantity contained in the supply; or
- (c) by such other method as may be approved by the Local Government:

Provided, first, that, where the licensee charges by any method so approved by the Local Government, any consumer who objects to that method may, by not less than one month's notice in writing, require the licensee to charge him, at the licensee's option, either by the actual amount of energy supplied to him or by the electrical quantity contained in the supply, and thereafter the licensee shall not, except with the

consent of the consumer, charge him by any other method:

Provided, secondly, that, before commencing to supply energy through any distributing main for the purposes of general supply, the licensee shall give notice, by public advertisement, of the method by which he proposes to charge for energy so supplied; and, where the licensee has given such notice, he shall not be entitled to change that method of charging without giving not less than one month's notice in writing of such change to the Local Government, to the local authority (if any) concerned, and to every consumer of energy who is supplied by him from such distributing main:

Provided, thirdly, that, if the consumer is provided with a duly certified meter for the purposes of ascertaining the value of the supply and the licensee changes the method of charging for the energy supplied by him from the distributing main, the licensee shall bear the expense of providing a new duly certified meter if such is necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the supply according to the new method of charging.

XIII. The price charged by the licensee for energy supplied by him shall not exceed the maximum fixed by his license, or, in the case of a method of charge approved by the Local Government, such maximum as the Local Government shall fix on approving the method:

Provided that, if, at any time after the expiration of seven years from the commencement of the license, the Local Government considers or is satisfied that the maximum so fixed or approved as aforesaid should be altered, it may, after such inquiry (if any) as it thinks fit, make an order accordingly, which shall have effect from such date as may be mentioned therein:

Provided, also, that where an order in pursuance of the foregoing proviso has been made, no further order altering the maximum fixed thereby shall be made until the expiration of another period of seven years.

XIV. The price to be charged by the licensee and to be paid to him for energy supplied for public lamps, and the mode in which those charges are to be ascertained, shall be settled by agreement between the licensee and the Local Government or the local authority, as the case may be, and, where any difference or dispute arises, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Testing and inspection.

XV. The licensee shall, at any place within reasonable distance from any main, establish at his own cost and keep in proper condition such number of testing stations as the Local Government

Licensee to establish testing station and keep instruments for testing.

The Indian Electricity Bill.

(The Schedule.—Provisions to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II.)

may direct for the purpose of testing the electrical pressure of the supply through the main, and shall supply and keep in proper condition thereat and on all premises from which he supplies energy, such instruments for testing as the Local Government may approve, and shall connect all such testing stations, by means of proper and sufficient electric supply-lines, with the distributing mains, and shall supply energy to each testing station for the purpose of testing.

XVI. The licensee shall afford all facilities for inspection and testing and for the reading and inspection of instruments.

Ibid., cl. 45.] XVII. The licensee may, on each occasion of the testing of any distributing main or electric supply-line or the testing or inspection of any instruments, be represented by an agent who may be present but shall not interfere with the testing or inspection.

Ibid., cl. 99.] XVIII. On the occasion of the testing of any main of the licensee by an electric inspector, reasonable notice thereof shall be given to the licensee, and the testing shall be carried out at such suitable hours as, in the opinion of the electric inspector, will least interfere with the supply of energy by the licensee, and in such manner as the electric inspector may think fit; but, except under the provisions of an order made in each case in that behalf by the Local Government, the electric inspector shall not be entitled to have access to, or interfere with, the mains of the licensee at any points other than those at which the licensee has reserved for himself access to the same:

Provided that the licensee shall not be held responsible for any interruption in the supply of energy which may be occasioned by or required by the electric inspector for the purpose of any such testing as aforesaid:

Provided, also, that the testing shall not be made in regard to any particular portion of a main oftener than once in any three months, unless in pursuance of an order made in each case in that behalf by the Local Government.

Plans.

[*Ibid.*, cl. 60.] XIX. (1) The licensee shall, after commencing to supply energy, forthwith cause a plan to be made of the area of supply, and shall cause to be

Plan of area of supply to be made and kept open for inspection.

marked thereon the line and the height above or the depth below the surface of all his then existing mains, electric supply-lines, street distributing boxes and other works, and shall once in every year cause that plan to be duly corrected so as to show the mains, electric supply-lines, street distributing boxes and other works for the time being in existence. The licensee shall also, if so required by the Local Government, cause to be made sections showing the level of all his existing distributing mains and underground works other than service lines.

(2) Every such plan shall be drawn to a scale of not less than one inch to eighty-eight feet or to such other scale as may be approved by the Local Government.

(3) Every such section shall be drawn to a horizontal scale of not less than one inch to eighty-eight feet and to a vertical scale of not less than one inch to eleven feet, or to such other horizontal and vertical scales as may be approved by the Local Government.

(4) Every plan and section so made or corrected, or a copy thereof, marked with the date when it was so made or corrected, shall be kept by the licensee at his principal office or place of business within the area of supply, and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of all applicants, and any applicant may take copies of the same or of any part thereof on payment of such fee, not exceeding one rupee for each inspection and five rupees for each copy, as the licensee may fix.

(5) The licensee shall, if required by the Local Government, or, where the licensee is not a local authority, by the local authority (if any) concerned, supply to the Local Government or local authority, as the case may be, a copy of every such plan or section duly corrected so as to agree with the original kept at the principal office or place of business of the licensee.

Additional notice of certain works.

XX. On the day next preceding the commencement of any such works as are referred to in section 13 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1902, the licensee shall, in addition to any other notices which he may be required to give, serve upon the electric inspector or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for the area of supply a notice stating that he is about to commence the works and the nature and position of the same.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The only general Act relating to electricity now in the Indian Statute-book is the Electricity Act, 1887 (XIII of 1887), and practically all that that enactment does is to take power for the Governor General in Council to make rules for the protection of person and property, and for the prevention of injury to telegraph lines, from appliances or apparatus used in the generation or supply of electrical energy. In the preamble to the Act it is expressly stated that, in the circumstances of the supply and use of electricity in India existing at the time when it was passed, the exercise of control by means of licenses or other like methods might be deferred, and consequently no provision was made for the issue of licenses to companies, for the powers with which companies undertaking the supply of electricity to the public must be invested, or for the control which should be reserved to the Government over undertakings which would be virtual monopolies. In 1887, therefore, legislation on these points was considered premature.

2. In 1891 the Government of Bengal reported that proposals had been received on behalf of the Indian Electricity Supply Syndicate for the establishment of works for the supply of electric light to the town of Calcutta, and represented that, as the Act of 1887 made no provision for the issue of licenses or for many other matters which were essential for the protection of undertakers from unnecessary interference or restraint and of the public from excessive charges and undue preferences, further legislation appeared to be called for, either by a general Act applicable to the whole of India or by a local and special Act for Calcutta. The latter alternative was recommended as likely to involve less delay, and after some discussion a Bill was introduced and passed in the Bengal Legislative Council as the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895 (Ben. Act IX of 1895). Section 34 of this enactment provides that the Local Government may, by notification, extend its provisions to any municipality in the province; but little use has been made of the power.

3. In no other province has local legislation on the subject been undertaken. In Madras there is an Electrical Tramway Company, but it was thought unnecessary to pass a special Act with regard to it, the requisite powers for breaking up streets, etc., which was one of the principal objects of the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895, being secured to the company by article 19 of an order which was passed with reference to it under the Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (XI of 1886), and provides that, "if electrical power be used, communication by the existing Government telephone and telegraph lines shall be safeguarded as provided by the rules made by the Governor General in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by the Electricity Act, XIII of 1887".

4. The expediency of amending the Act of 1887 so as to provide for the control of undertakings by means of licenses for the supply of electricity for lighting, traction, transmission of power and other purposes, was again considered by the Government of India in 1895, and it was then thought that sufficient control over unlicensed undertakings, such as that of the Madras Electrical Tramway Company, could be obtained by a revision of the rules which had been issued under the general Act. It was considered improbable that large electrical undertakings for which control by license was necessary, would be proposed for some time to come in any of the minor administrations, and, as the more important Local Governments had Legislative Councils, it was apprehended that there would be but little difficulty in passing local Acts on the lines of the Calcutta Act of 1895, wherever this might be found to be expedient.

5. Circumstances have, however, rendered it advisable to reconsider this decision. In February, 1900, the Government of Bengal, in replying to a reference relating to some amendments proposed in the rules under the general Act of 1887, took the opportunity of stating that, during the operation of a license granted to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation in 1896, questions had arisen regarding the extension of the limit of the license from 21 to 42 years, the compensation clauses in the event of purchase, the matter of pole-rent and the application of electrical energy to tramways, and that a satisfactory settlement of such questions would require a modification and extension of the Bengal Act of 1895. It was suggested that it would be advisable to frame an Act which would meet these difficulties and put the procedure for dealing with questions of the supply of electrical energy upon a basis similar to that adopted in England, so far as this might be desirable, and that such an Act might with advantage be made applicable to the whole of British India.

6. Even before the receipt of this representation the Government of India had again begun to consider the expediency of Imperial legislation on the subject, it having been represented that in other parts of India the promoters of electrical enterprise would welcome the passing of a general Act. The various Local Governments were, therefore, consulted

on the question, and at the same time a draft Bill which had been submitted some time before to the Government of India by a member of a well-known English firm interested in the matter, was forwarded for criticism. This draft had been framed in as close accordance as possible with the Bengal Act of 1895, but many amendments favourable to licensees—some of them based on later English legislation—had been introduced.

7. The replies received were generally in favour of legislation by an Imperial Act on the lines proposed. The Government of Madras considered that there was no immediate need in that Presidency for such an Act, but admitted that the necessity for it might arise and that its existence would undoubtedly tend to encourage electrical projects. The Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Burma also stated that an elaborate Act was not yet required in those provinces, but did not object to the proposed legislation, while the Government of the Punjab was prepared to accept the Bill subject to certain criticisms offered regarding its details. The Government of Bombay, on the other hand, reported that an Act of the kind proposed was urgently needed, that an Imperial Act would be preferable, and that, if there was no prospect of such an Act being passed, the Governor in Council would be compelled to propose legislation in the local Legislative Council to meet the pressing requirements of the Island of Bombay. The Government of Bengal, which had, as already stated, previously taken the initiative in proposing a modification of the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895, also expressed itself strongly in favour of an Imperial Act; and the Government of the Punjab has more recently, while reporting that a large electrical enterprise is now being promoted at Lahore, inquired as to the probability of a law on the subject being passed at an early date.

8. The present Bill is very different, both in form and in substance, from the draft above alluded to and is based on that draft only to this extent, that it has been prepared after consideration of the criticisms and suggestions of the Local Governments on the reference made to them two years ago. Experts and others interested and competent to advise have, as far as possible, been consulted, and the following enactments and statutory provisions have been freely drawn upon:—

- the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895 (Ben. Act IX of 1895);
- the license granted to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation in 1896;
- the Electricity Act, 1887 (XIII of 1887);
- the Electric Lighting Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict., c. 56);
- the Electric Lighting Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict., c. 12);
- the Electric Lighting Clauses Act, 1899 (62 & 63 Vict., c. 19);
- the rules and regulations made by the Board of Trade;
- the rules made under the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895; and
- the rules made under the Electricity Act, 1887.

9. The Bill is divided into four Parts. Part I is preliminary and includes the necessary definitions. Part II relates to the supply of electrical energy to the public or for the purposes of traction, *i.e.*, to those undertakings which it is thought expedient to control by license. Part III deals with the restrictions to be imposed on the use of energy not supplied under Part II, the object being to reserve to the Government the power of control over unlicensed undertakings hitherto exercised under the Act of 1887. Part IV is general, and provides for the making of rules, the reference of disputes to arbitration, the requisite penal sanctions, the repeal of Act XIII of 1887 and Ben. Act IX of 1895, and other matters of an ancillary kind. Appended is a schedule setting forth certain provisions which—see clause 4 (*r*) (*g*) of the Bill—are to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II, save in so far as they are expressly varied or excepted by the terms of the license. The origin of each clause is, as far as possible, indicated in the usual manner by a reference on the margin of the Bill, and such of the remaining details as seem to require explanation are dealt with in the annexed *Notes on Clauses*.

A. T. ARUNDEL.

The 10th February, 1902.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 2.—The limitation of the definition of the word “energy” (which is used throughout the Bill) to electrical energy expended at a rate greater than twenty-five watts is intended to exclude petty installations from the operation of the proposed Act, and, in particular, from the provisions of Part III. In the definition of the word “street”, which already occurs in various municipal Acts, the words confining it to places over which the public have a right of way have been allowed to stand for the present, but the square brackets within which they are enclosed, are intended to call special attention to the matter.

Clause 3.—This clause defines the undertakings for which licenses are to be obligatory as those in which energy is supplied to the public or for electric traction, it being provided that any doubt as to its application shall be referred to, and finally settled by, the Local Government concerned. The licenses here contemplated will correspond generally with the Provisional Orders by means of which the Board of Trade, under section 4 of the Electric Lighting Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict., c. 56), authorize local authorities, companies or persons to supply electricity for any public or private purpose within a specified area.

Clause 4 aims at safeguarding the issue of licenses and, read in conjunction with the schedule, indicates their scope and the main conditions on which it is intended that they should, as a rule, be granted. Express power is, however, to be reserved by sub-clause (1) (g) for the Local Government to vary or exclude any of those conditions. Sub-clause (1) (a) requires the consent of every local authority concerned before a license is granted, but not, as in the Bengal Act, before it is applied for. Section 3 (ii) of the latter limits the term of a license to 21 years, thus following the English Act of 1882; but it is here proposed—see sub-clause (1) (b)—that in accordance with later English practice, licenses may be granted with or without a time-limit, subject to an option of purchase after certain intervals—see clauses 7 and 8. The advantage of a license without a time-limit is that a renewal is not necessary in the event of the right of purchase not being exercised.

The power to revoke a license under certain circumstances based on the public interest is not contained in the Bengal Act, but is expressed in several clauses of the Calcutta License issued under it. It is thought that such a necessary power should be expressly taken by law, and the latter part of clause 4 of the Bill has been drawn accordingly.

Clause 5.—The terms of purchase in the event of the revocation of a license are in the main based upon those laid down in the Electric Lighting Clauses Act, 1899 (62 & 63 Vict., c. 19). They are less favourable to licensees than the terms specified in clause 65 of the Calcutta License, which provides that the value shall be calculated on the basis of the value of the undertaking as a going concern, and not that it shall be the fair market-value of the property at the time of purchase without any addition in respect of compulsory purchase, or of good-will, or of any profits which may be or might have been made from the undertaking, or of any similar consideration.

In order to secure the free transfer of undertakings in the manner contemplated by the Bill, it is expressly provided—see clause 5 (d)—that, where a purchase has been effected, the undertaking or the part thereof transferred shall vest in the purchaser free from all debts, mortgages or similar obligations of the licensee or attaching to the undertaking. The revocation of a license, it is further proposed, shall extend only to the rights, powers, duties and obligations of the original licensee and, save as aforesaid, the license is to remain in full force, the purchaser being thenceforward deemed to be the licensee.

Clause 7 gives first any local authority concerned and afterwards the Local Government an option of purchasing an undertaking for which a license has been granted subject to no time-limit, after the expiry of such period and subsequent periods as may be specified, subject to certain prescribed maxima. In such cases, the terms of purchase are, unless varied in exercise of the power conferred by clause 10, to be the same as those laid down by clause 5.

Clause 8 provides for an option of purchase on similar terms on the expiry of a license which has been granted subject to a time-limit.

Clause 9 aims at providing for cases in which the option of purchasing conferred by clauses 7 and 8 in the event of revocation is not taken advantage of.

Clause 10, which has already been referred to in connection with clause 7, has been taken from the Electric Lighting Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict., c. 12), section 3.

Clause 11.—This clause, relating to the preparation and submission of annual accounts, is considered of great importance, and is taken from the English Statute of 1882. No similar provision is included either in the Bengal Act or in the Calcutta License issued under it.

Clauses 12 to 15.—These relate to the execution of works required in connection with electrical undertakings and follow generally the provisions of the English Act referred to on the margin.

Clause 17 provides, on the lines of the Bengal Act, for the reinstatement without delay of streets, railways, tramways, sewers, drains or tunnels interfered with in exercise of the powers to be conferred on licensees, and for the protection of the public in connection with such operations.

Clause 18.—By section 13 of the Bengal Act of 1895 the construction of aerial lines above or across streets is prohibited, except with the express consent of the Local Government. It has been represented that the use of aerial lines is almost unavoidable in India, the cost of underground lines being prohibitive, and, in these circumstances, it has been deemed sufficient to reserve to the Local Government a power to prevent the construction of aerial lines unless and until it has accorded general approval to the system to be adopted. Sub-clauses (3) and (4) reproduce, *mutatis mutandis*, section 18 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885). A special provision regarding the temporary use of aerial lines in certain cases of emergency will be found at the end of clause 13.

Clauses 19–22 and 24.—These follow in the main the provisions of sections 15 to 19 of the Bengal Act of 1895, and call for no special remarks.

Clause 23 limits the amount of electrical power with which any consumer can demand to be supplied, to what is necessary for the consumption of energy on his premises, and it further protects licensees against alterations in the demand made without proper notice.

Clause 25 empowers a licensee to discontinue the supply of energy to any consumer who neglects to pay for what he has received. It seems but reasonable that such a power should be secured to licensees, and in England it is expressly taken by section 21 of the Statute of 1882.

Clause 26.—In the interests of the general public and following the provisions of section 25 of the Statute just referred to, this clause absolutely protects from attachment by civil process any apparatus or appliance for the supply of electrical energy which, though belonging to a licensee, may be on the premises of another person.

Clauses 27 and 28 provide for the protection of railways, canals and telegraphic, telephonic and electric-signalling communications.

Clause 29 requires notice to be sent to the Local Government of every serious accident occurring in, or in connection with, the works of a licensee. Here again recent legislation in England has been followed, and the provisions of, for example, section 13 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881 (XV of 1881), may be compared.

Clauses 30 and 31.—It is expedient that the Government should be able effectively to interfere and insist on the proper remedy being applied where the system of supply or anything in the works of a licensee appears to be defective or a source of danger to the public. The requisite authority is conferred by clause 30, while clause 31 deals with the employment of competent persons as electric inspectors if the Local Government considers that their assistance and advice are necessary or their services are applied for by either consumers or licensees.

Clause 32 relates to the provision and maintenance in working order of meters for ascertaining the amount of energy supplied to consumers or the electrical quantity contained in any such supply. The registers kept by meters are declared to be, in the absence of fraud, conclusive proof.

Clauses 33 and 35.—Clause 35, which is included in Part IV of the Bill, takes a general power for the Governor General in Council to make rules to regulate the generation, supply and use of energy; while clause 33 in Part II endows each Local Government with a similar power for the purpose of supplementing the provisions of that Part and controlling in subsidiary matters of detail undertakings licensed by it thereunder. Any rules made by a Local Government in the exercise of this power must, of course, have regard to, and be consistent with, the more general rules framed by the Government of India.

Clause 34.—By the general Act of 1887 no exception is made to the application of its provisions to installations in places where one hundred or more persons are likely to be assembled, and consequently no such installation is lawful until notice has been given as required by section 3 of that Act. In practice, however, this provision has been almost a dead letter in the case of installations in factories, theatres, clubs, etc. Section 4(*r*) of the English Act of 1888 provides that any electric line or work laid down or erected by any body or person for the supply of electricity generated upon any premises occupied by such body or person to any other part of such premises shall not

be subject to the regulations there referred to, and it is doubtful how far it is necessary to provide for the control of self-contained installations of this kind. It is thought that, although it may be unnecessary to bring purely private installations under this Part, the Government should not renounce the power of control which it has taken under the general Act of 1887 in all cases in which the safety of the public is concerned, or in which danger to telegraph lines may be apprehended. The first part of this clause, therefore, follows section 3 of the Act of 1887, but a proviso has been added which will enable the Local Government, by special or general order, to exempt from its operation any person or class of persons using energy on premises upon which it is generated. The latter portion of the clause contains a necessary provision for the authoritative settlement by the Local Government of any question which may be raised as to the application or non-application of Part III of the Bill.

Clause 35.—By sub-clause (d) power is taken to make rules for the protection of magnetic observatories or laboratories from disturbance. This has been done on the suggestion of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India; but it is doubtful whether any rules will afford efficient protection in this respect. Sub-clause (f) provides for rules to authorize and regulate the levy of fees for the inspection and testing of appliances or apparatus used in the generation, supply or use of electricity. There is no provision in the existing law under which such fees can be levied.

Clause 37.—This clause is based upon section 6 of the Electricity Act, 1887 (XIII of 1887), but extends the provisions of that section so as to enable the Governor General in Council to confer the powers of the telegraph-authority under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), upon licensees as well as upon public officers.

Clause 38.—Various provisions in the Bill direct that differences or disputes arising in connection with its working shall be referred to arbitration. Thus clause 19 is to the effect that licensees shall, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them, cause as little damage, detriment and inconvenience as possible, and shall make full compensation for any injury which they may occasion to others; and it concludes by providing that, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount or the application of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration. Similar enactments in other connections are to be found in clauses 5 (b), 13, 14 (2), 15 (5), 19 (2), 21 (2), 23 (2), 28 (4) and 32 (4), and conditions of a like kind are contemplated by clauses IX (2), X (2) and XIV of the schedule. Clause 38 then provides generally that, where any matter is, by or under the proposed Act, directed to be determined by arbitration, the matter shall, unless it is otherwise expressly provided in the license of the licensee concerned, be determined by such person as the Local Government may nominate in that behalf on the application of either party, but that in all other respects the arbitration shall be subject to the provisions of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899 (IX of 1899).

Clause 40.—This clause provides a summary method of recovering sums declared to be recoverable by certain of the earlier provisions of the Bill, the procedure being that prescribed by various existing enactments—*e.g.*, section 201 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XII of 1891)—for the recovery of municipal rates and taxes. In each of the cases mentioned in the clause it will be found, either that the Local Government or an officer specially appointed by it is concerned in the demand, or that the amount may, where any difference or dispute arises between the parties, be determined by arbitration. In either circumstances it seems reasonable to provide a simpler means of recovery than the filing of a suit in a Civil Court. The Magistrate through whom the recovery is to be effected will, of course, act in a purely ministerial, not in a judicial, capacity—see *W. J. Ellis v. The Municipal Board of Mussoorie* (1900), 1 L. R. 22 All., 111.

Clause 41.—All necessary penalties for the infringement of any of the provisions of the proposed Act, or, in the case of a license, of any of the conditions of the license, are here provided.

Clause 42.—A clause of this kind is to be found in many enactments besides that cited in the marginal reference. It is intended to protect servants of the Government or of a local authority from being proceeded against, either civilly or criminally, for anything done, or in good faith purporting to be done, by them under the proposed Act.

Schedule.—The clauses here set forth have been adapted from the Electric Lighting Clauses Act, 1889 (62 & 63 Vict., c. 19), with the exception of clause IV, which has been taken from the Calcutta License. They consist generally of detailed provisions and instructions regarding the accounts of licensees, the nature of the supply of energy and the manner in which it is to be supplied, and other minor obligations to be, as a rule, imposed on licensees. Provisions which are intended to apply to third parties have been excluded from the schedule and included in the body of the Bill. As the contents of the schedule are, as has already been explained in connection with clause 4, to be deemed to be, unless otherwise expressly provided, incorporated with every license, the license itself will ordinarily be of a short and simple character, and it has been thought unnecessary to prescribe its exact form.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

[No. 7.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 13th February 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

There has been no change in the rainfall conditions during the past week and the drought continues unabated. There have been showers over the extremities of the Indian region, but the main portion of the country has been altogether rainless. The showers noticed above occurred on the 7th at Moulmein, Diamond Island and Silchar; on the 8th at Dibrugarh and Sibsagar; on the 9th at Trincomalee; on the 10th at Mergui, Moulmein and Trincomalee; on the 11th at Trincomalee; on the 12th at Taungoo, Yamein, Colombo and Trincomalee; and on the 13th at Taunggyi, Lashio, Bhamo, Minbu, Namethin, Tinnevely, Trichinopoly, Madras, Cuddalore, Negapatam and Trincomalee. In addition, light snow occurred at Dras and Astor on the 17th. The preceding summary shows that the rainfall of the week has been confined to parts of Burma, of Ceylon and the south of the Peninsula, and even in these areas the showers have not only been frequently local and confined to one or two stations, but they have generally been light and less than 10".

The rainfall summary at the close shows that average rainfall amounting to 0·10" more was received during the week in all the Burma divisions, in the Calicut sub-division and in the East Coast (South) division, but that in all the remaining divisions and sub-divisions the week was rainless throughout. The only areas in which the anticipated rainfall is at all heavy during the week under review are the Simla sub-division, the Ludhiana sub-division and the Baluchistan division; in all other places the anticipated rainfall at this season is small, and except for the long continued drought its absence would be comparatively unimportant.

The conditions shown by the latter portion of the table are practically the same as those described last week. Serious deficiency of rainfall is reported from all places except the Burma Dry division, the Ahmedabad sub-division of Gujarat, the Bellary sub-division of the Deccan, both the sub-divisions of South India and the East Coast (South) division.

The deficiency is absolutely greatest over the area covered by the West Himalayas, the West Gangetic Plain, the North-West Dry and the Baluchistan divisions where it ranges from 1·25" in the Cawnpore sub-division to 5" in the Simla sub-division, but the deficiency, relatively to the average, is about equally great and roughly between 80 and 100 per cent. all over Northern and Central India.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 15th FEBRUARY 1902.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 15th NOVEMBER 1901 TO 15th FEBRUARY 1902.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . . .	...	0'10	0'11	-0'01	0'59	0'86	-0'27	-31	-35
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . .	...	0'10	0'02	+0'08	0'52	0'77	-0'25	-32	-44
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . .	...	0'39	0'05	+0'34	0'67	0'56	+0'11	+20	-45
4. Delta of Bengal . . .	{ Narayanganj .	0'01	0'25	-0'24	0'07	1'33	-1'26	-95	-94
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar) .	{ Calcutta .	0	0'23	-0'23	0'01	0'91	-0'90	-99	-99
	...	0'04	0'29	-0'25	1'04	1'78	-0'74	-42	-33
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur .	0	0'14	-0'14	0'20	0'96	-0'76	-79	-76
	{ Darbhanga .	0	0'17	-0'17	0'04	1'10	-1'06	-96	-90
	{ Bahraich .	0	0'36	-0'36	0'39	1'94	-1'55	-80	-75
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	{ Burdwan .	0	0'24	-0'24	0	0'69	-0'69	-100	-100
	{ Patna .	0	0'19	-0'19	0'35	1'07	-0'72	-67	-60
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla .	0	1'09	-1'09	1'03	6'25	-5'22	-84	-80
	{ Ludhiana .	0	0'59	-0'59	0'25	3'77	-3'52	-93	-92
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	{ Cawnpore .	0	0'26	-0'26	0'28	1'54	-1'26	-82	-78
	{ Lahore .	0	0'28	-0'28	0'04	2'10	-2'06	-98	-98
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner) . . .	...	0	0'19	-0'19	0'03	1'42	-1'39	-98	-98
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . . .	...	0	0'55	-0'55	0'19	3'81	-3'62	-95	-94
12. East Satpuras	{ Waltair .	0	0'11	-0'11	0'15	1'28	-1'13	-88	-87
	{ Cuttack .	0	0'26	-0'26	0'24	0'97	-0'73	-75	-66
	{ Ranchi .	0	0'27	-0'27	0'08	0'79	-0'71	-99	-85
	{ Raipur .	0	0'21	-0'21	0	0'78	-0'78	-100	-100
	{ Indore .	0	0'23	-0'23	0'35	1'31	-0'96	-73	-68
14. Central India Plateau . . .	{ Jhansi .	0	0'21	-0'21	0'82	1'49	-0'67	-45	-30
	{ Jaipur .	0	0'06	-0'06	0'12	0'85	-0'73	-86	-85
	{ Indore .	0	0'04	-0'04	0'21	0'51	-0'30	-59	-55
15. West Coast . . .	{ Calicut .	0'18	0'15	+0'03	2'50	3'34	-0'84	-25	-27
	{ Bombay .	0	0'02	-0'02	0'01	0'16	-0'15	-94	-93
16. Gujarat . . .	{ Ahmedabad .	0	0'11	-0'11	0'26	0'21	+0'05	+24	+100
	{ Rajkot .	0	0'02	-0'02	0'03	0'21	-0'18	-86	-84
17. West Satpuras (Akola) . . .	...	0	0'06	-0'06	0'27	0'87	-0'60	-69	-67
18. Deccan . . .	{ Bellary .	0	0'01	-0'01	0'92	0'66	+0'26	+39	+42
	{ Bijapur .	0	0'06	-0'06	0'15	0'40	-0'25	-63	-56
	{ Hyderabad .	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'21	-0'21	-100	-100
19. South India . . .	{ Mysore .	0	0'01	-0'01	0'74	0'37	+0'37	+100	+106
	{ Madura .	0'07	0'22	-0'15	5'26	3'43	+1'83	+53	+62
20. East Coast, South (Madras) .	...	0'63	0'24	+0'39	13'87	11'04	+2'83	+26	+23

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

SIMLA,

The 13th February, 1902.

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 8th February, 1902.

Madras.—There was no rain during the week. Water supplies are sufficient for irrigation except in parts of the Deccan. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. Standing crops generally are in good condition. Harvesting continues with fair outturn. Pasture is scanty in parts of the Deccan, but fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are stationary or falling.

Bombay.—There was no rain during the week. The rainfall is insufficient in parts of Gujarat and the Deccan. Harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in Bijapur, is nearly over in Dharwar and is in progress in parts of Broach and Khandesh. Threshing has been completed in Ahmednagar, is nearly over in Kolaba, and is in progress in parts of Thar and Parkar, Nasik and Poona. Estimates of outturn of autumn crops generally are good in the Konkan and the Karnatak, fair in Sindh and the Deccan and moderate to poor in Gujarat. Sowings for the spring are in progress in parts of Kanara. Standing crops have been damaged by locusts or frost in parts of Sindh, by rats in parts of Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik, Wadhwan and Baroda and by grasshoppers in parts of Bijapur. They are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier, Gujarat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Baroda and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops has been commenced in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak. Preparation of land for next season is in progress in parts of the Konkan, the Deccan and Belgaum. Cotton prospects generally are fair in Khandesh and the Karnatak and moderate to poor elsewhere. Picking continues in parts of Broach, Surat and Belgaum. The fodder supply is sufficient, except in parts of Karachi and Sholapur. Prices have risen in four districts, fallen in five districts and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of the principal staples to the normal and to the prices of 1901 remains substantially the same. Prices of cheapest foodgrain in pounds per rupee at headquarters:—Ahmedabad, 32; Kaira, 29; Panchmahals, 30; Sholapur, 42½; Ahmednagar, 35; Bijapur, 38. The physical condition of the people is reported to be good, fair or normal.

Daily average numbers on relief:—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on relief works, 141,041; dependants, 7,829; total on works, 148,870. In poor houses, 2,079; on village relief, 32,374; total on gratuitous relief, 34,453. Figures for Thar and Parkar are incomplete. NATIVE STATES—on relief works, 29,507; dependants, 76; total on works, 29,583. In poor houses, 3,791; on village relief, 630; total on gratuitous relief, 4,421. Figures for Palanpur are incomplete. Grand total, 217,327.

Bengal.—Except a very slight fall in parts of Tippera and Cuttack, there was no rain during the week anywhere in the Province. The want of rain is still felt in several places in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Threshing of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane still continue. Harvesting of the spring crops and preparation of lands for early rice and jute are in progress. Poppy is doing fairly well and lancing has commenced in places. Prospects continue to be fair on the whole. Fodder is sufficient except at Arrah. Want of water is not felt anywhere. The price of common rice has risen in 8 Districts, fallen in 17, and is stationary in the rest—(21).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The weather has been clear. Rain is wanted for dry lands. The irrigation of crops is in progress. Fields are being prepared for sugarcane. The harvesting of peas has been commenced in places. Slight injury is reported to crops from frost in Shahjahanpur, Sitapur and Bara Banki and from rats in Budaun. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are almost stationary.

Punjab.—There was no rain during the week. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Jullundur, Amritsar and Sialkot. Land is being prepared for sugarcane cultivation in Rohtak. Sowings of extra spring crops have been commenced in Gurgaon and parts of Karnal. The outturn of sugarcane is said to be average on irrigated and below the average on unirrigated land in Sialkot. The condition of standing crops is generally fair on irrigated and poor on unirrigated lands. Crops on dry land generally are withering. Rain is badly needed throughout the province. Standing spring crops are suffering from cold, high winds or draught in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Amballa, Mooltan and Sialkot. They are also being damaged by rats in parts of Amballa and Gujrat. Cattle are generally in good condition, but they are said to be losing condition by over-work on wells in Ferozepore, Sialkot and Gujrat. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Karnal, Mooltan and Shahpur. Prices of wheat are rising in Rohtak, Amballa, Jullundur, Amritsar,

Shahpur and Rawalindi and are in fair condition. The price per rupee of the cheapest food grain in the districts of Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon is as follows:—Hissar, bhjhar (mixed crop) 21; Rohtak, bhjhar (mixed crop) 22; Gurgaon, barley, 24. Numbers on relief—Test-works:—in Hissar, 608; poor houses, 148; otherwise relieved 2,177; total, 2,933.

North-West Frontier.—No rain fell during the week. It is badly wanted. The prospect of crops generally are good in Peshawar, of irrigated crops average, of unirrigated poor in Dera Ismail Khan. The stock of food-grains and fodder is sufficient in Peshawar, but is procurable with difficulty in Dera Ismail Khan. Prices are rising. Wheat is selling at 13½ and 14½, gram 16 and 17, maize 21 and 20, seers per rupee in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, respectively, and *bajri* at 17½ in Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—**LOWER BURMA.**—Threshing and winnowing are progressing. Rain fell in Thongwa, Mergui and Thaton, but the damage done to the crop was very slight. **UPPER BURMA.**—Agricultural operations are in progress. Standing crops are in fair condition except the pulse crop in the Monywa sub-division of Lower Chindwin and wheat and pulse crops on uplands in Mandalay. The price of paddy has risen in Amherst and Thaton and fallen in Kyaukse and Thongwa.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been rainless and extremely cold and frosty in the Northern districts. The harvesting of gram and other pulses is generally in progress, and the reaping of wheat has been commenced in Wardha. Damage to pulses by frost is feared to be considerable in the Khurai Tahsil of the Saugor district and appreciable in the rest of Saugor, Damoh and Narsinghpur. In the three Western tahsils of Hoshangabad the spring crops are withering and in the Jagir Tahsil of the Bilaspur district the prospects of the wheat crop are unfavourable. Damage by rats has extended to parts of Nimar and Chhindwara. Insects and cold blasts are damaging linseed and wheat in parts of Raipur. Elsewhere prospects are generally fair to good. Prices are generally steady. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are wheat 16, gram 22½, rice 16½ and *juar* 22½; the highest are wheat 8½, gram 12, rice 8 and *juar* 14.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Slight rain fell in places. Pruning of tea, pressing of sugarcane, gathering of mustard and ploughing for early rice are in progress. The prospects of sugarcane and mustard are good in the Surma Valley, Goalpara and Lakhimpur, and fair in other districts, except in parts of Kamrup, where the prospects of mustard and sugarcane are reported to be bad. Gathering of pulse is nearly finished and its outturn is good in Goalpara and Lakhimpur and fair elsewhere. Land is being prepared for late rice in Sylhet, Kamrup and Darrang (for sugarcane in Darrang) and for jute in Goalpara. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar, the Khasi and Jaintia hills and in parts of Kamrup. Water is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia hills. Prices—common rice—Silchar 17, Sylhet 15½, Gauhati 13½, Tezpur, Nowgong and Sibsagar 13, Dibrugarh 11½ and Dhubri 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Standing crops are in good condition generally throughout the province. Paddy, horse gram, *ragi* and Bengal gram are being harvested in parts, and in other parts paddy is being sown. Prospects are good on the whole. Prices have fallen slightly in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and in parts of Shimoga and Kadur, and have slightly risen in parts of Hassan and in the other parts of Shimoga and Kadur. Water and fodder are available. **COORG.**—Rice threshing continues. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather was clear with nights and mornings cool. Harvesting of monsoon crops is nearly completed. Winter crops are generally in fair condition though damage by rats still continues in some districts. Preparation of land for sowing continues. Fodder and water are ample. Prices are almost steady.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Standing crops are in fairly good condition. The spring harvest is in progress. Winter rice sowings under wells are nearing completion. Distress has been localised in 37 villages of the Ashti Taluka and preliminary measures of relief are under consideration in the Parendah Taluka. Eleven villages are reported to be suffering from the effects of the bad season. Prices are fairly stationary. Prices—wheat, 6; coarse rice, 8½; and *juar*, 18½ seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—The progress of agricultural operations is fair in Sirohi and Dholpur, satisfactory in Kotah and Jhallawar, and poor and unsatisfactory in Banswara and Dungarpur. The state of crops is fair to good generally except in Kherwara, Banswara and Dungarpur where practically there are none. Damage by rats continues in Jaisalmer, Mejar, Bundi, Tonk, Kotah, Jhallawar, Kishengarh, Ajmer-Merwara, Banswara and Dungarpur, and to a slight extent in 8 tahsils of Jaipur. Opium is doing well in Jaipur, has been slightly damaged by rats in Kishengarh and by frost in 4 *milamuts* of Kotah. The state of agricultural stock and pasturage or fodder generally is good and they are

sufficient. Prices are falling in 11 states, rising in 1 and are steady elsewhere. Prices in seers per rupee of cheapest staple food grains in states or tracts threatened with distress :—Bikanir 13 to 17, Marwar 13 to 15 10, Jaisalmer 15, Sirohi 11 to 12, Kherwara 11½. Jaipur 19 3, Kishengarh 18, Ajmer 15 to 17, Merwara 15 to 16 10, Banswara 12 to 20, Dungarpur 11½. Numbers on relief-works :—Marwar 2,056, Jaisalmer 1,047, Kherwara, 5,499, Kotra 4,986, Dungarpur 3,808; on test works :—Merwara 3,995, Kishengarh 945; on gratuitous relief—Marwar 531, Jaisalmer 157, Kishengarh 994; on village relief—Merwara 898; in poor-houses or orphanages—1,053; grand total 25,939.

Central India.—There was a slight fall of rain in Gwalior, but none elsewhere. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. The state of standing crops is good in Gwalior and Baghelkhand, average in Bundelkhand and fair elsewhere. Crops have been damaged by frost, mice, insects and want of rain in Gwalior, by frost in Bhopal and by rats in Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore. The condition of agricultural stock and pasturage generally is good. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Malwa, falling in Bhopal, below average in Baghelkhand and rising in Indore. Average prices of food grains in seers per rupee :—15-5 to 23-5 in Gwalior, 22½ to 25 in Bundelkhand, 15½ in Malwa and 7 to 16 in Indore. Prices in distressed areas :—Sohore *juar*, 16-9; *bajri*, in Ratlam, 12½; *makka*, in the Nimar portion of Dhar, 1; Barwani 15; Jhabua 14½; Alirajpur 13½; Jobat and Bikanir 10 seers per rupee. The opium crop is in fair condition in Gwalior, good in Bhopal, suffering from cold and rats in Malwa and is in flower in Bhopawar. Numbers on relief :—Works :—Ratlam, 295; Amjhera, 1,205; Alirajpur, 3,837; Barwani, 7,844; Jhabua, 11,855; Jobat, 1,585; total, 20,511. Gratuitously relieved :—Barwani, 58; Jaora, 56; Ratlam, 47; total, 161; grand total 26,672.

Baroda.—Standing crops are in fair condition, but there is no change in prospects. Scarcity of water is apprehended in parts of the Kadi and Nausari Divisions. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices :—*bajri*, 25; *juar*, 25, wheat 23, rice superior 15, rice inferior 23 pounds per rupee. Number on relief :—Works, 22,433; gratuitous relief, 11,773; total, 34,196.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and cold. No snow has fallen up to date and this seriously threatens the spring crops. Prices are normal. Rice sells for 22 seers the rupee. **JAMMU PROVINCE.**—There was no rain. Standing crops on unirrigated areas are suffering for want of rain, but those on irrigated tracts are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 17 to 30 and maize 24 to 60 seers the rupee.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is frosty and cold. Rain is badly required for the standing wheat crop. The price of rice is 9 seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES).			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
<i>British Provinces.</i>							
Bombay and Sindh	136,818	24,657	161,475	148,870	34,453	183,323	+ 21,848
Punjab	591	2,303	2,895	688	4,335	5,023	+ 20
Ajmer-Merwara	3,417	848	4,265	3,215	893	4,108	+ 628
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	140,826	27,807	168,633	153,473	37,679	191,152	+ 22,456
<i>Native States.</i>							
Rajputana States	15,560	1,659	17,219	18,401	2,735	21,136	+ 3,917
Central India States	21,153	174	21,327	20,511	101	20,612	+ 5,343
Baroda	23,002	11,938	34,940	22,421	11,773	34,196	+ 744
Bombay Native States	29,020	3,093	32,113	29,503	4,421	33,924	+ 921
TOTAL NATIVE STATES .	88,805	17,764	106,569	96,918	19,020	116,008	+ 9,439
GRAND TOTAL .	229,631	45,631	275,262	250,391	56,766	307,157	+ 31,895

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

Name of Province and District.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH JANUARY 1902.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH JANUARY 1902.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH JANUARY 1902.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1ST FEBRUARY 1902.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
<i>Madras.</i>													
Cuddapah	1,291,903	602	161	763	520	156	676	225	...	225	...	...	...
TOTAL MADRAS	1,291,903	602	161	763	520	156	676	225	...	225	...	...	...
<i>Bombay.</i>													
Ahmedabad	795,967	24,824	3,261	28,088	28,809	7,551	36,360	36,346	2,968	39,312	42,522	8,515	51,037
Kaira	716,332	9,942	1,366	11,308	12,119	1,645	13,764	17,716	2,099	19,815	23,673	2,514	26,187
Panch Mahals	261,020	42,311	1,030	43,341	46,714	1,286	48,000	52,275	1,818	54,093	64,498	2,274	66,772
Broach	291,763	896	...	896	591	...	591	629	...	629	699	...	699
Sholapur	720,977	1,360	974	2,334	1,241	972	2,213	1,207	994	2,201	1,114	1,091	2,115
Ahmednagar	837,695	3,053	7,391	10,444	3,166	7,522	10,688	3,135	7,564	10,699	4,397	7,668	12,065
Khandesh	1,427,382	...	...	...	1,421	...	1,421	2,420	...	2,420	2,057	...	2,057
Bijapur	735,435	8,542	1,978	10,520	8,566	2,043	10,609	8,200	2,274	10,474	7,858	2,550	10,408
Thar and Parkar	363,894	...	161	161	...	142	142	...	130	130	...	135	135
TOTAL BOMBAY	6,150,465	90,928	13,161	107,092	102,627	21,161	123,788	121,928	17,845	139,773	136,818	24,657	161,475
<i>Punjab.</i>													
Hissar	781,575	519	2,656	3,175	533	2,312	2,845	553	2,887	3,440	591	2,362	2,953
TOTAL PUNJAB	781,575	519	2,656	3,175	533	2,312	2,845	553	2,887	3,440	591	2,362	2,953
<i>Ajmer-Merwara.</i>													
Merwara	100,530	2,020	1,268	3,288	2,352	1,424	3,776	2,795	880	3,675	3,417	848	4,265
TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA	100,530	2,020	1,268	3,288	2,352	1,424	3,776	2,795	880	3,675	3,417	848	4,265
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	8,333,473	94,069	20,249	114,318	108,032	25,053	131,085	125,501	21,612	147,113	140,826	27,867	168,693
<i>Rajputana States.</i>													
Marwar	1,935,909	1,631	504	2,135	1,752	588	2,340	1,856	474	2,330	1,856	647	2,503
Jaisalmer	73,436	237	28	265	329	48	377	561	104	665	561	104	665
Kherwara	51,000	3,686	...	3,686	3,670	1,638	5,308	4,513	1,813	6,326	4,753	183	4,936
Kotra	21,000	2,375	...	2,375	3,072	...	3,072	2,207	577	2,784	4,916	500	5,416
Dungarpur	100,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,474	32	3,506
Sirohi	154,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	89
Banswara	165,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	104
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	2,500,989	7,929	532	8,461	8,823	2,274	11,097	9,137	2,968	12,105	15,560	1,659	17,219
<i>Central India States.</i>													
Jaora	84,000	...	56	56	...	56	56	...	54	54	...	53	53
Ratlam	83,000	151	48	199	151	48	199	209	45	254	18	49	207
Jhabua	81,000	...	...	...	3,890	...	3,890	4,082	...	4,082	11,638	6	11,644
Alirajpur	50,000	...	...	...	501	...	501	1,368	...	1,368	3,021	...	3,021
Jobat	14,336	...	...	...	105	...	105	...	...	...	1,109	...	1,109
Amjhara	55,000	...	...	...	970	...	970	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barwani	39,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,367	66	5,433
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	883,000	151	104	255	5,617	104	5,721	5,659	99	5,758	21,153	174	21,327
<i>Bombay Native States.</i>													
Baroda	1,950,927	22,644	11,872	34,516	23,409	11,840	35,249	21,944	11,349	33,293	23,002	11,938	34,940
Kathiawar	2,329,196	8,089	1,655	9,744	7,566	2,012	9,578	8,734	2,272	11,006	9,612	2,220	11,832
Palanpur	467,271	10,774	823	11,597	10,477	876	11,353	10,477	876	11,353	12,511	1,292	13,803
Rewa Kantha	479,065	2,905	105	3,010	4,200	123	4,323	5,919	116	6,035	6,641	203	6,844
Jamkhandi	105,357	911	282	593	284	317	601	249	279	528	153	278	481
Madhav	63,001	235	...	235	239	...	239	232	...	232	173	...	173
TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	3,448,890	22,314	2,865	25,179	22,766	3,328	26,094	25,611	3,543	29,154	29,030	3,993	33,023
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	8,278,806	53,038	15,373	68,411	60,615	17,546	78,161	62,351	17,959	80,310	88,805	17,764	106,569
GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	16,612,279	147,107	35,622	182,729	166,647	42,599	209,246	187,852	39,571	227,423	229,631	45,631	275,262

STATEMENT OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS
AND CERTAIN STAPLE ARTICLES FOR THE FIRST
HALF OF JANUARY 1902

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Burma—(a)												
<i>Tanasserim—</i>												
Bergua . . . . .	...	...	25.36	26.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	27.19	27.69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amphost . . . . .	...	...	25.32	31.53	55.61	48.12	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (delta)—</i>												
Bangoon . . . . .	...	...	21.73	26.12	33.33	34.04	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	3.19	19.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	29.19	19.49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Benzada . . . . .	...	...	23.7	24.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tongoo . . . . .	...	...	24.1	11.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	33.16	57.11	37.11	20.33	...	...	...	...	12.96	18.03
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	30.77	31.97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.2
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpyn . . . . .	...	...	30.77	27.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	15	15	26.15	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goalhati . . . . .	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	31.25	31.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	32.5	31.12	37.5	33.75	...	...	27.5	...	...	...
<i>Dallac—</i>												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	31.87	27.5 and 32.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	19	37.5	32.5	35	...	...	25	17.5	23.75	20
<i>Central—</i>												
Burdwan . . . . .	...	...	35	31.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farruk . . . . .	...	...	35.62	31.18	26.25	26.56	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	35	37.5	37.5	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	25.62	25	33.75	33.76	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	29.37	24.06	27.5	26.25	...	...	17.5	16.25	13.75	13.12
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	...	31.7	26.25	31.87	31.56	...	...	21.09	17.5	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	31.53	27.5	31.87	30.78	...	...	19.34	19.16	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	19.22	22.24	34.71	40.78	29.71	36.41	39.63	36.67	22.86	25.47	19.32	19.53
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	18.9	18.79	33.33	32.66	27.6	26.35	31.98	38.07	19.53	21.61	18.38	16.67
Jhansi	21.87	15.83	42.08	12.03	29.53	36.35	...	43.7	20.78	23.14	20.73	18.88
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut . . . . .	...	30.35	33.33	35.57	25	22.21	29.59	40	17.4	22.24	...	7.4
Agra	22.19	25	50	50	28.51	33.12	33.33	42.08	19.79	21.61	20.21	17.76
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shamshampur	15.62	14.84	31.87	30.78	25.78	32.66	...	...	17.03	19.06	18.12	16.67
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow	18.18	19.17	31.93	34.63	28.91	33.7	34.79	38.88	16.67	20	16.67	19.06
<i>Northern—</i>												
Lj Zabad	20	19.37	40	42.5	30	33.28	...	...	...	23.75	17.81	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		GRI		Districts
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
...	Burma--
...	Tenasserim--
...	40 75	28 32	50	48 12	...	...	Mergui
...	Tavay
...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	25 6	25 6	29 36	31 37	...	...	Pegu (d. Hata)--
...	Bamoon
...	47 06	38 33	...	...	...	...	Thongwa
...	Bussora
...	18 34	...	...	49 23	49 23	...	...	Pegu (int. only)--
...	21 62	38 1	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	Toungoo
...	11 72	9 67	24 01	29 91	55 17	55 17	...	...	Upper Burma--
...	Mandalay
...	Bamo
...	33 22	33 33	50 79	31 68	...	...	Pakokko
...	Arakan--
...	42 11	40	61 54	61 54	...	...	Kyaukpada
...	Akyah
...	Assam--
...	Brahmaputra--
...	Golpara
...	Gauhati
...	Bengal--
...	33 75	37 5	52 5	52 5	420	450	Eastern--
...	50	32 5	56 15	4 5	100	120	Chattagram
...	Dacca
...	31 23	31	37 5	42 5	310	380	Deltai--
...	Midnapur
27 5	22 5	...	...	12 5	17 5	27 5	32 5	37 5	45	390	420	Calcutta
...	28 75	28 75	37 5	44 35	320	410	Central--
...	33 12	31 41	45 12	53 12	500	530	Bardwan
...	Palna
...	32 5	27 5	32 5	32 5	55	50	340	450	Northern--
...	Rangpur
...	Orixa--
...	Cuttack
...	17 5	16 87	21 87	19 37	24 37	30	301 87	330	Bihar, south--
...	Patna
...	19 69	21 62	25 62	28 75	35 62	45	3 0	372	Bihar, north--
...	...	18 12	16 56	19 06	16 25	13 14	26 76	29 43	42 19	301 63	375 62	Bhagalpur
...	Muzaffarpur
...	N.-W. Provinces--
21 93	23 7	...	...	18 59	20 42	22 55	16 75	29 22	41 15	345 21	404 58	Eastern--
...	Benares
20 12	19 06	...	...	18 18	15 68	18 59	27 6	...	...	320	376 46	Central--
21 93	20	...	...	19 19	23 7	19 22	42 66	...	...	34 79	182 5	Cawnpore
...	Jhansi
...	17 4	...	...	...	17 76	19 06	33 93	25	...	336 45	378 5	Western--
...	Meerut
22 81	20 62	...	...	19 79	18 59	21 09	33 23	34 63	42 08	304 74	376 46	Agra
17 5	17 03	...	...	16 56	15 68	18 12	28 59	17 5	...	335	370	Submontane, west--
...	Shahjahanpur
...	Oudh--
18 59	19 06	...	...	16 67	18 18	19 06	28 96	...	...	330	390	Southern--
...	Lucknow
...	22 81	...	...	16 87	18 28	18 75	26 72	...	...	340	380	Northern--
...	Kyauabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—continued

DISTRICTS	SUGAR, RAW (Gir)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	17'3	15'84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	22'51	22'54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	18'77	20'58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	18'18	23'97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	20'38	20'78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	22'61	22'61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Hendada . . . . .	...	...	24'71	23'7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	24'81	24'81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	23'1	26'89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	28'19	24'71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokko . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyn . . . . .	...	...	28'57	36'36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	50	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	45	52'5	3'75	37'5	105	127'5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	50	57'5	16'25	36'87	70	100	...	...	2'5	2'5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	35	47'5	35'62	35'62	50	75	...	...	...	...	2'5	1'77
Calcutta	40	50	33'75	33'75	70	90	...	...	10	10	8'75	6'25
Central—												
Bardwan	31'5	37'5	33'12	33'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'12	3'91
Pabna	37'5	50	37'5	38'12	80	110	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	62'5	70	40	40	90	75	...	...	1'56	1'56	4'37	4'37
Oriya—												
Cuttack	46'87	42'5	30	30	45	42'5	...	...	5'62	5'62	5	5
Rihdy, south—												
Katna	35	35	36'25	36'87	30	30	...	...	2'5	3'12	3'12	3'12
Bihar, north—												
Bhagalpur	40	60	40	37'5	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	16'56	36'25	40	38'12	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	31'95	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	34'79	58'07	...	...	67'5	60	100	135	...	...	...	...</

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—continued

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	12.5	20	...	...	2.66	47.08	..	...	26.56	28.59	26.56	19.06
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	19.06	18.18	44.37	50	22.19	36.35	28.59	41.67	11.84	25	18.12	19.06
Central—												
Lahore	22.19	23.54	14.43	45.1	22.71	36.93	26.71	41.61	13.91	23.91	17.03	20.42
South-eastern—												
Delhi	12.24	25	38.07	40	25	18.07	30.78	42.08	17.76	32.81	18.59	16.35
Submontane—												
Amritsar	22.24	23.54	40	42.04	21.93	34.06	25	39.01	...	...	...	21.04
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	20	20	52.97	49.79	23.12	37.19	25	40	14.69	25.31	14.67	15.31
Western—												
Multan	16.67	19.06	26.67	27.5	25.73	39.01	31.93	44.48	16.67	25	15.36	22.10
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	33.14	37.5	28.75	40	...	...	22.5	...	23.75	20.94
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	16.6	38.44	...	...	18.91	...	2.06	1.7.9
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	26.25 to 28.12	37.81 to 38.75	53.12	57.81	18.12 to 19.37	27.5 to 28.12	17.5 to 19.37	23.12
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	45.83	...	...	...	...	20.83	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	42.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.02	27.15
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.67	25.21
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	34	36	32	42	...	50	...	...	20	21
Central—												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	32	35.2	26.62	38	32	44.37	...	...	21	19
Eastern—												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	26	32	27	33	28	48	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	42.86	50	...	...	...	...	18.51	26.92
Akola . . . . .	...	...	75	75	50	55.5	50	56.25	...	...	19.3	23.33
Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	80	66.67	50	61.54	57.14	72.73	...	...	20	23.53
Amraoti . . . . .	...	...	37.5	47.5	37.5	42.5	42	55.5	...	...	16.25	21.25
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.8	27.8
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.3	31.4
Cuddapah	29.2	31.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.1	25.8
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	21.7	30.4	47.7	48.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	21.7	32.9	31.6	39.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madrass . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.2	24.8
Mysore—												
Alypore	22.69	18.41	36.57	37.78	58.78	56.8	50.94	54.86	...	...	21	23.76
Bangalore	19.50	29.39	43.02	49.65	41.19	43.7	60.5	60.02	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ASHAR DAL		GHI		DISTRICTS
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
28.59	2	...	...	26.56	18.18	26.56	44.43	...	...	336.87	457.19	Rajputana—
												East—
												Ajmer
												Panjab—
20	20	...	...	15.94	20	16.72	36.35	40	57.13	340	375	Southern—
												Ferozpur
18.59	20.42	...	...	15.1	21.87	17.45	37.66	37.24	45.73	365.63	400	Central—
												Lahore
21.61	17.92	...	...	17.76	17.76	20.12	34.79	29.61	49	355.52	400	South-eastern—
												Delhi
...	22.86	...	...	15.99	21.61	17.19	38.07	...	...	...	...	Submontane—
												Amritsar
17.31	23.44	...	...	14.37	22.19	19.37	30.12	34.37	49	320	350	Northern—
												Rawalpindi
18.18	23.54	...	...	16.67	22.19	21.93	39.01	...	...	535.57	412.86	Western—
												Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
25	25.62	...	...	...	...	26.41	41.25	37.5	...	375	...	Karachi
...	20.44	...	...	...	...	22.63	...	...	...	325	420	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	21.25	28.23	...	...	45	47.5	300	350	Quetta
								to	to	to	to	
								47.5	52.5	470	420	
												Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhule
...	29.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
21.22	19.22	...	...	...	...	27.6	...	...	...	304.17	...	Khandesh—
...	27.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhule
27.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	34	39	42	333	433	Western—
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	23.5	30.75	34	...	290	350	Central—
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	40	39	...	290	400	Eastern—
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
												Berar—
22.92	33.33	...	...	...	...	30	41.62	50	51.17	323.81	457.11	Basin
27.9	38.34	...	...	...	...	38.09	50	51.33	72.73	336.84	6.0	Alota
22.5	20.25	...	...	...	...	31.25	31.25	43.75	60	520	410	Ellenpore
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aurangabad
												Madras—
19.2	20.7	...	...	...	...	35.1	55.2	...	...	323.7	325.7	South, central—
...	...	10.5	24.8	...	...	...	...	21.5	26.9	342.4	359.6	Coimbatore
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
...	...	...	...	...	...	43.5	43.5	35.3	39.2	330.9	380.9	Central—
21.9	25.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263.2	345.5	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Channarayana
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kannur
...	...	20.1	26.6	...	...	...	...	32.3	37.4	...	...	East Coast, central—
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	32.2	37.2	...	...	362.1	329.2	East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	23.3	26.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
26.2	27.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.9	38.4	...	...	Southern—
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras
												Mysore—
...	...	21.55	21.47	...	...	15.54	32.54	74	82.2	383.11	413	Mysore
...	...	24.93	31.66	...	...	15.23	31.35	58.78	53.77	403.57	370.75	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY *concluded*

DISTRICTS	SUGAR, RAW (Qtr)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
ajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	50	53 33	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	40	50	...	...	80	66 67	133 23	160	4 06	5	3 28	8 91
Central—												
Lahore	41 04	45 73	...	...	47 81	64 01	114 27	152 24	10	10	5 62	8 85
South-eastern—												
Delhi	35 07	44 43	...	...	80	80	130	160	5	6 67	4 43	7 92
Submontane—												
Anantnagar	38 07	40	...	...	...	...	...	123 07	...	...	1 43	7 29
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	40	44 43	...	...	10	40	100	114 37	6 67	6 67	3 33	6 67
Western—												
Multan	41 48	50	...	...	80	80	133 33	177 81	5 63	4 37	3 65	5
Ind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	67 5	...	...	...	...	92 5	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	10 1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	74 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	57 03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	39	28	69 75	90	106 62	159	...	2 19	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	35	40	90	120	80	115	...	...	...	...
Bihar—												
Basni . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	114 28	...	...	...	145	1 12	114 28	140	2 03	2 03	...	...
Bhilsapur	83 89	133 43	...	...	200	400	180	200	13 33	10	...	...
Amroli	80	100	...	...	115	225	120	470	6 17	2 06	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Chambur	51 2	54 4	...	...	137	128 4	61 7	109 7	...	...	1 9	2 2
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6 7
Central—												
Bellary	63 5	63 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 6	75 7	...	...	...	...
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	49 4	52 7	71 8	122 5	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4	5 1
East Coast, south—												
Madras	107	176	...	...	123 4	123 4	64 2	126 7	...	...	...	...
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	113 1	113 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	106 8	106 8	...	...	...	...	4 3	4 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	55 12	60 33	...	...	305	310 71	103 61	171 33	4 5	6 25	5	7 75
Channarayana	50 57	61 22	...	...	342 5	342 5	106 75	116 12	7 58	5 3	7 31	7 3

The figures state prices in rupees per ten manas.

JAWAR STALKS.		BRUSA		SHEEP, PER SCORE		GOATS, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS.
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
										Rajputana—
5	5	...	...	110	140	...	...	80	...	Eastern—
										Ajmer
										Panjab—
...	5	...	...	50	65	...	...	75	75	Southern—
										Ferozpur
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112½	112½	Central—
										Lahore
6·67	5	...	...	65	60	...	...	100	100	South-eastern—
										Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Submontane—
										Amritsar
4·01	5	...	...	60	60	...	...	60	70	Northern—
										Rawalpindi
5	5·62	...	...	50	...	...	...	70	...	Western—
										Multan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sind and Baluchistan—
										Karachi
										Shikarpur
		6·41 to 6·56	5·53	40 to 110	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
										Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deccan—
										Dharwar
										Sholapur
										Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmednagar—
										Ahmednagar
										Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat—
										Surat
										Ahmedabad
										Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Western—
										Nagpur
...	...	...	...	55	50	...	...	30	40	Central—
										Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eastern—
										Balpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar—
3·3	3·3	...	...	75	70	...	...	80	70	Basin
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	150	100	Agole
...	2·5	...	...	70	45	...	...	100	100	Kilichpur
										Amraoti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras—
...	...	...	...	80	70	80	70	50	50	South, central—
										Coimbatore
										Salem
...	...	...	...	80	100	80	100	100	60	Central—
										Bellary
										Cuddapah
										Karnul
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central—
										Nellore
...	...	...	...	65	50	65	50	...	...	East Coast, south—
				80	80	80	80	...	...	Madras
										Tanjore
										Tiruchinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Malabar—
										Malabar
4·5	6	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore—
...	...	...	...	120	120	...	...	150	150	Mysore
										Bengalore

J. E. O'CONNOR

Director-General of Statistics

J. F. FINLAY

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1902 (*The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half- Month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- Month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- Month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- Month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half- Month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- Month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 1	14 1	13 11	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	16 —	15 8	18 4	17 4	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 15	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Iharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 12	10 1	12 11	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Prome . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 12	8 9	15 —	13 15	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo . . . . .	...	9 9	...	...	10 12	10 12	15 3	14 8	...	24 8	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	10 8	11 —	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 13	11 13	29 —	29 —	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 10	13 9	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	16 2	14 —	21 —	18 4	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 4	11 10	11 4	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Burma—												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 8	7 8	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	6 —	6 1	...	...	5 —	5 1	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	24 —	25 8	27 —	29 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	13 —	13 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 12	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 — and 12 —	9 — and 12 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	10 14	...	...	...	...
Tippera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	10 8	10 8	14 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Deltic—												
Khulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	11 6	11 6	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 6	8 14	16 —	16 —	14 —	14
Hughly	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 6	...	...	...	...
Nadla (Krishnagarh)	18 —	18 —	...	19 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	13 4	12 8	12 4	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM. CHENNA, OHOLA, KADALAT, OR MUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	18 14	18 14	Burma—
...	15 15	15 15	Tenasserim—
...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Mergui
...	Tavoy
...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	9 10	9 10	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	15 —	15 4	...	...	12 10	12 10	15 —	14 4	Pegu
...	14 4	14 4	Rangoon
...	7 15	7 1	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Thongwa
...	Bassein
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Pegu (inland)—
...	7 3	7 2	14 3	14 3	Tharavadi
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	Henzada
...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Prome
...	6 6	6 6	...	25 3	6 14	6 14	14 8	14 8	Tonngoo
...	Thayetmyo
...	11 4	11 4	32 —	32 —	7 3	7 3	14 8	14 8	Upper Burma—
...	5 5	5 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	10 10	Mandalay
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	12 10	12 10	Bamo
...	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	5 13	5 13	10 10	10 10	Pakokku
...	Meiktila
...	18 10	18 10	Arakan—
...	33 —	30 —	Sandoway
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	15 —	Kyaukpada
...	Akyab
...	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Assam—
...	10 —	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 —	10 —	9 8	Surma—
...	Sylhet
...	Oachar
...	8 —	8 —	16 —	13 6	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Hill tracts—
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 8	6 8	Khasi and Jaintia Hil
...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Garo Hills
...	Manipur
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Brahmaputra—
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Goalpara
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Kamrup
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Darrang
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 12	Nowgong
...	9 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Sibsagar
...	Lakhimpur
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	Bengal—

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1902—continued (*The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Bengal—continued												
Central—												
Bankura	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 12	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	16 —	16 —	19 8	19 8	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Patna	15 —	16 —	25 —	20 —	...	...	11 4	12 9	...	...	...	...
Bogra	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	13 8	14 4	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...
Malda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	9 12	...	7 14	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 2	11 13	...	...	...	...	15 1	13 12	...	...	...	...
Balāsore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	14 4	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Munbhum	11 —	10 8	...	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	20 —	24 —	...	...
Ranchi	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...
Palamau	10 —	10 8	13 8	15 3	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	11 4	10 2	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	12 12	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Lower, south—												
Monghyr	14 11	14 11	15 12	15 12	...	...	12 1	11 12	...	...	...	...
Gaya	13 —	12 —	19 —	17 8	...	...	12 4	12 4	17 —	16 8	...	...
Patna	14 —	14 —	22 —	18 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	23 —	19 —	...	...
Shahabad	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	9 — and 10 —	8 — and 10 —	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	12 10	12 10	19 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	12 10	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	12 —	13 3	19 12	17 9	...	...	12 —	12 15	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Saran	14 —	14 —	20 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	22 —	...	...	...
Champaran	11 4 to 13	13 —	20 — to 24 —	20 —	...	...	12 4	12 —	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	12 8	13 8	17 8	17 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	10 —	20 8	20 8	18 8	19 —
Benares	12 14	12 11	16 8	16 8	7 13	7 13	10 9	10 9	20 1	20 10	17 10	18 7
Ghazipur	11 8	11 4	16 6	16 6	6 12	7 —	10 10	9 1	20 10	20 6	15 2	16 6
Jaunpur	14 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	8 —	5 8	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —
Allahabad	11 8	11 8	18 —	18 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	24 —	25 —	19 —	20 —
Central—												
Banda	12 —	12 —	18 —	19 —	5 4	5 4	11 8	11 8	24 —	25 —	21 —	21 —
Fatehpur	12 8	12 8	15 8	15 8	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	23 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Hamirpur	12 10	12 10	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	25 4	20 —	22 —
Jalaun	11 12	11 —	20 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	19 —
Cawnpore	13 8	13 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 12	11 —	21 4	22 —	19 —	19 1
Jhansi	13 4	13 2	19 —	18 12	6 13	7 2	12 —	12 —	19 1	19 12	18 —	18 —
Etawah	18 4	12 8	19 8	17 12	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 8	21 4	19 8	18 12	18 1
Farukhabad	13 5	13 10	20 7	20 7	5 2	5 2	9 9	9 9	19 12	20 7	19 12	20 —
Mainpuri	14 4	14 4	20 4	18 12	...	...	11 —	11 —	19 4	19 4	19 4	18 1
Etah	14 12	14 8	20 —	19 —	5 8	5 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Western—												
Meerut	15 —	15 —	21 8	22 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	12 —	22 —	23 —	18 8	18 —
Agro	13 —	13 —	20 —	19 8	7 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	17 —	17 —
Muttra	14 —	14 —	20 8	20 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	22 —	21 —	18 —	18 —
Aligarh	14 8	14 4	19 8	20 —	5 4	5 8	...	...	20 —	20 8	19 —	19 —
Bulandshahr	15 12	15 12	23 —	22 8	5 —	5 8	9 —	8 8	23 8	25 —	19 8	20 —
Submontane, east—												
Bahra	12 8	12 8	15 8	16 —	6 4	5 4	9 —	9 —	17 —	17 —	...	...
Azamgarh	11 8	11 12	16 5	17 5	6 10	6 10	12 8	12 6	...	...	...	...
Gonda	13 1	13 1	19 12	19 12	10 14	10 14	12 10	12 10	22 8	23 4	19 8	19 1
Bahra	12 8	12 8	17 8	16 8	8 —	7 12	11 12	11 12	19 —	17 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR BAHI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANKUNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arabianum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	13 —	12 —	...	...	11 6	12 —	11 8	10 —	Bengal—continued
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	Central—
...	18 8	18 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 10	11 10	Bankura
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Bardwan
...	18 —	12 5	21 —	24 —	17 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	Birbhum
...	12 —	13 4	...	...	8 4	8 12	9 12	10 —	Murshidabad
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 15	9 15	Santhal Parganas
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	21 —	15 —	9 12	9 12	Pabna
...	13 —	13 —	23 —	22 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Bogra
...	11 —	11 4	11 —	11 —	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	Rajshahi
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 9½	9 9½	10 8	10 10	Malda
...	18 —	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Northern—
16 —	16 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	20 —	18 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Rangpur
...	11 13	10 8	...	...	9 3	8 6	13 4	13 4	Dinajpur
...	15 1(a)	13 7(a)	...	...	15 1	13 12	13 —	13 —	Jalpaiguri
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Hills—
...	11 —	9 —	20 —	25 —	9 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Darjeeling
...	13 —	13 4	22 —	24 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	Orissa—
28 —	26 —	...	...	12 —	12 8	23 —	24 —	8 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Puri
20 4	20 4	...	...	14 —	15 —	16 14	18 —	10 2	16 14	9 —	9 —	Cuttack
21 —	20 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Balasore
...	18 14	18 14	21 —	22 —	18 14	18 14	10 8	10 8	Chota Nagpur—
...	...	15 8	16 —	16 12	16 8	19 8	20 —	12 8	13 8	10 10	10 10	Siaghbhum
...	...	19 8	19 8	18 —	19 —	23 —	23 —	16 —	15 8	10 12	10 8	Manbhum
...	16 —	17 —	19 —	19 —	13 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Ranchi
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Palamanu
...	15 4	15 2	20 4	22 12	11 4	10 12	10 —	10 —	Hazaribagh
20 14	19 12	...	...	17 10	18 11	20 14	22 —	13 3	13 3	11 —	11 —	Bihar, south—
21 4	21 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	21 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Monghyr
20 —	22 —	...	16 —	18 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	15 —	19 —	10 8	10 8	Gaya
24 —	25 —	...	...	18 —	20 8	21 —	21 8	19 4	19 4	10 8	11 —	Patna
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Shahabad
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Bihar, north—
...	15 4	15 2	20 4	22 12	11 4	10 12	10 —	10 —	Purnea
...	17 10	18 11	20 14	22 —	13 3	13 3	11 —	11 —	Bhagalpur
...	16 —	16 —	20 —	21 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Darbhanga
...	18 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	15 —	19 —	10 8	10 8	Muzaffarpur
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Saran
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Champaran
...	15 4	15 2	20 4	22 12	11 4	10 12	10 —	10 —	N.-W. Provinces—
...	17 10	18 11	20 14	22 —	13 3	13 3	11 —	11 —	Eastern—
...	16 —	16 —	20 —	21 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur
...	18 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	15 —	19 —	10 8	10 8	Bonares
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Ghazipur
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Jannpur
...	15 4	15 2	20 4	22 12	11 4	10 12	10 —	10 —	Allahabad
...	17 10	18 11	20 14	22 —	13 3	13 3	11 —	11 —	Central—
...	16 —	16 —	20 —	21 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Banda
...	18 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	15 —	19 —	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Hamirpur
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Jalaun
...	15 4	15 2	20 4	22 12	11 4	10 12	10 —	10 —	Cawnpore
...	17 10	18 11	20 14	22 —	13 3	13 3	11 —	11 —	Jhansi
...	16 —	16 —	20 —	21 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Etawah
...	18 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	15 —	19 —	10 8	10 8	Farukhabad
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Mainpuri
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Etah
...	15 4	15 2	20 4	22 12	11 4	10 12	10 —	10 —	Western—
...	17 10	18 11	20 14	22 —	13 3	13 3	11 —	11 —	Meerut
...	16 —	16 —	20 —	21 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Agra
...	18 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	15 —	19 —	10 8	10 8	Muttra
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Aligarh
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Bulandshahr
...	15 4	15 2	20 4	22 12	11 4	10 12	10 —	10 —	Submontane, east—
...	17 10	18 11	20 14	22 —	13 3	13 3	11 —	11 —	Ballia
...	16 —	16 —	20 —	21 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh
...	18 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	15 —	19 —	10 8	10 8	Gorakhpur
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1902—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR OUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common *		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
W. W. Provinces—continued												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	15 8	15 8	23 8	23 —	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	22 —	23 —	22 12	21 8
Budaun	15 —	15 —	23 —	23 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	22 —	22 —	18 8	19 8
Pilibut	15 1	15 1	23 —	23 —	5 4	5 4	12 8	12 8	26 —	26 —	21 —	21 —
Bareilly	15 —	14 11	23 12	22 8	6 4	6 4	11 4	11 4	25 —	23 12	19 6	20 —
Moradabad	14 14	14 14	24 12	24 2	5 2	5 2	11 —	11 —	25 10	26 8	20 2	20 14
Bijnor	15 3	14 10	25 5	24 12	4 8	4 8	10 11	10 2	...	...	19 11	19 11
Muzaffarnagar	16 —	16 —	24 4	24 12	...	...	11 —	11 8	22 —	24 4	19 4	19 13
Saharanpur	16 10	15 13	25 13	26 5	5 5	5 5	10 3	10 3	23 10	23 10	19 5	21 8
Dehra-Dun	14 8	14 —	21 —	22 —	6 —	5 8	9 —	9 —	17 8	18 —	17 8	18 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Almora	13 4	13 —	18 —	17 —	4 8	4 8	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	12 8	13 —	21 —	21 —	8 —	8 4	13 8	14 —	22 —	23 —	20 8	21 —
Sultanpur	13 —	13 4	19 8	19 —	7 —	7 —	14 8	14 8	22 —	24 —	20 8	20 8
Rae-Bareilly	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	5 4	5 4	13 8	13 8	23 —	24 8	22 —	22 —
Unao	12 12	13 —	18 —	17 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	13 —	20 8	23 —	13 —	21 —
Lucknow	13 12	13 —	23 —	22 —	4 8	4 8	12 —	11 —	22 8	23 —	21 —	21 —
Hardoi	14 12	14 12	22 8	22 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	23 —	22 8	22 —	20 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	13 4	13 4	20 8	20 8	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 12	22 8	24 —	19 8	19 8
Barabanki	12 8	13 8	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	12 —	22 —	23 —	21 —	22 —
Gonda	14 8	15 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 12	12 12	24 8	26 —	20 —	20 —
Bahraich	14 —	14 —	26 —	26 —	6 8	6 8	12 4	13 8	28 —	28 —	22 —	23 —
Sitapur	14 4	14 —	22 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	23 —
Kheri	14 4	14 4	25 8	26 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	26 —	27 —	22 8	23 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	11 —	11 8	15 8	15 8	4 8	4 8	8 5	9 4	14 12	14 12	14 4	14 4
Banswara	10 —	10 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	12 2	12 —	15 5	15 3	7 6	7 13	7 14	8 5	14 12	15 3	13 3	13 —
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	9 —	8 8	11 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	5 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	10 2	10 12	13 —	11 4	4 12	4 12	7 8	7 4	10 —	10 12	11 8	12 —
Eripura	12 4	12 2	15 12	16 4	5 10	5 10	9 2	9 2	15 4	15 4	13 12	14 —
Ajmer	13 4	13 —	16 —	16 —	5 10	6 —	8 —	8 —	16 5	16 —	15 —	15 2
Abu	11 2	11 2	14 5	14 5	5 4	5 4	8 8	8 8	14 2	14 2	13 1	13 —
	and 11 8	and 11 8										
Kishanganj	14 —	13 4	17 8	18 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	17 8	17 8	15 8	16 —
Bundi	11 6	12 —	22 12	23 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	22 12	27 —	17 1	17 —
Kotah	12 —	11 8	22 —	20 4	6 14	6 14	7 4	7 4	19 4	19 4	15 8	16 —
Jhalawar	12 11	11 11	18 —	18 —	5 15	5 15	8 14	7 14	20 13	20 9	11 —	11 9
Tonk	10 —	9 9	15 2	15 5	5 4	5 4	5 8	6 4	15 4	15 1	14 14	12 11
Jasur	12 —	12 11	17 8	18 2	6 8	6 8	7 7	7 7	18 13	19 8	16 3	17 3
Karauli	11 4	11 4	20 5	21 4	7 10	7 13	8 4	9 1	21 4	21 4	18 2	17 13
Dholpur	12 10	12 8	19 2	19 2	7 —	7 —	8 7	8 7	19 5	20 6	18 4	18 6
Bharatpur	13 10	13 10	19 11	19 14	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	21 8	21 14	18 6	18 10
Alwar	13 14	13 13	19 5	19 10	5 12	5 12	7 13	7 13	19 7	20 12	17 6	17 13
Dach	12 9	12 6	16 5	16 1	4 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	16 1	19 12	16 —	16 —
Nusrabad	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 8	15 —	15 —
Balmer	12 10	12 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	15 12	15 12	15 3	15 3
	and 11 —	and 11 1										
Anadra	11 8	11 8	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	12 8	12 8
Shahpura	9 12	9 8	15 4	15 6	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	14 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	10 8	10 14	15 2	15 2	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	14 6	15 4	13 8	13 12
	and 11 —	and 11 6									and 13 14	and 14 1
Jaisalmer	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 4	12 —	12 —	11 —	10 8
Bikaner	12 3	12 —	10 4	15 —	3 8	3 4	5 —	4 8	...	...	13 —	12 8
Central India—												
Indore	11 12	12 4	15 3	18 —	9 6	10 —	10 9	10 10	15 4	15 8	14 —	14 8
Nimach	18 8	18 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 8	14 8	14 8
Gwalior	10 15	11 4	18 8	18 5	6 1	6 2	6 13	6 14	18 2	18 10	16 10	16 12
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Lahore	16 —	16 —	24 8	24 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	20 8	17 —	17 8
Ferozepur	17 —	17 8	26 —	25 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	22 —	19 —	18 —
Central—												
Lahore	16 3	17 —	27 8	29 8	...	...	8 6	8 6	22 8	22 8	20 8	20 8
Amritsar	17 8	15 8	29 —	29 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Lyallpur	19 —	10 —	30 —	31 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	23 —	22 —
Delhi	17 —	18 8	26 —	28 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	27 —	27 —	24 —	24 —

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1902—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort	Pre-vious half-month	Common	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
Panish—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	14 8	14 4	21 8	21 8	...	...	8 4	8 —	23 8	21 —	18 —	19 —
Delhi	15 —	15 8	22 —	22 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	18 —	17 —
Rohtak	15 —	15 —	21 8	20 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	19 8	21 —	17 —	17 —
Karnal	15 8	15 4	25 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	24 —	24 —	17 —	17 —
Submontane—												
Amhaln	17 —	16 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	25 —	23 8	18 —	18 —
Indliana	16 8	17 8	27 8	25 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 8	21 12	17 8	19 8
Jalandhar	19 8	19 8	26 —	26 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	16 —	16 —
Hoshiarpur	18 —	18 8	24 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	21 —	21 —
Gurdaspur	19 —	19 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	...	...
Anritsar	17 —	19 —	29 —	27 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	19 —	...	17 —	20 —
Sialkot	17 —	17 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	26 —	26 —	...	...
Hills—												
Sindla	12 2	12 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	11 —
Kangra	14 —	15 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	17 —	18 —	26 —	27 —	...	...	8 12	8 4	27 —	29 —	22 —	23 —
Western—												
Shahpur	19 8	20 —	30 —	28 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	23 —	22 —	24 —	24 —
Jhang	17 —	17 —	27 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	31 —	30 —	24 —	24 —
Multan	15 4	15 8	25 8	23 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	20 —	26 —	21 —	21 —
Montgomery	17 12	17 12	28 —	28 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	29 —	27 8	...	21 4
Muzaffargarh	17 8	17 8	25 —	25 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	16 4	15 15	23 7	23 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	23 12	23 12	23 2	22 8
N.W. Frontier Province—												
Hazara	13 —	15 8	22 —	24 —	4 8	4 8	8 —	9 —	19 —	21 12	19 —	16 —
Peshawar	17 —	18 —	31 —	31 —	6 10	6 10	9 9	9 9	32 —	32 —	20 —	20 —
Kohat	15 —	15 —	25 8	25 8	5 6	5 6	9 9	9 9	...	...	24 4	24 4
Punnu	17 8	17 13	22 13	22 8	11 14	11 14	13 2	13 2	17 8	17 8	22 13	22 8
Dera Ismael Khan	14 1	13 12	21 14	22 12	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	21 4	21 4	19 4	19 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	9 8	9 8	16 4	18 8	15 —	15 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	16 8	13 —
Tbar and Parkar (Umarkot)	12 —	12 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	18 8	16 8
Shikarpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	20 —	23 —	19 —	20 —
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	18 8	21 —	18 —	21 —
Quet	14 — to 15 —	14 — to 15 —	18 —	17 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 2	11 2	13 2	13 2	12 6	11 6	11 11	11 11
Batnagiri	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 6	11 6	...	...	11 15	12 9
Ahbag	7 10	7 10	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 12	10 12	...	...	10 15	10 15
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 2	9 2	12 4	13 8	11 15	11 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3	...	...	12 10	12 10
Deccan—												
Dharwar	7 11	7 11	...	...	10 6	10 6	13 4	12 4	21 2	21 2	16 9	16 9
Belgaum	7 1	7 1	...	...	13 1	13 1	18 10	13 10	18 10	17 2	16 9	17 9
Satara	8 11	10 2	...	...	12 9	11 13	13 7	12 8	19 12	19 12	19 7	20 2
Sholapur	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 12	9 12	18 12	18 5	18 12	19 3
Bijapur	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 15	7 15	11 6	11 6	17 4	17 4	18 13	19 13
Poona	8 5	7 11	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 10	9 10	13 13	11 8	14 15	14 15
Ahmadnagar—												
Ahmadnagar	8 11	9 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	17 8	16 8	16 1	16 1
Nasik	8 6	8 6	...	...	6 9	6 9	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 6	15 6
Dhulia	9 3	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	16 10	16 10	15 6	15 6
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 3	10 3	14 13	15 12	14 2	14 2
Broach	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	10 8	10 8	14 8	15 —	18 —	13 —
Kaira	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	15 —	17 8	18 —	14 —
Etoda	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	14 —	15 —	13 —	14 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	14 8	14 8
Disa	12 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	12 12	14 8	12 8	13 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	12 13	12 13	...	...	5 15	5 15	11 —	10 11	16 —	16 —	12 13	12 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	10 10	10 10	...	...	5 18	5 13	10 1	10 1	15 5	16 —	...	...
Bhandwa	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	16 —	...	...
Bhandhabad	11 5	11 5	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 6	9 6	13 7	13 7	...	...
Betul	12 5	12 5	...	...	6 5	6 5	9 10	9 10	16 5	16 5	...	...
Bhandwara	13 8	13 5	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Nagpur	11 4	10 10	...	...	8 12	8 1	17 4	10 15	19 9	18 6	...	...
Wardla	9 6	10 —	...	...	5 —	8 10	8 15	10 —	25 —	17 13	...	...

Figures

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CHHINA (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	..	..	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	16 —	16 —	..	..
Bangor	12 8	12 4	..	..	10 6	10 8	10 15	11 —	18 —	18 —	..	..
Damoh	12 10	12 8	..	..	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	19 8	19 8	..	..
Jubbulpore	14 8	14 8	..	..	10 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	18 —	20 —	..	..
Mandla	16 —	16 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	19 —	..	..	..
Seoni	14 —	15 —	..	..	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	..	..	..	..
Balaghāt	11 —	18 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	..	..	..	..
Bhandāra	10 —	10 —	..	..	11 —	9 12	12 9	12 9	20 11	19 —	..	..
Ohānda	11 —	11 —	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern—												
Bilāspur	16 —	14 8	..	..	8 —	8 —	14 3	14 3	..	..	..	..
Raipur	14 —	13 8	..	..	12 —	10 —	15 —	14 8	..	..	..	..
Sambhalpur	13 —	13 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	17 —	16 —	..	..	..	..
Gerrā—												
Buldāna	8 —	7 8	..	..	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	19 —	22 —	11 —	12 —
Bāsim	8 10	9 5	..	..	6 3	6 1	8 10	9 5	21 15	23 2	..	..
Akola	8 —	8 —	..	..	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	19 10	19 10	16 —	16 —
Ellichpur	7 8	7 8	..	..	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	14 —	15 —
Amrōtī	10 —	10 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —
Wun	8 8	8 8	..	..	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	26 —	26 —	13 —	18 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 11	5 12	10 5	10 6	4 15	4 18	9 7	9 7	13 6	13 5	17 8	16 12
Bolāram	6 6	6 7	..	..	5 3	5 3	10 2	10 1	19 4	18 —	..	..
Chadarghāt	6 15	6 6	..	..	5 11	5 12	9 2	7 8	17 —	16 3	18 10	18 8
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 14	8 14	..	..	..	..
S. Canara . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 5	11 5	..	..	..	..
South, central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 14	9 2	20 —	17 6	20 11	19 2
Nilgiris . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 —	8 —	..	..	..	..
Salem . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 14	8 14	18 3	17 5	15 3	14 11
Central—												
Bellāry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 10	8 10	15 6	15 6	..	..
Abantapur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 11	9 3	17 —	17 —	..	..
Ouddapah . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 —	10 —	16 10	15 —	15 14	17 6
Karnul . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 6	10 2	18 2	19 —	..	..
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 10	9 10	..	..	..	..
Visāgapatam . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 —	8 8	..	..	20 18	20 12
Godāvari . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 —	11 —	15 6	15 6	..	..
East Coast, central—												
Elizina . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 3	12 6	17 14	19 —	..	..
Nellore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 11	11 6	18 8	16 8	16 14	16 12
East Coast, south—												
Madras—												
Chingleput . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 6	8 5	..	..	..	..
N. Arcot . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 8	9 14	..	..	..	..
S. Arcot . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 3	12 3	..	..	..	..
Tanjore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 3	13 6	..	..	20 2	20 12
Trichinopoly . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 6	13 6	..	..	19 14	18 12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 5	10 5	15 5	16 2	17 2	17 2
Southern—												
Thiruvellī . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 2	10 2	16 6	15 11	15 3	15 3
Madura . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 —	11 —	16 3	14 10	14 11	14 11
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 2	7 2	..	..	9 2	10 2	11 2	11 2	20 1	20 1	..	..
Bangalore	9 6	9 6	..	..	7 12	7 12	9 4	8 14	..	..	..	..
Kolar	7 —	7 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	..	..	..	..
Tumkur	6 8	6 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	14 —	13 —	..	..
Hassan	8 —	7 11	..	..	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	..	..	..	..
Kavur	6 —	6 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	..	..
Shimoga	6 5	6 13	..	..	8 15	7 6	11 9	10 8	31 8	21 —	..	..
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	..	..
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 8	6 —	6 8	6 6	9 8	9 —	12 8	12 8	..	..	..	..
Aden	7 —	7 —	..	..	6 2	6 2	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	..	..

state, &c.

RICE OR WHEAT (Cerealia)		KANSUI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica)		GRAM, CHENNA, OHOLA, KADALAY, OR SIVAGA (Cicer arietinum)		MAIZE (Zea Mays)		ANNAN OR THUR, CADJAN PRA (Cajanus indicus)		SALT		Districts
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	18 7	18 12	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Damoh
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	17 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 12	Seoni
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Balaghāt
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	Bhandāra
...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 5	9 —	Chānda
Eastern—												
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Bilāspur
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Sambalpur
Berar—												
...	...	...	...	10 —	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Buldāna
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 14	...	...	9 1	8 5	10 —	10 —	Bāsim
...	...	...	...	18 3	13 3	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Amratoti
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Wan
Nizam's Territories—												
17 3	16 12	...	...	11 7	10 12	...	...	13 8	13 —	8 9	8 10	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	11 9	11 8	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 15	Bolāram
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 5	...	...	11 9	9 8	9 —	8 11	Chadarghāt
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 —	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	S. Canara
South, central—												
19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris
19 3	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 5	Salem
Central—												
19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Bellary
East Coast, north—												
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Anantapur
16 8	15 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah
14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	Karnul
East Coast, central—												
15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Ganjam
13 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam
20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 2	Godāvari
East Coast, south—												
16 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna
13 8	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore
Southern—												
13 14	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Madras
13 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput
13 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	N. Arcot
13 8	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	13 3	S. Arcot
13 13	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Tanjore
13 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Trichinopoly
Mysore—												
13 13	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Tinnevely
13 6	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	10 2	Madura
Coorg—												
...	18 2	...	...	10 6	10 1	...	...	8 1	8 1	11 —	10 8	Mysore
...	15 4	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 8	11 8	Bangalore
...	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
...	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur
...	18 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	6 4	6 10	10 —	9 —	Hassan
...	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
...	21 —	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 15	8 6	11 9	11 —	Shimoga
...	18 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug
Aden												
...	10 8	...	...	24 —	16 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	Coorg
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	32 —	32 —	Aden

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 7—6-12 (Archæology and Epigraphy), dated 11th February, 1902.

READ—

- (1) Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 31, dated 16th June, 1898.
- (2) Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 114 (Revenue), dated 18th May, 1899.
- (3) Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 62, dated 20th December, 1900.
- (4) Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 184 (Revenue), dated 29th November, 1901.

RESOLUTION.

The conservation of the ancient buildings which provide so splendid a record of Indian history and so interesting an illustration of the artistic and religious feelings of the past is a task that should appeal powerfully to the sympathy of the Government of this country, and that must be regarded as a responsibility for the due discharge of which it will properly be held to account. For some time past the attention of the Governor General in Council has been directed to the question of securing the recognition of a liberal policy in this matter, and of increasing the efficiency of the organization which exists for carrying it into effect. Under a scheme which was introduced in 1898 the provinces of British India were grouped into five circles to each of which an Archæological Surveyor was appointed, to be paid from the Imperial revenues but to be controlled by the Local Government within whose jurisdiction his head-quarters were situated. He was charged with the duties of cataloguing archæological remains, of advising the Local Government concerning the preservation of such of these remains as merited care, and, generally, with the prosecution of archæological research. Responsibility for the effective conservation of such monuments as it was decided to maintain was left with Local Governments, which were to employ the agency of the Provincial Public Works Departments in carrying out necessary measures of construction and repair. This responsibility has led in some provinces to a liberal and well-judged expenditure, and the Governor General in Council recognizes that the local interest and pride in the public monuments of a province which are thereby developed should furnish the most effective security against their neglect. But the organization has been shown to be imperfect in so far as it has left the Archæological Department without an expert Head, who could assist local effort with authoritative advice and guidance, and maintain a continuous record of the archæological needs of the various provinces and of the action taken to meet them. In the absence of such a central authority the attention that is given to the conservation of the ancient monuments of the country, and to archæological questions in general, must depend partly upon the attractiveness which these subjects may possess for particular Heads of Local Governments and Administrations, partly upon the sufficiency of available funds. With a view to introducing greater uniformity as well as greater liberality of treatment, the Governor General in Council has determined, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to appoint tentatively, for a term of five years, a Director General of Archæology; and Mr. J. H. Marshall has been selected for the post. In name, the appointment will be a revival of that held by Major-General Cunningham and Dr. Burgess between the years 1871 and 1889. But the duties of the incumbent will extend considerably beyond the direction and control of archæological research to which these officers mainly directed their attention. It will be the most important of his functions to secure that the ancient monuments of the country are properly cared for, that they are not utilized for purposes which are inappropriate or unseemly, that repairs are executed when required, and that any restorations which may be attempted are conducted on artistic lines. In this respect his position will be generally similar to that occupied by the Curator of Ancient Monuments who held office from 1880 to 1883. But his duties will extend to the exercise of a general supervision over all the archæological work of the country, whether it be that of excavation, or preservation, or repair, or of the registration and description of monuments and ancient remains, or of antiquarian research; he will assist the Provincial Surveyors in ascertaining and formulating the special requirements of each province; and he will advise the Government of India as to the operations for which special subsidies may be allotted from Imperial funds. He should visit all the circles in succession, and the more important ones, so far as is possible, in each year, succinctly reporting the general results of his tour to the Local Government of each province visited and offering any suggestion that he may have.

of making reports on the buildings which he has inspected. He should also make reports on the progress effected during each official year.

2. The Governor General in Council desires to make it known that the creation of this appointment is in no way intended to weaken the responsibility of Local Governments or the care of the ancient monuments of their provinces. Their duty in this respect will remain unimpaired; but it is hoped that a stimulus may be lent to its continuous and effective discharge by the offer of expert advice and, where required, of practical assistance. The present arrangements under which repairs and restorations are carried out by the Provincial Departments of Public Works will remain unaltered: and the Government of India are indeed of opinion that in the interests of continuity of administration it is desirable that each Local Government should fix an annual minimum sum to be expended on these purposes. The Governor General in Council is prepared to emphasize his own responsibility in the matter and to facilitate the prompt undertaking of necessary works by reserving annually a sum of one lakh of rupees to be distributed for particular objects demanding early execution and shown to be beyond the financial capacity of Local Governments. It is further in contemplation to take powers by legislation for the more efficacious protection and repair of ancient buildings, in which case these subsidies will prove of special assistance to those Administrations whose archaeological responsibilities will thereby be enhanced.

Government of Madras.
 " " Bombay.
 " " Bengal.
 " " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
 " " the Punjab.
 " " Burma.
 The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
 " " of Assam.
 " Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
 " " Coorg.
 " Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
 " " Agent to the Governor General and Chief
 Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance, and to the several Departments of the Government of India for information.

ORDERED also, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Archaeology for information and guidance.

ORDERED also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total earnings, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 1ST-HALF OF YEAR.				RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.			
	During 1st-half of year, 1901.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st January to		Total earnings from 1st April to	
	R	R	2nd February 1901.	1st February 1902.	1901.	1902.	2nd February 1901.	1st February 1902.	2nd February 1901.	1st February 1902.
State and Guaranteed Railways.	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.		Miles.		Miles.	
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Sl. No.	Name of the person	Age	Religion	Marital Status	Education	Occupation	Income	Assets	Liabilities	Net Worth
1	Shri. K. S. Rao	45	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,200	5,000	2,000	3,000
2	Shri. M. S. Rao	52	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,500	6,000	2,500	3,500
3	Shri. N. S. Rao	48	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,300	5,500	2,200	3,300
4	Shri. P. S. Rao	50	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,400	5,800	2,300	3,500
5	Shri. Q. S. Rao	47	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,100	5,200	2,100	3,100
6	Shri. R. S. Rao	51	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,600	6,200	2,600	3,600
7	Shri. S. S. Rao	49	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,350	5,600	2,250	3,350
8	Shri. T. S. Rao	53	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,700	6,500	2,700	3,800
9	Shri. U. S. Rao	46	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,250	5,300	2,150	3,150
10	Shri. V. S. Rao	54	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,800	6,800	2,800	4,000
11	Shri. W. S. Rao	47	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,350	5,600	2,250	3,350
12	Shri. X. S. Rao	51	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,650	6,300	2,650	3,650
13	Shri. Y. S. Rao	49	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,450	5,900	2,350	3,550
14	Shri. Z. S. Rao	52	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,550	6,100	2,550	3,550
15	Shri. A. S. Rao	48	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,380	5,700	2,320	3,380
16	Shri. B. S. Rao	53	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,750	6,600	2,750	3,850
17	Shri. C. S. Rao	46	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,280	5,400	2,180	3,220
18	Shri. D. S. Rao	54	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,850	6,900	2,850	4,050
19	Shri. E. S. Rao	47	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,380	5,700	2,320	3,380
20	Shri. F. S. Rao	51	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,680	6,400	2,680	3,720
21	Shri. G. S. Rao	49	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,480	6,000	2,380	3,620
22	Shri. H. S. Rao	52	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,580	6,200	2,580	3,620
23	Shri. I. S. Rao	48	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,410	5,800	2,310	3,490
24	Shri. J. S. Rao	53	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,780	6,700	2,780	3,920
25	Shri. K. S. Rao	46	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,310	5,500	2,190	3,310
26	Shri. L. S. Rao	54	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,880	7,000	2,880	4,120
27	Shri. M. S. Rao	47	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,410	5,800	2,310	3,490
28	Shri. N. S. Rao	51	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,710	6,500	2,710	3,790
29	Shri. O. S. Rao	49	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,510	6,100	2,510	3,590
30	Shri. P. S. Rao	52	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,610	6,300	2,610	3,690
31	Shri. Q. S. Rao	48	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,440	5,900	2,340	3,560
32	Shri. R. S. Rao	53	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,810	6,800	2,810	4,000
33	Shri. S. S. Rao	46	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,340	5,600	2,240	3,360
34	Shri. T. S. Rao	54	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,910	7,100	2,910	4,190
35	Shri. U. S. Rao	47	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,440	5,900	2,340	3,560
36	Shri. V. S. Rao	51	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,740	6,600	2,740	3,860
37	Shri. W. S. Rao	49	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,540	6,200	2,540	3,660
38	Shri. X. S. Rao	52	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,640	6,400	2,640	3,760
39	Shri. Y. S. Rao	48	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,470	6,000	2,370	3,630
40	Shri. Z. S. Rao	53	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,840	6,900	2,840	4,060
41	Shri. A. S. Rao	46	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Teacher	1,370	5,700	2,300	

(a) From 10th April, 1901, to 1st February, 1902.
(b) From 20th April, 1900, to 2nd February, 1901.

CALCUTTA, the 13th February, 1902.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Offn. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1902.

No. 620.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published with the Notification of the Government of India in the 'Home Department, No. 5528, dated the 11th October, 1901, namely :—

(1) In the first paragraph of Rule 8, after the word "sea" the words "river or land" shall be inserted.

(2) After Rule 13, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

13-A.—Licenses for the importation of explosives into British India by river or land shall be granted by the Magistrate of the District to which the explosives are

consigned, or, if the explosives are consigned to a Presidency town, by the Commissioner of Police. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 10."

(3) In Rule 18 for the word and figures "11 and 13" the word and figures "11, 13 and 13A" shall be substituted.

(4) In the heading of form A in the schedule, after the figure "13" the figure "13A" shall be inserted; and the words "into the Port of" shall be omitted.

No. 636.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to amend the Rule published with Home Department Notification No. 6296, dated the 13th December 1901, as follows:—

Insert the words "or Commissioner of Police as the case may be" after the words "District Magistrate" at the end of provisos 1 and 2 and between the words "District Magistrate" and "unless" in the middle of proviso 2 of the Rule.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 20th February 1902.

No. 83 —The following list shows the names of selected candidates and the marks obtained by them in each subject at the recent examination for clerkships in the Lower Division of the Secretariat offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto, and in the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal:—

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit	Date of birth.	Date on which the candidate will attain the age of 26 years.	English composition (Essay writing and a draft).	Pieces writing.	History (English and Indian).	Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.	Total.	Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
				100	100	60	50	50	360		
1	Diwan Chand Dutta .	3rd May 1880	3rd May 1905	60	90	17	...	27	194	Government of India.	Home Department.
2	Gian Chand .	11th May 1878	11th May 1903	44	75	28	13	33	193	Ditto	Accountant General, Public Works Department, or Inspector General of Ordnance, Northern Circle.
3	Tarapada Roy .	3rd September 1879.	3rd September 1904.	67	52	26	15	28	188	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
4	Mir Mushtaq Ahmad	7th July 1878	7th July 1903	61	37	30	29	30	187	Ditto	Home Department or Supply and Transport Corps.
5	J. P. Ganguli .	20th February 1880.	20th February 1905.	54	60	26	15	30	185	Ditto	Home or Finance and Commerce Department or Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
6	D. C. Roy .	1st November 1879.	1st November 1904.	57	45	30	19	27	178	Ditto	Department of Revenue and Agriculture or any other Secretariat offices.
7	Jnanendra Nath Sur	1st February 1879.	1st February 1904.	48	60	19	23	27	177	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
8	Roop Narain .	1st May 1880	1st May 1905	40	60	28	16	29	173	Ditto	...
9	Sailes Chandra Sen	1st February 1882.	1st February 1907.	41	60	25	19	22	167	Ditto	Home Department.
10	J. S. E. Ezra .	25th February 1881.	25th February 1906.	59	37	28	16	26	166	Ditto	Ditto.
11	Charan Das .	14th February 1880.	14th February 1905.	56	87	25	16	31	165	Ditto.	Public Works Department.

No.	Name of candidate in order of merit.	Date of birth.	Date on which candidate will attain the age of 25 years.	English writing (100)	Persian writing (100)	History and Geography (50)	Elementary Mathematics. (50)	Total.	Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment.	Office in which the candidate did to elects to serve.	
12	Rajat Chandra Seal .	17th February 1880.	17th February 1905	52	52	20	11	29	164	Government of Bengal.	Any of the Secretariat offices or the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.
13	Norendia Nath Roy .	12th August 1883.	12th August 1908.	60	53	18		32	162	Government of India.	Home or Finance and Commerce Department, or Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
	Hara Mohan Nag .	13th April 1878.	13th April 1903.	48	60	17	10	27	162	Government of Bengal.	Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.
15	Ashwini Kumar Maulik.	8th September 1878.	8th September 1903.	40	45	20	20	35	160	Ditto	Financial Department.
16	Sant Ram Dhangra .	29th December 1877.	29th December 1902.	54	52	25	...	25	156	Government of India.	Home or Military Department.
	Jahar Lal Sen .	10th February 1880.	10th February 1905	38	60	23	16	19	156	Government of Bengal.	Any of the Secretariat offices.
19	Bejoy Madhab Banerjee.	29th October 1878.	29th October 1903.	57	60	15		24	156	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices or the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.
	Hari Pada Das .	1st December 1881	1st December 1906.	43	45	23	12	30	153	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
	Lalit Chandra Das Gupta.	1st November 1879	1st November 1904.	62	52	13	...	26	153	Ditto	Financial Department.
21	Dhanpat Rai .	25th July 1882.	25th July 1907	52	52	21	...	26	151	Government of India.	Any of the Secretariat offices.
	Mani Lal Muhuri .	12th September 1879.	12th September 1904.	38	52	21	15	25	151	Government of Bengal.	Ditto.
24	Gihandro Nath Banerji	14th April 1883.	14th April 1908.	54	30	27	13	27	151	Ditto	Ditto.
	Kanai Lal Basu .	8th September 1878.	8th September 1903	53	37	21	15	22	148	Ditto	...
25	Joges Chandra Das .	25th November 1878.	25th November 1903.	45	52	22		28	147	Ditto	...
26	Makhan Lal Ghosh .	10th May 1878.	10th May 1903.	32	45	23	16	30	146	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
	Ram Chandra Banerji	26th April 1879.	26th April 1904.	32	45	27	16	26	146	Ditto	Ditto.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 20th February 1902.

No. 348.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger of its spread, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at Kalahasti in the North Arcot District on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Kalahastiswara Swami, otherwise known as the Mahasivaratri festival.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Gudur, Vendode, Venkatagiri, Yellakuru, Kalahasti, Yerpedu, Renigunta, Tirupati East, Tirupati West, and Chendragiri on the South Indian Railway, and to the stations of Peddapadu, Mamanduru, Renigunta, Pudi,

Taduku, Pattur, Vepagunta, and Nagari on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 1st to the 14th March 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore and Hyderabad States, to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Kalahastiswara Swami, otherwise known as the Mahasivaratri festival at Kalahasti.

The 21st February 1902.

No. 356.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Tiruvallur in the Tiruvallur taluq of the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Masi new moon festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Manur, Chinnammappet, Kadam-battur, Tiruvellur, Sevvapet Road, Tinnanur and Avadi on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 2nd to the 9th March 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Masi new moon festival at Tiruvallur.

No. 361.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kazhugumalai in the Ottappidaram taluq of the Tinnevely District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Panguni Uttiram festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Kalligudi, Virudupatti, Tulukkapatti, Sattur, Koilpati and Kumarapuram on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 17th March to the 15th April 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Panguni Uttiram festival and cattle fair at Kazhugumalai.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th February 1902.

No. 259.—Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Saroda Churn Mitter to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence of the Honourable Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee, or until further orders.

The 17th February 1902.

No. 262.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough with effect from the 25th February 1902, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, to the 4th September 1902.

No. 265.—Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Gilbert S. Henderson, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale, or until further orders.

The 21st February 1902.

No. 306.—The services of Mr. E. M. DesC. Chamier, Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his special duty under the Foreign Department.

No. 308.—Mr. Saroda Churn Mitter took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 18th February, 1902.

No. 146.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the date noted against their names :—

Captain K. H. Jackson, 11th Bengal Lancers—20th April 1902.

Captain H. A. Scott, 7th Madras Infantry—1st May 1902.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 21st February 1902.

No. 70.—The services of the Reverend H. C. S. Anstey, Chaplain of Saugor, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 18th February 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Saugor.

No. 74.—The Reverend C. W. Darling, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Nagpur, with effect from the 1st March 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may take over charge at Nagpur.

No. 77.—The services of the Reverend L. H. Lermitt, Chaplain of Nagpur, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 1st March 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Nagpur.

A. WILLIAMS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 21st February, 1902.

No. 254-F.—297-7.—Mr. W. Shakespear, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to the Punjab, in the interests of the public service.

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William ; the 18th February, 1902.

No. 253-G.—Major P. J. Melvill, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 21st March, 1902, and is also granted furlough for six months under articles 264A and 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave

No. 254-G.—Major L. S. Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 1st (officiating Resident of the 2nd) class, is appointed to officiate as Political Resident

in Turkish Arabia, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on combined privilege leave and furlough of Major P. J. Melvill, Indian Staff Corps, or until further orders.

No. 256-G.—Major F. W. P. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the 9th March, 1902, and is also granted furlough for five months under articles 264A and 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

The 19th February, 1902.

No. 263-G.—Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the 1st March, 1902, and is also granted furlough for one year and six months under articles 264A and 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 265-G.—Captain A. P. Trevor, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is granted privilege leave for two months and nine days, with effect from the 15th March, 1902, and is also granted furlough for one year three months and twenty-one days under articles 264A and 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

The 21st February, 1902.

No. 279-G.—Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and Political Agent in Bhopal, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 4th March, 1902, and is also granted furlough for one year and five months under articles 264A and 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 280-G.—Major L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class is appointed, on return from special leave, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is placed on special temporary duty under the Foreign Department.

No. 281-G.—Major L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted as Political Agent in Bhopal, on the expiration of his special duty.

No. 286-G.—The recognition of the appointment of Mr. Anastase D. Livierato as Consul for Greece at Aden, which was announced in Notification No. 1109-G., dated the 28th June, 1901, is hereby withdrawn.

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 21st February, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 168.—Captain H. M. Turton, Indian Staff Corps, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 5th class, with effect from the 12th February, 1902.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 169.—Mr. J. M. Mendes is appointed a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, with effect from the 1st January, 1901, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 170.—Second Lieutenant A. M. Berkeley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted leave of absence from India for eighteen months, from the 1st April, 1902.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 171.—Conductor William James Taylor, of the Public Works Department, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th, January, 1902.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 172.—First class Assistant Surgeon Michael O'Mealy to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 15th June, 1900.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Bengal.

No. 173.—In G. G. O. No. 62 of 1902, for "Conductor Charles Batterberry," read "Conductor Charles Batterbury," and for "Sub-Conductor Robert James Rosseter," read "Sub-Conductor Robert James Rossiter."

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 174.—The following promotions are made in the under mentioned regiments:—

1st Madras Lancers.

Jemadar Muhi-ud-din Ali Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Kadir Muhiyud-din, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th January, 1902.

7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Infantry.

Jemadar Shiu Ambar Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Badri Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shiu Ambar Singh, deceased, with effect from the 15th December, 1901.

10th Jat Infantry.

Subadar Hanwat Singh to be Subadar-Major, and Jemadar Nihala to be Subadar, *vice* Buta Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th January, 1902.

29th Punjab Infantry

Jemadar Ladhu to be Subadar, *vice* Harditt Singh, deceased, with effect from the 8th December, 1901.

Jemadar Rai Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Hazara Singh, deceased, with effect from the 15th December, 1901.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Saidak to be Subadar, and Havildar Mir Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Gul, killed in action, with effect from the 26th November, 1901.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 175.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Dudley Macwhirter, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st January, 1902, *vice* Reid, transferred to the unattached list.

No. 176.—*Agra Volunteer Rifles.*

Lieutenant Robert Philip A. [unclear] resigns his commission, with effect from the 5th December, 1901.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 177.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force:—

Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles.

Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster James Stuart Palmer.

No. 178.—The undermentioned members of the Indian Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895:—

Surma Valley Light Horse.

Sergeant Trumpeter R. G. Warner.

Ghazipur Light Horse.

Reservist H. Kavanagh.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.

Gunner H. J. Mathieson.

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles.

Trooper J. W. Jarvis.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

Sergeant A. Richter.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer W. R. DeRozario.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles

Color-Sergeant J. O'Reilly.

Orderly Room Sergeant J. S. Salt.

No. 176 G.—The recognition of the appointment of Mr. [unclear] in *East India Railway Volunteer Rifles.*

Captain A. Whyte

Sergeant J. R. Hemsley

Corporal T. Anania

Volunteer D. H. Maugher

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

Captain R. L. Nestor.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Orderly Room Clerk W. W. S. Berkeley.

Color-Sergeant A. J. Stanton.

Corporal F. J. Waltke.

Volunteer R. O. Rodrigues.

" M. C. Gordon.

Reservist J. Lathwood.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers.

Lance-Sergeant C. H. Pettigrew.

Corporal H. Archer.

Volunteer J. Cribb.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers.
Volunteer B. D'Silva.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers.

Sergeant W. Allen.

" V. Baptista.

" D. Jones.

Bugler A. Keed.

Volunteer C. Austin.

" E. Davis.

" J. A. Leekes.

" P. Oliver.

" S. Pinto.

" J. Stephens.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

Color-Sergeant W. G. Monisse.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer P. O'Lin.

Berar Volunteer Rifles.

Quarter Master Sergeant J. Hodgart.

Corporal E. H. Milner.

" H. Rebeiro.

Lance Corporal C. Biccagee.

" A. C. DeMello.

Volunteer A. F. Borges.

" J. Moreau.

" J. Stacey.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer H. A. Percy.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.

Armourer Sergeant P. F. Pereira.

Sergeant T. E. Critchell.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant and Quarter Master E. Long.

Sergeant J. Allen.

" C. Benson.

" E. Gildea.

" T. R. Hollis.

" A. McKinley.

" W. Nicholson.

Volunteer J. F. Robson.

" H. W. Rourke.

" R. Swan.

" A. Bryce.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

Major A. E. Dyer.

Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Sergeant B. W. Whittenbury.

Volunteer R. W. Morgan.

" J. A. Wiggins.

Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Lance-Sergeant M. Gallagher.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 8.—With reference to para. 2 of G. G. O. No. 9 of 1886, it is hereby notified that the Port Officer, Rangoon, shall in future be designated the *Principal Port Officer in Burma*.

— RROW, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Calcutta, the 21st February, 1902.

No. 1021-A. — Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

January 1902

Lakhs of Rupees

	IN JANUARY.		TO END OF JANUARY		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.	Actual, 1900-1901.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,72	4,69	18,51	17,51	28,39	27,38
Opium	59	63	6,12	6,37	6,82	7,05
Salt	70	81	7,43	7,40	8,91	8,85
Stamps	47	40	4,33	4,14	5,02	5,21
Excise	50	49	4,92	4,73	5,95	6,00
Provincial Rates	72	64	3,15	2,84	4,08	3,85
Cebon	63	51	4,63	3,99	4,78	5,00
Assessed Taxes	18	17	1,60	1,55	1,82	1,85
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	5	5	37	40	48	53
Registration	3	3	39	39	45	47
Tributes from Native States	22	25	57	52	96	87
Other Civil Revenue	32	68	3,94	6,65	4,12	8,88
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT:						
Gross	9,21	9,55	56,00	56,49	71,78	75,19
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	-67	-62	-3,41	-3,42	-4,02	-3,81
Opium	-5	-5	-2,32	-2,58	-2,05	-2,08
Famine Relief	-1	-1	-7	-2,80	-72	-2,85
Other Civil Expenditure	-2,23	-2,10	-22,29	-21,26	-29,32	-30,38
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	-2,96	-2,78	-28,29	-30,00	-30,71	-41,71
Receipts and issues to Civil Treasuries from and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+2	+2	+47	+41	+64	2,05
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+2	-7	-42	-30	+13	1,00
Military Receipts	+4	+7	+50	+52	+00	1,21
Military Issues	-1,60	-1,54	-14,41	-14,42	-17,70	-1,70
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+48	+41	+2,41	+2,43	+27,42	2,02
State Railways	+2,19	+2,05	+18,00	+15,00		
East Indian Railway	+59	+54	+5,39	+4,60	+1,73	1,21
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+21	+21	+1,33	+1,94		
Telegraph	+8	+8	+67	+60	+84	1,21
TOTAL	+3,55	+3,27	+27,86	+25,37	+29,99	5,45
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	-78	-68	-6,76	-9,07	-23,78	-1,29
State Railways	-1,13	-1,00	-11,20	-10,40		
East Indian Railway	-22	-21	-2,33	-2,29	-19	-27
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	-1	-21	-47		
Telegraph	-8	-6	-63	-60	-85	-77
TOTAL	-2,21	-1,96	-21,18	-22,69	-48,22	-30,83
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	-18	-21	-7,17	-11,17	-11,16	-25,38
Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	...	-12	+41	+3,11	+1,41	2,01
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+12	+39	+72	-10	+1,25	1,16
Current Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	+1	...	+3	+1	+3	...
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 15 per £	-3,06	-2,79	-20,50	-13,33	-25,25	-2,43
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	+27	-17	-3,58	-3,82	-1,88	1,70
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	-2,66	-2,67	-22,72	-13,99	-24,30	-2,08

No. 1097-A.—The following accounts of the Gold Reserve Fund are published for general information :—

I.—Account of Receipts and Charges and the Balance of the Fund for the quarter ending December, 1901 :—

Dr.	£		Cr.	£
Opening Balance	3,447,544		Closing Balance	3,447,887
Net profit on coinage	Nil			
Interest on investments	7,343*			
TOTAL	3,447,887		TOTAL	3,447,887

II.—Statement showing the form in which the balance of the Fund was held on the 31st of December, 1901 :—

	£
Gold in India	2,439,093†
British Government 2½ per cent. consolidated stock of the nominal value of £1,075,651	1,008,794
TOTAL	3,447,887

* Out of this amount, £7,096 were invested in British Government 2½ per cent. consolidated stock of the nominal value of £7,600.

† Of this amount, £500,000 has since been, on the 25th of January, 1902, remitted to London and invested in consols.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th February, 1902.

No. 964-P.—Mr. M. E. Monks, Presidency Postmaster, Madras, is, with effect from the 1st of March, 1902, granted privilege leave for three months and furlough out of India for nine months in continuation.

Mr. T. D. Dinwiddie, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Presidency Postmaster, Madras, during the absence on leave of Mr. Monks or until further orders.

The 18th February, 1902.

No. 1007-P.—Mr. A. Vasudeo Mudaliar, Examiner of Local Accounts in the Central Provinces, is, with effect from the 15th of February, 1902, granted privilege leave for three months and furlough for eighteen months in continuation.

Mr. Govind Chintaman Chhatre, Local Auditor in the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Local Accounts in the Central Provinces during Mr. Vasudeo's absence on leave, or until further orders.

The 21st February, 1902.

No. 1093-P.—Mr. Knox Homan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director-General of the Post Office, with effect from the 10th of February, 1902, and until further orders.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th February, 1902.

No. 56.—Mr. P. C. Mole, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways.

No. 57.—Mr. J. A. Ryan, Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways, is temporarily transferred to the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway.

The 19th February, 1902.

No. 58.—The services of Lala Kesho Das, B A, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who was lent temporarily to the Government of India for the work of acquiring land for the Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 9th January, 1902.

A BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1902.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 685 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, No. V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 15th February 1902:—

No. 59 of 1902.—The American Machine Telephone Company, Limited, of Piqua, Miami county, state of Ohio, United States of America. *An improved automatic electric exchange apparatus.*

No. 60 of 1902.—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, of 18, Finch lane, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for wireless telegraphy.*

No. 61 of 1902.—Fabrik Für Mechanische Hirnholzmosaik Gesellschaft Mit Beschränkter Haftung, manufacturers, of München, Germany. *Improvements relating to machines for manufacturing fabric composed of wooden or other blocks.*

No. 62 of 1902.—Thomas Henry McCauley, inventor, of Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada. *Improvements relating to the lubrication of axles.*

No. 63 of 1902.—Gavin Sibbald Jones, civil engineer, of Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces, in British India. *Improvements in ploughs.*

No. 64 of 1902.—John Harvey Kellogg, medical doctor, of Battle creek, in the county of Calhoun, state of Michigan, United States of America. *Improvements in vegetable food compounds.*

No. 65 of 1902.—Henry Gribble Turner, justice of the peace, of 19, Sloane gardens, in the county of London, England. *Improved manufacture of refractory material from magnesite, applicable for furnace linings and other purposes.*

No. 686 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, No. V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.

No. 232 of 1901.—Dr. Albert Calmette, of Lille, in the republic of France. *A new process for extracting indigo from indigo-bearing plants.* (Specification filed 20 January 1902.)

No. 687 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act, No. V of 1888, have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 121 of 1893.—Charles Ewing. *Rolling stock for use on single rail tramways or railways.* (From 27 February 1902 to 27 February 1903.)

No. 216 of 1893.—James Mylne. *Improvements in frames for sugar-cane crushing machines.* (From 27 February 1902 to 27 February 1903.)

No. 366 of 1894.—William McDonnell Mackey. *Improvements in making potassic cyanide, and apparatus therefor.* (From 15 February 1902 to 15 February 1903.)

No. 101 of 1895.—James Mylne. *A new and improved method in the design and construction of cylindrical rollers for sugar-cane crushing mills.* (From 23 May 1902 to 23 May 1903.)

No. 129 of 1896.—Otto Hoffmann. *Improvements in and relating to humidifying and spraying apparatus and appliances.* (From 12 February 1902 to 12 February 1903.)

- No. 232 of 1896.—Hugo Bilgram. *A machine for making conical cigarettes*. (From 15 February 1902 to 15 February 1903.)
- No. 354 of 1897.—Khursedji Byramji Pharda. *A paper file hanger*. (From 14 February 1902 to 14 February 1903.)
- No. 375 of 1897.—Juan Craveri. *Improvements in the manufacture of matches*. (From 24 February 1902 to 24 February 1903.)
- No. 469 of 1897.—George Birtchnell Winter and Francis Joseph Stohwasser. *Improvements in gaiters or coverings for the legs*. (From 2 February 1902 to 2 February 1903.)

No. 688 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act, No. V of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that, under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

- No. 414 of 1896.—Ellis Spear and Frank Leander Middleton. *A machine for forming seamless leather loops from slitted blanks*. (Specification filed 25 October 1897.)
- No. 415 of 1896.—Ellis Spear and Frank Leander Middleton. *A machine for use in the manufacture of seamless leather loops*. (Specification filed 25 October 1897.)
- No. 416 of 1896.—Ellis Spear and Frank Leander Middleton. *Machinery for slitting and trimming leather*. (Specification filed 25 October 1897.)
- No. 96 of 1897.—Hanson's Fire-Proof Floor Syndicate, Limited. *A new method of constructing fire-proof floors, flats, partitions and walls*. (Specification filed 23 October 1897.)
- No. 99A. of 1897.—Albert Gallatin Corre. *An improvement in type-writing machines*. (Specification filed 25 October 1897.)
- No. 107 of 1897.—Barnabas James Thomas, Joseph Jex Taylor and Gordon Cal Thomas. *Improved means of transferring barges and other vessels from one level to another*. (Specification filed 23 October 1897.)
- No. 135 of 1897.—Frederick Carleton Esmond. *A new or improved means of supporting or attaching the saddles or seats of bicycles and other vehicles*. (Specification filed 23 October 1897.)
- No. 190 of 1897.—William Fredrick Singer. *Improvements in refrigerating apparatus*. (Specification filed 19 October 1897.)
- No. 212 of 1897.—Josef Herold and Carl Herold. *Improvements in circular looms*. (Specification filed 19 October 1897.)
- No. 315 of 1897.—John David Jones. *An improved packing for piston rods*. (Specification filed 22 October 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Punjab Command, on 31st December 1901, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					TOTAL.
		3 per cent., 1896-97	3½ per cent., 1842-43.	3½ per cent., 1854-55	3½ per cent., 1865	Bank deposit receipts.	
	Stock.	R	R	R	R	R	R
1	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Umballa . . .	6,400	...	..	14,300	...	20,700
2	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Meean Meer . . .	10,700	...	600	27,200	...	38,500
3	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Rawal Pindi . . .	11,800	1,000	2,000	51,400	...	66,200
4	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Peshawar . . .	500	...	100	19,200	...	19,800
5	Storekeeper General, Supply and Transport, Lahore	1,300	500	1,000	8,300	...	11,100
6	Ordnance Officer, Ferozepore . . .	...	200	500	5,900	...	6,600
7	Supply and Transport Officer, Kashmir . . .	...	...	...	2,500	...	2,500
8	Supply and Transport Officer, Gilgit . . .	...	...	...	1,300	...	1,300
9	Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar . . . . .	...	...	...	7,900	...	7,900
10	Supply and Transport Officer, Edwardesabad, Tochi Force	6,200	...	...	1,000	...	7,200
11	Supply and Transport Officer, Malakand . . .	...	...	...	1,500	...	1,500
		36,900	1,700	4,200	1,10,500	...	1,83,300
	SAFE CUSTODY.	Various 3 per cent.	Various 3½ per cent	Various 4 per cent.			
1	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Umballa . . .	900	...	...	...	...	900
2	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Meean Meer . . .	...	300	100	...	300	700
3	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Rawalpindi . . .	500	3,200	...	...	60,185	63,885
4	Store-keeper General, Supply and Transport, Lahore . . . . .	..	1,000	...	...	12,840	13,840
5	Supply and Transport Officer, Edwardesabad, Tochi Force . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	500
6	Executive Supply and Transport Officer, Kohat-Kurram Force . . . . .	...	...	...	...	723	723
7	Ordnance Officer, Rawalpindi . . .	...	...	..	...	11,450	11,450
		1,400	5,000	100	...	85,498	91,998

JAS. GAINSFORD, Deputy Examiner,

for Offg. Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,

ACCOUNTS BRANCH, PUNJAB COMMAND;

Rawalpindi, the 12th February 1902.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th February, 1902.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th February, 1902.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,15,30,000	10,64,72,820	11,80,02,820	3,73,58,607	2,07,78,144	...	...	5,80,36,751
Allanabad	...	1,03,77,335	1,03,77,335	1,81,13,369	10,48,740	...	...	1,91,62,109
Lahore	...	2,00,99,335	2,00,99,335	63,45,745	21,25,950	...	...	84,71,695
Bombay	68,22,560	6,70,69,000	7,38,91,640	82,00,151	3,20,34,248	...	...	4,02,34,499
Karachi	...	71,17,465	71,17,465	9,05,000	2,90,695	...	...	32,94,785
Madras	38,57,800	2,77,17,040	3,15,75,440	1,43,74,605	63,92,985	...	...	2,07,67,670
Calicut	...	11,39,700	11,39,700	5,90,815	13,290	...	...	6,04,105
Rangoon	...	78,14,560	78,14,560	2,12,46,590	31,32,435	...	...	2,43,79,025
	2,22,10,360	25,44,08,735	27,66,19,095					
<i>Deduct</i> —Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			19,05,510					
TOTAL R.			27,47,13,585	10,71,41,152	6,83,72,487	...	...	17,55,13,639
<i>Deduct</i> —Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								3,00,000
NET TOTAL R.								17,47,13,639
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL								27,47,13,585

A. F. COX,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.

5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

NOTICE.

"The office of the Board of Examiners will be removed from No. 17, Elysium Row, to No. 26, Mangoe Lane (late Agra Bank Building) from 1st January, 1902."

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th February, 1902.

No. 6.—The services of first class Military Assistant Surgeon James Francis Curran, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras Command, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for civil employment in that Province, with effect from the 15th November, 1901.

E. ROBERTS, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, I.M.S.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 11th February, 1902.

No. 1418.—On return from the privilege leave granted in this office Notification, No. 65, dated the 3rd January, 1902, Munshi Bashir Ali Khan, Tahsildar of the 4th grade, is posted as Munsiff of Sibi.

No. 1424.—On return from the privilege leave granted in this office Notification, No. 77, dated the 3rd January, 1902, Lalla Bhag Mall, Tahsildar of the 1st grade, is posted to the Quetta Tahsil.

No. 1425.—On being relieved by Lalla Bhag Mall, Munshi Hurmat Ali Shah, Officiating Tahsildar of the 5th grade, and Tahsildar of Quetta, reverts to his substantive appointment of Naib Tahsildar of the 2nd grade.

Camp Sibi, the 15th February, 1902.

No. 148-C.—Lieutenant D. J. Pritchard, 4th Bengal Lancers, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Loralai in addition to his own duties with effect from the 30th January, 1902, *vice* Captain F. V. Smith, 4th Bengal Lancers, proceeding on leave.

No. 149-C.—Endorsement by Captain A. McConaghey, I.S.C., First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

By Order,

A. MCCONAGHEY, Captain,
First Assistant.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th February, 1902.

No. 44.—Mr. C. Goodall, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty seven days under Civil Service Regulations, article 291, in combination with furlough on medical certificate for ten months and four days under articles 264-A and 343, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th February, 1902.

F. G. MACLEAN

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 13th February, 1902.

No. 856.—In exercise of the authority conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and with reference to his Notification No. 3647—350-90, dated the 3rd November, 1890, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr. E. Millett to be a special Magistrate and a Member of the Bench of Magistrates for the said station, with effect from this date.

In exercise of the authority conferred by section 16 of the said Code, the Resident is further pleased to appoint Mr. Millett to be a Chairman of the said Bench.

By Order,

C. L. S. RUSSELL,
First Assistant to the Resident.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.**LEAVE.**

Peshawar, the 12th February, 1902.

No. 2.—Lala Ram Dass, Tahsildar of Mansehra, Hazara district, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days from the 18th of February, 1902, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

APPOINTMENT.

The 12th February, 1902.

No. 3.—Muhammad Ajab Khan, Naib Tahsildar of Mansehra, Hazara district, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar of Mansehra, *vice* Lala Ram Das, proceeding on leave.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.**LEAVE.**

Peshawar, the 11th February, 1902.

No. 216-M.I.—Senior Hospital Assistant, No. 213, Saif Ali Oghi, dispensary, Hazara, was granted three months' privilege leave, and was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of 1st February, 1902, by 4th class Hospital Assistant, No. 567, Lekh Nath doing general duty at the Egerton Hospital Peshawar.

W. A. SYKES, Major, I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 25th January, 1902.

DISTRICTS	TOWNS.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH.							INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number					
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.			Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	{ Hazara }	Abbottabad	7,764	3	...	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	20	20	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	3	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	13	2
3		Bufia	7,029	8	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	3
4	{ Peshawar }	Haripur	5,578	3	1	4	4	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	37	37	1
5		Peshawar	95,147	25	27	52	44	21	23	...	...	...	22	...	12	...	...	10	7	7	14	28	28	2
6	Kohat	Kohat	30,762	8	8	16	5	4	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	27	8	5
7	{ Bannu }	Edwardesabad	14,291	1	3	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	15	11	7
8		Lakki	5,218	4	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	50	10	8
9	{ Dera Ismail Khan }	Dera Ismail Khan	31,737	9	10	19	22	10	12	...	...	...	16	1	...	...	5	4	3	7	31	36	9	
10		Kulachi	9,125	2	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	10
		Total	210,765	66	57	123	86	45	41	...	...	...	53	1	12	...	20	14	12	26	30	21		

W. A. SYKES, Major, I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Dated Peshawar, 11th February, 1902.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
FOR CENTRAL INDIA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 11th February, 1902.

No. 1623.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Government of India in the Foreign Department in Notification No 3744-IB, dated the 1st October, 1897, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased under sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the former as amended by section 1 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (1872) Amendment Act (II of 1891), to grant a license to the Reverend J T Taylor of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission to solemnize marriages and issue certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the limits of the Central India Agency.

By Order,

C. J. WINDHAM, Captain,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India

. NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS

Lahore, the 5th February, 1902.

No. 3.—Mr K M Kirklope, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent class III, grade 3, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Urdu held at Karachi on the 6th January, 1902.

The 11th February, 1902

No. 5.—Mr. A E. Pearce, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani held at Rawalpindi on the 7th October, 1901

The 12th February, 1902.

No. 6.—Honorary Lieutenant P Ross, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under article 6/1 of the Civil Service Regulations, extension of one day's leave on medical certificate in continuation of the 14 months' leave granted to him in Director of Railway Construction's Notifications, Nos 45 and 28, dated 21st September, 1900, and 28th July, 1901, respectively.

No. 7.—Captain H. A. Cameron, RE, District Traffic Superintendent, class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted, under articles 264A, 277, 291 and 338 (ii) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months and seventeen days combined with furlough under the Civil Leave rules for nine months, with effect from the 26th January, 1902.

2. This supersedes Manager's Notification No. 1, dated 2nd January, 1902

The 17th February, 1902.

No. 8.—Mr. H. C. V Sage, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted, under articles 264-A, 277, 291 and 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave combined with furlough for 9 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 19 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from 10th March, 1902, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 2322. — Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first nine months of 1901-1902 as compared with the corresponding period of 1900-1901.

[illegible]

ENGLAND.					INDIA.						
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO DECEMBER			WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO DECEMBER.				
Budget, 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902	Increase.	Decrease.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	
£	£	£	£	£	R	R	R	R	R	R	
37,600	25,700	27,400	1,700	...	11,27,88,000	11,59,83,000	8,18,24,000	7,89,53,000	...	28,71,000	
3,019,300	2,417,900	2,307,200	...	110,700	4,59,85,000	4,81,77,000	2,87,42,000	2,80,98,000	...	6,44,000	
375,000	244,100	310,400	66,300	...	7,23,19,000	2,78,52,000	1,83,76,000	2,57,75,000	...	...
584,300	465,200	445,000	...	20,200	15,43,26,000	16,31,14,000	11,14,92,000	11,16,19,000	...	...
375,800	1,728,700	1,706,900	38,200	...	2,59,81,000	2,70,73,000	1,92,91,000	1,95,12,000	...	2,21,900	
2,800	6,400	1,800	...	4,600	6,22,28,000	1,59,09,000	6,05,25,000	68,90,000	...	5,36,35,000	
6,458,300	3,840,700	4,075,300	234,600	...	13,07,79,000	13,42,76,000	9,64,01,000	10,83,13,000	...	1,19,12,000	
1,000	500	1,200	700	...	2,09,75,000	2,18,27,000	1,34,93,000	1,41,96,000	...	7,03,000	
1,335,300	93,600	97,500	3,900	...	5,90,31,000	7,11,91,000	3,48,49,000	3,75,49,000	...	27,09,000	
5,228,500	3,067,700	3,591,200	493,500	...	15,96,53,000	17,86,03,000	11,63,24,000	12,32,28,000	...	69,04,000	
6,900	6,700	...	...	6,700	...	...	...	7,38,000	...	1,38,000
18,143,900	11,897,200	12,593,900	696,700	...	84,31,58,000	80,30,96,000	58,13,08,000	55,69,95,000	...	2,43,13,000	
...	...	...	...	...	32,24,000	47,26,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,65,000	74,66,000	...	...	...	...
18,143,900	11,897,200	12,593,900	696,700	...	84,60,17,000	80,03,56,000	58,13,08,000	55,69,95,000	...	2,43,13,000	
1,483,900	393,600	699,100	305,500	...	2,05,57,000	1,80,33,000	1,66,15,000	2,44,70,000	...	78,55,000	
26,900	5,922,400	...	...	5,922,400	1,08,28,000	1,52,87,000	1,32,29,000	1,01,12,000	...	31,17,000
1,510,800	6,316,000	699,100	...	5,616,900	3,13,85,000	3,33,20,000	2,98,44,000	3,45,82,000	...	47,38,000	
...	
...	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	...	45,29,000	...	45,29,000	...	...
...	324,900	74,700	...	250,200	410,87,000	50,34,000	1,86,50,000	2,07,47,000	...	2,19,26,000	
...	...	...	...	...	2,14,46,000	17,90,000	2,75,72,000	50,46,000	...	1,04,03,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	92,17,000	1,87,81,000	83,78,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,94,000	...	1,90,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,59,43,000	1,27,92,000	1,84,65,000	1,79,67,000	...	4,98,000
...	...	...	...	...	19,23,07,000	25,24,53,000	10,53,76,000	17,23,04,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,33,000	47,000	2,11,000	577,000	...	...
...	324,900	1,074,700	749,800	...	30,10,76,000	28,61,56,000	18,90,55,000	23,03,38,000	...	...
1778,300	18,538,100	14,367,700	...	4,170,400	1,17,84,78,000	1,11,98,32,000	80,02,07,000	82,19,15,000	...	...
1,091,900	3,354,400	4,650,300	1,295,900	...	15,89,85,000	15,75,04,000	10,04,43,000	10,30,91,000	...	...
7,670,200	21,892,500	19,018,000	...	2,874,500	1,33,74,63,000	1,27,73,36,000	90,06,50,000	92,50,06,000	...	2,43,56,000	
GRAND TOTAL					GRAND TOTAL					GRAND TOTAL	
22,260,600					22,260,600					22,260,600	

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

LEAVE.

Agra, the 18th February, 1902.

No 270 — Mr. E. D. Wilson, Superintendent, Sambhar Lake Division, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with leave on medical certificate for nine months, with effect from the 5th February, 1902.

L. WHITE KING,

Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

NOTICE

Mahamohepadhyay Chandrakanta Tarkalankar, Srigopal Basu Mallik Fellow for 1901-1902 will deliver his seventh lecture of the fifth year on the general principles of Hindu Philosophy, with special reference to the Vedanta and Upanishads, at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 22nd February, 1902 at 4 P M. The above lecture, as well as all subsequent lectures to be delivered by the Fellow on the subject, will be in Bengali, and will be open to the public

A. C EDWARDS,
Registrar

SENATE HOUSE,
The 17th February 1902

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 15th February, 1902.

No. 305-*Ap*.—Babu Dwarka Nath Sen, B A, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 14th January, 1902.

Babu Annada Prasad Ghoshal is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Dwarka Nath Sen, B A, or until further orders.

The 17th February, 1902.

No. 309-*Ap*.—The following permanent appointments are made, with effect from the 10th January, 1902, in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr Vinayak Karnanand Kirtikar, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade:—

Mr Sorabji Jamshedji Lalkaka Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, to be confirmed in that grade,

Mr Sorabji Dadabhai Surti, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, to be confirmed in that grade,

Mr Dorabji Sorabji Captain, B A, temporary Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to be confirmed in that grade

With effect from the same date, Mr Dattatraya Manjappa Nadkarni, officiating Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is appointed to be temporary Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade

The 18th February, 1902.
No. 318-Ap.—Ghulam Raza Khan Bhatnagar, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year, with effect from the 7th January, 1902.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on leave on medical certificate, or until further orders :—

- Mr. J. C. Morgan, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade ;
- Mr. M. R. Muthuswamy Naidu, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade ;
- Mr. C. S. Venkatasubbier, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade ;
- Mr. P. A. Krishnama Charlu, B.A., to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade •

A. U. FANSHAWE,
 Director General of the Post Office of India.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 14th February, 1902.

No. 694-G.—The medical charge of the Detachment of the Erinpura Irregular Force at Abu was transferred on the afternoon of the 22nd January, 1902, from Third Class Hospital Assistant Shama Charan Varma, attached to the Abu Charitable Dispensary, to Second Class Hospital Assistant Shive Shanker Khushalrai, in charge of the Rajputana Agency Hospital.

By Order,

R. M. KING,
 First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the
 Governor-General, Rajputana.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that about the month of October, 1901, a treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued at about Rs 24 was found by Guruvan in the house of Ponnun in the village of Uttramerur, Madurantakam Taluk, Chingleput district :—

1. Small golden beads	2
2. Small flat golden beads	10
3. Thin golden wires	6
4. Golden ear-rings worn by females	3
5. Golden ear-rings worn by males	2
6. Small silver coins	15

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput at his office at Saidapet on Tuesday, the 15th day of July, 1902, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

G. W. DANCE,

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 6th December, 1901, treasure consisting of 10 full rupees and 4 half rupees, amounting in all to about Rs 12, was discovered buried in the ground by Pattai Naganma, of Sanikayala Balagurappa palli hamlet, of Sarimadugu village, of Voyalpad Taluq, Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorised agent before the Collector of Cuddapah in his office at Cuddapah at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 7th July, 1902, in order that their claim may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. H. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Under the provisions of Rule XX, Part I, of the Rules for the care and use of Government Cemeteries, the following monuments in the Military Cemetery at Bhawanipur, Calcutta, having become ruinous, will be treated at the next repairs in such manner as the officer-in-charge of the Cemetery may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of the Cemetery in decent order, unless any person will undertake to bear the cost of repairs:—

Name.	Year.	Plot.
S. I. R. Boezam	1845	A
F. J. Lestrangle	1878	A
A. V. W. Lestrangle	1895	A
W. Cole	1835	B
W. Henry	1835	B
I. D. Hope	1850	B
Dr. A. Webb	1858	B
I. Kingsley	1855	D
K. Clayton	1853	D
I. Schoefield	1856	D
C. Worwick	1861	E
I. P. Crawley	1860	E
A. M. Anderson	1830	E
T. Carter	1857	F
A. Keating	1847	F
I. B. Edgeworth	1851	F
I. Cleghorn	1818	F
B. C. Cudmore	1856	I
A. Ross	1817	I
C. S. Murphy	1826	I
A. Cox	1837	I
H. Herrold	1832	I
H. Hamilton	1826	I
I. Roland	1841	I
W. G. Ogilvie	1841	L
I. Reid	1830	L
A. Shaw	1858	L
H. D. Kieough	1871	I
W. B. Huggins	1869	O
H. Allen	1867	O
C. Steond	1875	O
E. Henbietta	1868	O
E. L. Firth	1872	O
F. A. Darley	1873	O
W. Keates	1869	O
Lt. F. A. Gordon (60th Rifles)	1868	O
Lt. I. N. Fitzgerald, 37th M. N. I.	1866	O
S. T. Riley	1866	O
M. Hayes	1866	O
C. Hayes	1866	O

T. E. F. COLE, .
Garrison Chaplain

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th February, 1902.

No. 118.—The following permanent promotion has been sanctioned by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 24th January, 1902 :—

NAME	From	To
W. King Wood	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, Grade I, and Temporary Superintendent, Class IV.	Superintendent, Class IV.

F. F. HENSLEY,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis.* :—

	Government officers. R	General public. R	Postage extra. Annas.
1-pound tin,	10	12	12
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	5	6	8
$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	2-8	3	4

H
td

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin,	R17, or post-free, R17-12.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	R8-8, " R9.
$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	R4-4, " R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Welsh Regiment of Infantry, dated at Ahmednagar, this 17th day of February, 1902.

Number, Rank, and Name,—5922, Pte. Evan Thomas.	Parish and County in which born,—Mill Hill Park, London, Middlesex.
Age,—24 years. Height,—5 feet 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—15th February, 1902.
Colour of Complexion,—sallow; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Ahmednagar.
Trade,—Tracer.	Marks,—Clean shaven. Smart appearance.
Date of Enlistment,—10th August, 1899.	On Pass,—Bombay.
Place of Enlistment,—Bradford, England.	Under 3 years' service.

F. S. PENNO, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, The Welsh Regiment.

11 C

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment of Infantry, dated at Rangoon, this 15th day of February, 1902.

Number, Rank, and Name, — 3494, Private George Byford.

Age, — 28 years and 4 months.

Height, — 5 feet 3½ inches.

Colour of — Complexion, dark; hair, dark; eyes, dark brown.

Trade, — Labourer.

Date of Enlistment, — 3rd October, 1892.

Place of Enlistment, — London.

Parish and County in which born, — Southwark, London, Surrey.

Date of desertion or absence, — 15th February, 1902.

Place of desertion or absence, — Rangoon.

Marks, — Four vaccination marks on left arm.

Under 10 years' service.

H. W. COBB, Captain,
Commanding 2nd West Riding Regiment.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis
from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.

Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.

Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.

Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.

Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.

Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London.

Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London.

Mr. B. Alfred Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.

Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London, are also Agents for the sale of the Indian Army List.

Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.

Mr. Karl Hiersemann }

Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, N. W. Carlstrasse, 11.

Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.

Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Oxford.

Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

* Agent for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Applications for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.**HOME DEPARTMENT.**

Chronological Tables for 1902, embodying notifications by the Government of Bengal and Government of India prescribing holidays during the year with corresponding dates in English, Bengali, Velati, Fusli, etc. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 4d. (1a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for November, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

External Land Trade of British India—Accounts for September, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Papers relating to the proposed Establishment of a Central Bank in India. F'cap. Boards. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Administration Report of the Mint at Bombay and Calcutta for 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1878) of 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 6a. or 6d. (1a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Government of India.

Mountain Warfare, Extracts from, in Gurmukhi. Super-Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 1s. or 2s. (1a.)

The monthly and half-yearly Indian Army List for January and February, 1902. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (4a.) each.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1900. F'cap. Stiff cover. 12a. or 1s. (3a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 31st December, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2 or 3s. (4a.)

Classified List (Public Works Department), Subordinate Establishment. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 4d. (1a.)

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected to 1st January 1902. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Report of the Committee on the Establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies in India. F'cap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. 4a. or 6s. (7a.)

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to the 1st July, 1899, and with foot-notes brought down to 1st April, 1901. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (6a.)

The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Act IX of 1872), as modified up to the 1st September, 1899 (with foot-notes brought down to 30th June, 1901). Rs. 1-4 or 1s. 9d. (2a.)

The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (Act XI of 1878), as modified up to the 1st December, 1896 (with foot-notes brought down to the 15th May, 1901). 5a. 6p. or 6d. (1a. 6p.)

The Indian Factories Act, 1881. As modified up to the 1st April, 1891 (with foot-notes brought down to 1st July, 1901). 5a. 6p. or 6d. (1a. 6p.)

The Prisons Act, 1894 (Act IX of 1894), as amended by the Burma Laws Act, 1898 (XIII of 1898). 7a. 6p. or 9d. (1a.)

Effect of Legislation for 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes, 1901. Rs. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. I. Cloth bound. Rs. 12 or 18s. (10a.)

Ditto ditto ditto Quarter bound.

Rs. 13 or 19s. 6d. (10a.)

Ditto ditto Vol. II. Cloth bound.

Rs. 12 or 18s. (10a.)

Ditto ditto ditto Quarter bound.

Rs. 13 or 19s. 6d. (10a.)

Act IX of 1901. An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War. 1a. or 1d. (1a.)

Act X of 1901. An Act further to amend the Courts-fees Act, 1870. 1a. 3p. or 1d. (1a.)

Act XI of 1901. An Act to facilitate the citation of certain enactments and to amend and repeal certain obsolete enactments.

Regulation III of 1901. A Regulation further to provide for the suppression of crime in certain frontier districts. 7a. 6p. or 9d. (1a. 6p.)

Regulation IV of 1901. A Regulation to make better provision for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain frontier tracts. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Regulation V of 1901. A Regulation further to amend the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899. 1a. 9p. or 2d. (1a.)

Regulation VI of 1901. A Regulation to repeal so much as is unrepealed of the Punjab Frontier Regulation, 1872, and of the Hazara Settlement Rules. 1a. or 1d. (1a.)

Regulation VII of 1901. A Regulation to alter certain of the laws in force in the North-West Frontier Province, to declare that certain enactments are in force therein, and to bar the application of certain others hereto. 11a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

LIST OF TRANSLATIONS AND TRANSLITERATIONS OF ACTS PUBLISHED FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1901.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to 1st July, 1899. In Urdu. Rs. 1-5 or 1s. 11d. (5a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. Rs. 1-5 (5a.)

The Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885 (Act XVI of 1885), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901.

In Urdu. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Act VI of 1901 (the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901).

In Urdu. 5a. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 5a. (1a.)

The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (Act I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 2a. (1a.)

Act IX of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

Act X of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Courts-fees Act, 1870). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rules under the Arms Act. Corrected to 1st May, 1901. F'cap. Stitched. 6a. or 6d. (2a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1901. F'cap. Cloth. 14a. or 1s. 3d. (6a.)

Elementary Mathematics (especially edited for Foresters). By A. P. GREENFELL, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. 4a. 6s. (8a.)

The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad. By Dr. J. BUNAGASS (Archæological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, Vol. XXIV). Super-Royal. Cloth. 11a. or 31s. 6d. (Rs. 1-2a.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in
the official year 1900-1901 and the four
preceding years 1896 issue. T'cap. Board. R: or

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.
8th issue, 1901. Fcap. Boards. R4 or 6s. (1204)

**Trade of the French Possessions in India and of Aden
in the year ending 31st March, 1900, and previous
years. F'cap. Paper cover. 12s. or 1s. 2d. (2s.).**

Statistics of Mineral Production in India in the ten years 1891 to 1900. Fcap. Paper cover. 2s. or 2d. (1s.)

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

Civil Estimates, 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. Vols. I and II. 83 or 4s. 6d. (13s.) each volume.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards. Rs 5 or 7s. 6d. (12s.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VII (Dress). Royal 8vo.
Paper cover. 12s. or 1s. 1d. (4s.)

Military Works Classified List and Distribution Return.
Corrected to 30th June, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover.
4s. or 5d. (1s.)

The Monthly Indian Army List for September to December, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. **Rs. 1-8a. or 2s. 3d. (4a.) each.**

Treatise on Military Carriages—Indian Supplement,
1901. By Major C. T. Bell, R.A. Royal 8vo. Cloth.
47-8s. or 11s. 3d. (71.)

Mountain Warfare—Extracts from, in Urdu and Hindi.
Super-Royal 10mo. Paper cover. 3s. or 3d. (1s.) each.

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army (Provisional issue), 1901. In Urdu. 54. or 54. (1a, 6p.) *

Ditto ditto. In Hindi. 5a. or 5d. (1s. 6p.)

Ditto ditto. In Gurmukhij. 6a. 9p. or 7d.
(1a. 6p.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX (Volunteers), 1901.
Royal 8vo. Board. Rs 1 or 1s. 6d. (4s.)

Army Regulations, India (Regulations and Orders for the Army in India), Vol. II, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. Part A. R1 or 1s. 0d. (4s.) Part B. 12s. or 1s. 2d. (4s.) Complete R1-12s. or 2s. 8d. (8s.)

Signalling—Appendix to the Authorised Signalling Instructions as applicable to India. In Urdu, 1901.
Royal 16mo. Paper cover. Rs 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

**Administration Report on the Railways in India for the
calendar year 1900.** F'cap. Paper cover. Rs 2 or 3s.
(Qr.)

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 7s. (4a.)

Public Works Department Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4s. or 5s. (1s. 6d. extra for leather binding.)

Histories of Railway Projects, including Tramways.
Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Fcap. Paper cover.
82 or 2s. 8d. (3s.)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1900-1901. Fcap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9a. (2a.)

Ditto Volume II. Super-Royal. Board. R2 or 3s.
(7a.)

Forms and Enclosures to the Rules for the Preparation
of Railway Projects, 1900. Fcap. Paper cover. 25
or 7s. 6d. (2s.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THOMSON COLLEGE, ROORKEE WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

- Roorkee Treatise on "Railways,"** 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolley Dod, F.C.H. Price Rs 3 per copy.
- Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work."** By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price Rs 9 per copy.
- Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering."** Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., I.C.E. Price Rs 4 8 per copy.
- Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics,"** Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price Rs 2 per copy.
- Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics.** Price per copy Rs 1-4 (No XIX Elementary Treatise) By L. F. Tipple, I.S.C., B.A.
- Designs for Wooden Bridges** together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late R. B. Bidur Kunhya Lal. Price per set Rs 4-2.
- Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals.** Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8a.
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- Pamphlet on Small Direct Well Pumping Installations.** Price 4a. per copy.
- Pamphlet on Experiments made on the passage of water through the sand of the Chenab River at the Khanki Weir.** By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., C.I.E. Price per copy 12a.
- Indian Household Account Book** for a period of two years, comprising Daily Table, Expense Account, Bread, Butter and Milk Account, Dhobey's Account, Servants' Wages Account, etc. Price Rs 3 per copy.
- Cash must accompany order. Articles are sent by V. P. P. to persons in Government employment only.
- Application is to be made to the Curator, Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901.

- Monthly Weather Review of India,** from March to August 1901. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs 1 per month.
- Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review for 1900.** By John Eliot (illustrated by 6 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs 1.
- Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1900-1901.** By John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover.
- Report on the Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories for 1900-1901.** By C. Michie Smith. Quarto. Paper cover.
- Report on the Condition of the Colaba Observatory for the year ended 31st March 1901.** By N. A. F. Moss. Quarto. Paper cover.

HALF-YEARLY LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS

- Proceedings Nos. 8 to 10 of 1901 @ 8a
Journal, Part I, Nos. 1 and 2 and Extra No. 2 @ Rs 2
" Part II, No. 1 of 1901, @ Rs 2
" Part III, No. 2 of 1901, @ Rs 2
" Part III of 1900, @ Rs 2

- Bhāṭṭa Dīpikā. (Text.) Fasc. 3 @ 6a.
Gadadharapaddhati kalasara. (Text.) Fasc. 3 @ 6a.
Upamitibhavaṣṭapanca katha. (Text.) Fasc. 4 @ 6a.
Catapatha Brāhmaṇa. (Text.) Vol. I, Fasc. 5 @ 6a.
Varsakri a kaumudi. (Text.) Fasc. 3 and 4 @ 6a.
Crauta sūtra of Apastamba. (Text.) Vol. III, Fasc. 16 @ 6a.
Mahabhasyaṣṭradipodyata. (Text.) Vol. II, Fasc. 1 and 2 @ 6a.
Al-Muqaddasai. (English.) Vol. I, Fasc. 3 @ 12a.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. B002193, B007173, B007392 and B007462 of the 3½ per cent. of the years 1854-55, for ₹1,000, ₹1,000, ₹1,000 and ₹500, respectively, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and last endorsed to Meherjee Dhunjeebhoy Kharas, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser,— MEHERJEE DHUNJEEBHOY KHARAS,
Residence—Karachi.

Lost or Stolen.

Two pieces Government Currency Notes, numbered L.A.-51-16133 and L.A.-51-10683, each for rupees 500, belonging to Baboo Kedarnath Ghose, of No. 21, Puddopooker Lane, Entally.

Reward—Rupees (100) one hundred to the finder.

PREO NATH BOSE,
Attorney-at-Law.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 057220 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rupees 100, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General, and last endorsed to J. Carson, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Name of the Proprietor—J. CARSON.
Residence—Engine-driver, S. M. R., Ghorpuri, Poona.

PARTNERSHIP.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Lindsay Alexander in the firms of George Henderson & Co., Calcutta, and George Henderson & Sons, London, ceased as from the 31st December, 1901.

GEORGE HENDERSON & CO.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Lindsay Alexander in the firm of Messrs. M. David & Co., Narayanganj, ceased as from 30th April, 1901.

M. DAVID & CO.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that one certificate No. C 244 for two Muir Mill shares Nos. 1730 and 1731 standing in the name of Oprokush Chander Mookerji has been lost, application is accordingly now being made to the Company for issue of a duplicate certificate.

OPROKUSH CHANDER MOOKERJI,

Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Canalwest Road, Narikeldanga.

CALCUTTA;

The 12th February, 1902.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a requisition of twelve qualified subscribers to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, a special meeting of the subscribers to the Fund will be held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of March, 1902, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of discussing the action of certain of the Directors of the Fund in reference to the proceedings of the Sixty-fourth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers held on the 31st January, 1902, in the matter of the election of Mr. W. F. Barrow as a Director (1) in having written to the Bank of Bengal repudiating responsibility for cheques paid on Mr. Barrow's signature on the ground of his non-election under the rules, and (2) in having passed a resolution, without previous notice in the agenda book, directing the Secretary to expunge Mr. Barrow's name from the proceedings of all meetings of the Directors; and for the purpose of passing such resolution or resolutions in relation thereto as may be thought fit.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1902.

G. E. WARDE,
Secretary.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 14th February, 1902.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Sir E. F.G. Law, K.C.M.G.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Wingate, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Rám Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. P. Pugh.
The Hon'ble Sayyid Husain Bilgrami.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Hardy, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Turner.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN & AVA.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"Before we proceed to the business of our meeting this morning, I should not like to let slip the occasion of paying

our share of the universal tribute to the memory of the distinguished Statesman, Lord Dufferin, who passed away full of years and honour two days ago, and a part of whose eminent career was so closely identified with this country. Coming here at a rather later period of life than most of his predecessors, Lord Dufferin brought to India an intelligence of the highest order that had been ripened by experience in many parts of the world, a great knowledge of men, and a personal charm that endeared him to all.

"This combination of gifts enabled him, in the short space of four years, to leave a lasting mark upon the administration and history of this country, where he will always be remembered as a Statesman who not merely extended the borders of the Indian Empire, but strengthened its foreign relations, and added to its internal peace and contentment. India will, I am sure, not wish to be left out of the crowd of mourners who, in every quarter of the globe, are offering their last meed of respect at this illustrious Englishman's grave."

CANTONMENTS (HOUSE-ACCOMMODATION) BILL.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for securing house-accommodation for officers in cantonments be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. PUGH moved that in clause 2, sub-clause (1), of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, the definition of "grantee" be omitted. He said :—"I cannot very well explain the grounds for this amendment without going into other amendments in the group of which I have given notice, and I think that that will be the shorter and more convenient way for me to adopt. With regard to this amendment, the word 'grantee' is what is called a fancy name, and it has a definition wholly different from the ordinary meaning of the word. With respect to land, we know very well what grantee means: according to the definition of grantee in the Bill, a grantee is not a grantee of the land but the grantee of a permission to do something upon it. I propose with the aid of the other amendments to substitute instead of this word 'grantee' the word 'owner' throughout the Bill, but in order to do this it is necessary to confine the Bill within somewhat more narrow limits, and, if the Council agree to the amendment I propose, we shall not in any way tend to prevent the Government or the military authorities from securing that which is the object of the Bill and that which they desire, namely, to make better provision for securing house-accommodation for military officers in cantonments. We all recognise the paramount claim of the military authorities in this respect, but Chapter II appears to go further than this. The end of the sub-section provides for an enquiry into the titles of the persons who hold land in cantonments, and then the other sub-sections go on to impose upon those persons certain conditions and certain presumptions which have caused very great alarm in the country with reference to the intentions of the Government. That alarm to my mind is an alarm which is unfounded, but I cannot say that there was not some ground for it in the Bill as it originally stood. However, as it has been altered in Committee and as it has been explained previously at the last meeting of the Council, I do not think that there is now any ground for such alarm. It must be remembered that this is not a declaratory Bill with the object of declaring the law as relating to cantonments; but it is a Bill brought forward for a certain specific purpose, and it does seem to be going beyond its real object to go and endeavour to declare the law with regard to the titles of these persons who hold houses in cantonments. The alarm was caused owing to the serious diminution in the value of property which was apprehended supposing that the provisions in question were retained. I have always thought, and still think, that the Government may well rest and take their stand upon the law, as it is at present, without any endeavour to alter it and certainly without endeavouring to put any statutory presumptions in the way of litigants, even in cases in which the Government is not at all interested and to which the Government may not be a party. I propose, therefore, in

order to carry out this portion of my suggestion, to omit sub-clauses (3), (4) and (5) of clause 3. This will simplify the Bill very much; it will allay this anxiety and this alarm; and, at the same time, as far as I can judge, it will give the Government all that they require. On the other hand, I think that the Bill will put those who are affected by it, namely, house-owners in cantonments, in a better position than they are in at present. It will take away a great deal of that uncertainty which at present besets them; they will have a Bill showing clearly the position in which they stand instead of being liable to have Military Resolutions made with respect to them at intervals, perfectly uncertain, and Military Regulations the scope and result of which also they cannot foresee. I am bound to say that my honourable and gallant friend in charge of the Bill has in every way shown his desire to meet the views of the house-owners in this matter, and if, as I trust, the amendments which I now propose prove acceptable to the Council, I cannot but hope that the Bill will meet with the acceptance of the country and at the same time secure the object which the Government have in view. With these words, My Lord, I beg to move the first amendment which stands in my name."

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES said:—"My Lord, I am prepared, on behalf of the Government, to accept the amendment now proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh; but I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do so without prejudice to the claim of the Government to be the owner of the soil in cantonments.

"In the statement which I made at the meeting of Council held at Simla on the 25th October last I indicated as fully and clearly as I could what our claim is and what is its foundation. Nothing that I then said do I now retract, nor from the position which I then took do I now withdraw. On the contrary, the more I go into the matter and the more I hear of the arguments put forward in the memorials lately received and elsewhere on behalf of the so-called house-owners in cantonments the more convinced I become of the strength of our case and the weakness of the other side. That the intention with which we began to form cantonments, was to include in them only areas entirely at the disposal of the military authorities, cannot be denied; for the old Regulations expressly forbade the inclusion of any lands which were private property, and a whole series of Regulations and orders issued from the beginning of last century onwards have consistently assumed and asserted the ownership of the State. But the house-owners of Barrackpore, for example, say that no proof exists of the precise manner in which, or the exact time when, the Government acquired lands at Barrackpore for a cantonment; that lapse of time, added to the civil and political confusions of the last century, has rendered it impossible for many of them to prove their titles affirmatively, however clear they may have been originally; and that the absence, until comparatively recent years, of any regular or scientific system and practice of conveyancing, such as is to be found with regard to transfers of land in England, renders it doubly difficult to make out a title sufficient to rebut successfully the presumption that houses in cantonments stand on land which belongs to the State. It is urged that in these circumstances, where neither party can show a clear title, the only equitable course is to respect and give the preference to undisputed and long possession. I answer emphatically that, in the circumstances of the case, it is not so. A cantonment is a cantonment, and every resident in one knows very well that the circumstances are special and very different from those outside. And I maintain, as I did before, that, when it is admitted that neither the Government nor the house-owner, if put to the proof, could show either how the land was originally included in a cantonment or under what circumstances it came to be built upon, it is but right and reasonable to give to the Government the benefit of whatever doubt and uncertainty there may be and to presume, in the absence of title-deeds on either side, that the land is the Government's and that it was all along understood by every one concerned that houses were built on it subject to special conditions and to meet special military requirements. This was the presumption expressly raised by sub-clause (5) of clause 3 of the Bill as introduced, and, instead of its being

an unjust presumption opposed to all legal principle, I believe it to be one which the admitted facts alone are sufficient to raise and of which the Courts would, in the absence of any statutory declaration on the subject, themselves give us the benefit. I have already referred to the house-owners of Barrackpore, who have, I know, heard of the case of *Robinson v. Carey*, decided in 1865 with reference to a house in their midst, and I will now read what Mr. Justice Norman, whose judgment was upheld on appeal by Chief Justice Sir Barnes Peacock and Mr. Justice Morgan, said on the particular point which I am now discussing. 'With respect to the property of the soil in cantonments,' the learned Judge observed,* 'where there is no evidence that the land is part of a settled estate; no proof that it pays revenue to the Government; nothing in fact to show that it is held by any other tenure; I think it must be taken that the soil is the property of the Government, and that occupation by the owners of bungalows is permissive.' The presumption sub-clause of the Bill goes no further than that; it was, I believe, actually suggested by Mr. Justice Norman's dictum; and it merely lays down the same rule in different language. I should, therefore, have no difficulty in continuing, were it necessary to do so, to defend the presumption and repel the charge that it is opposed to all legal principle. In the numerous memorials directed against this sub-clause, the measure is alluded to as practically an act of confiscation; but it is an extraordinary fact that, though the memorialists thus assume a title which they do not possess, there is not a single case on record in which such title has been proved as against the Government except such a case as is contemplated by clause 4 of the Bill, and I challenge the opponents of the presumption to adduce one. On the other hand, I quote an extract from a memorial of 1899 from the house-owners of one of our largest cantonments—'Your memorialists respectfully object to the term 'grantee' as not applicable. Had Government given the land and houses, it would have been; but as the land is still the property of Government and the houses are built for Government purposes, either for sheltering the garrisons or for purposes of catering to the wants of the same, there is nothing granted.'

"But, My Lord, the presumption was raised and asserted by the original framers of the Bill simply because the position underlying it was regarded as the strongest justification for a measure involving a certain amount of interference with the ordinary law of contract between landlord and tenant. We do not desire to have a statutory declaration regarding it for any other purpose; and when the spokesmen of house-owners in cantonments and the house-owners themselves come forward, as they have done, and say that the operative provisions of the Bill as it now stands are perfectly reasonable, that they justify themselves, and that they may be applied quite irrespectively of any considerations based upon the ownership of the soil, I must confess that they are practically conceding to us what we want. With the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh's amendments we shall, in the first place, avoid the necessity for a succession of troublesome and not inexpensive local enquiries into intricate questions of title; for all that we shall have to do, is to satisfy ourselves regarding the expediency of making the Act operative in any particular case. In other words, we shall have to take into consideration only such arguments as those put forward in the earlier part of the Barrackpore memorial, namely, that there is already plenty of accommodation available for military men on reasonable terms at Barrackpore, that the relations between landlords and tenants there are satisfactory, and that there is no call for interference in the matter. In the second place, we shall avoid the chance of subsequent litigation regarding the operation of the Act. And, finally, we shall have a simple and practical measure to administer.' That being so, My Lord, I think that the Government and the Council may accept the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh's amendment, supplemented as it will be by the other consequential amendments standing in his name, and so remove the issue of title from the Bill; and, after what I have now said, it will scarcely be possible for any one to argue hereafter that, by agreeing to this course, we have abandoned anything or made any admission

* Bourke's Rep., Pt. I, at p. 410. For the case on appeal, see *Carey v. Robinson*, 1 Indian Jurist, N.S., 8.

detrimental to the rights of the Government to the land in cantonments. Should the question of ownership ever arise in any other connection we shall assert our claim and rely on the facts, on common sense, and on the presumption laid down with authority in the reported case which I have again cited to-day. I may add that the more we enquire into the condition of individual cantonments the more we are convinced of the strength of the Government claim. In the case of one cantonment which has been much relied on by those holding the contrary opinion, we have lately received a full report containing what we believe to be irrebuttable evidence as to the title of the Government, and we should, if necessary, embark with confidence on legal proceedings to establish it."

The Hon'ble MR. HARDY said:—"I have little to add to the very full statement which the honourable and gallant member has laid before the Council. I think, if I may be allowed to say so, the Government is acting wisely in accepting the proposal to omit sub-clauses (3), (4) and (5) of section 3. They contain an important presumption to which no reference is made in the preamble of the Bill. That preamble simply lays down that the Bill has for its object the securing of better accommodation for military officers in cantonments, and the introduction of a presumption of this nature is inconsistent with the logical development of the Bill from its preamble. I think the Government will lose nothing by the omission of these sub-sections. A great deal of contentious matter and a great deal of heart-burning, I venture to say, will be averted by their omission. I desire, as the member representing the Province in which there are a very large number of cantonments, to assert that the reasons given by the Hon'ble Sir Edmond Elles justify the acceptance of the proposals of the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh. The Bill when shorn of the sub-sections adequately meets the necessities of the situation, and as their omission does not involve any yielding by Government of its undoubted claim to the proprietorship of cantonment land, I agree with the honourable and gallant member in accepting the amendments proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh."

The Hon'ble SAYYID HUSAIN BILGRAMI said:—"My Lord, I will make but a few very brief observations on the question now before the Council. .

"It cannot be denied that, in its original shape, the Bill was somewhat stringent in its application to grantees; but the paring to which it has been subjected in process of passing through the hands of the Select Committee, has removed its asperities, and the amended Bill, as it now stands, is as fair and moderate as it was possible to make it when conflicting interests had to be reconciled and power taken for the securing of better house-accommodation for the military, who are responsible for the defence and protection of the country.

"The only part of the amended Bill which appears to bear heavily on grantees, is confined to sub-clauses (3), (4) and (5) of clause 3. Sub-clause (5) certainly looks like a confiscatory order, and I had myself thought of proposing that the whole of Chapter II with the exception of sub-clauses (1) and (2) of clause 3 should be omitted, if only for the reason underlying the Minutes of Dissent annexed to the Report of the Select Committee, that the question of title is altogether outside the scope, and in no way required for the purposes, of the Bill. I have, therefore, no hesitation in supporting the motion brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh.

"I should like, however, to add that it occurs to me, from the slight experience I have had of cantonment life, that, in spite of the care that has been taken, in clause 8, sub-clause (2), and again in clause 18, to provide that the rent offered or enforced for the purposes of the Bill shall, in all cases, be 'reasonable', disagreement and disputes will still arise as long as no definite standard of rent is available to be referred to by either party in case of need. Even a Committee of Arbitration will not always be able to satisfy both parties, though they may be compelled under the proposed Act to abide by its decision. In the cantonments in and around Secunderabad I have frequently heard house-owners complain of being compelled to accept what they looked upon as inade-

quate rents, and make this a ground for refusing or neglecting to repair bungalows occupied by officers."

"As a way out of this difficulty, I venture to suggest that, in every cantonment that is brought under the operation of this measure, one or two or three bungalows, according to the size of the cantonment, should be built by the Cantonment Committee and rented to military officers at a fixed rent, not exceeding ten per cent. per annum on the outlay. Bungalows so built would not only serve as models for private speculators in house-building within cantonment limits to copy, but the rent charged by the Cantonment Committee would set up a fixed and indisputable standard for reference in connection with the assessment of the rents of all other houses in the cantonment.

"Funds for building these bungalows might be raised by debentures or lent at a nominal interest out of cantonment funds and recovered from the rent. Debentures carrying five per cent. interest would attract many investors, and, if one or two per cent. were devoted to a sinking fund for their extinction, the balance of the rent could be reserved for repairs. Power to raise the capital might be obtained, if necessary, in the same way in which similar power is obtained by municipalities in different towns in the country."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said :—"The Bill, as it originally stood, took most men's breath away. It caused no small amount of well-grounded and wide-spread alarm, as it seemingly involved a virtual abrogation of rights and confiscation of property, and as it threatened, on that account, to be viewed as an aggressive, instead of a progressive, measure. It further seemed to be of a piece with the species of legislation which began with pleading the need for an inch and ended with taking an ell. It is, therefore, no small satisfaction that, even as it is, some of the drawbacks are out of it in the shape it has received at the hands of the majority of the Select Committee. For it to prove more acceptable, or rather fairly satisfactory, we must adopt the amendments which await our decision.

"Personally I hold the view that, as there are barracks to house soldiers, so must there be quarters, attached to the barracks themselves as part and parcel of them, to house the officers as well. Such an arrangement, it seems to me, would ensure better discipline and a more vigilant control of the soldiers, quartered as they are amid a timid and alien population. But where this is not to be, the next best arrangement is what would be the outcome if the amendments on the agenda paper are accepted. I cordially support this amendment, and I may add, once for all, that my attitude is the same as regards the amendments which follow. They fully accord with my own views, and I should have urged them, if my learned colleague had not taken action. These amendments would, when accepted, almost bring the measure within the bounds of reasonable and recognised rights of property on the one hand and on the other, gratify the wishes of those who claim for military officers some degree of exceptional accommodation under existing conditions. What is of greater importance is that legal instincts will continue to remain unshocked and immemorably-established law on presumptions and on onus of proof will remain equally untouched and unreversed—notwithstanding the remarks made to-day by the Member in charge, and notwithstanding the case cited."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said :—"Your Excellency, as Government have been pleased to accept the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh, I do not think it is necessary for me to say anything in support of it; but, if Your Excellency will bear with me, I will, following the example of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Bilgrami, make a few observations on the general character of the measure, which the Council are invited to pass to-day. My Lord, it is true, that I have signed the Report of the Select Committee subject to dissent in one particular only, but I don't mind confessing that I regard all legislation of this nature with a considerable amount of misgiving. I am free to recognise that Government have been by no means precipitate in proceeding with this measure, as it has been before the public, in one form or another, for nearly thirty years. I also recognise that large and important modifications have been introduced into the Bill to soften the stringency of its original provisions, and now that Government

have accepted the amendment of which the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh had given notice, I think they have done nearly all that lay in their power, short of dropping the Bill, to provide what have to be considered as reasonable safeguards to protect the legitimate interests of house-owners in cantonments. But, My Lord, when all this is admitted, and I make the admission most gratefully, the fact remains that legislation of so exceptional a character, interfering as it does with the normal freedom of contract between house-owners and tenants, can be justified only on grounds of the strongest necessity; and there is ample evidence in the opinions and memorials laid before the Select Committee to show that in the case of a large number of cantonments such necessity does not exist. In these cantonments no difficulty has been experienced in the past in the matter of obtaining house-accommodation for military officers, the number of bungalows available being largely in excess of military requirements, and a certain proportion of these bungalows remaining, as a matter of fact, vacant from year to year. Poona is a typical instance of this class of cantonments. It has been estimated that the number of military officers requiring house-accommodation in Poona is about 160; while the number of bungalows in Military lines is over 200. Now all these 160 officers do not take a house each. The younger officers generally prefer chumming, three or four in a house. A considerable number reside in the Western India Club and in hotels, and a few live even in Civil lines. The result is that every year a certain number of houses remain without tenants. It may be urged that it is not intended to put the proposed enactment into operation at once in all cantonments throughout India. That is true, but as soon as the Bill is passed the matter gets out of the hands of the Legislature, and then it is all a question of the discretion of Government in their executive capacity, which, it will be admitted, is quite a different thing. I do not say that this discretion will not, as a rule, be wisely exercised, but it is conceivable that a Local Government may not always be able to withstand the pressure of the military authorities, who would naturally not be reluctant to be armed with the drastic powers which this Bill vests in them, when once the Act is extended to a cantonment. And I think there is reason to fear that the operation of this enactment, with all the safeguards it contains, is likely to prove in practice more or less prejudicial to the interests of house-owners. The Legislature, My Lord, may make the letter of the law as severely impartial as it can. The law itself has to be enforced through the medium of human beings, who are not free from prejudice. And in the present case it will be worked by military men, who are so accustomed to prompt and unquestioning obedience that they are often not likely to trouble themselves much about nice points of law in enforcing their wishes. The Bill provides for referring all important matters of disagreement between house-owners and tenants to Committees of Arbitration. It remains to be seen how far the safeguard of these committees proves to be effective in practice. Past experience of these bodies in cantonments is not very encouraging. On this point I need quote no other testimony than that of the Hon'ble Mr. Hardy, who has described his experience of these committees in the following terms:— 'I have been a member on these committees, and I am bound to say I thought their tendency was to be hard on the house-owner.' Let us hope that the Arbitration Committees that will be constituted under the proposed enactment will give greater satisfaction. In one respect the Bill is certain to cause loss to house-owners. Where a non-military tenant is ejected in favour of a military tenant under the coercive clauses of the Bill, the house is sure to be shunned by non-military tenants after that, and so, if at any time the house-owner fails to get a military tenant for it, it is likely to remain without a tenant. I have made these observations to emphasize respectfully the great need there is for exhausting all ordinary remedies before resorting to the somewhat violent disturbance of the normal relations between house-owners and tenants which this Bill authorizes, especially in the case of those cantonments in which the inconvenience complained of in the preamble of the Bill has not assumed serious dimensions and where the requirements of the Military are of a fixed character. I believe in such cantonments Government might, with advantage, try the plan of selecting themselves the required number of bungalows once for all, and requiring their officers to occupy them for fixed

rents. Such an arrangement, I submit, will be more equitable than that contemplated in the Bill, because there will be a reciprocity of obligations under it. For if house-owners will be thereby required to place their bungalows at the disposal of military officers, these latter, in their turn, will be bound to occupy them; and the chances of friction between house-owners and military officers will be minimised. Of course, where the evil mentioned in the preamble has grown so serious that such a simple plan will not be practicable, the proposed enactment will have to be enforced, for no one can question the fact, that cantonments exist primarily for the accommodation of military men and they must fulfil that purpose under any circumstances. But in regard to these cantonments, *i.e.*, where it will be found necessary to enforce the new law, I would venture to make one suggestion, and that is, that Government should publish every year a statement showing the number of cases in which the coercive clauses of the Bill have been enforced during the year. I think the mere fact that such a return will have to go up to Government will tend to sober the excess of zeal on the part of cantonment authorities and will prove a salutary addition to the safeguards which have been already provided in the Bill. My Lord, it was not possible for me to bring up these suggestions in the shape of amendments, and I thought I might submit them to the consideration of Government in the course of this discussion."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR said :—"My Lord, as one of the dissenting members of the Select Committee with respect to the provisions of clause 3 of the Bill, I consider it my duty to say a few words on the subject. But my task has been made easy by the action of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in accepting the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh's amendments and omitting the objectionable provisions in question. Their elimination will be a matter of the utmost significance in favour of the cantonment house-owners, who will, no doubt, hail this important alteration with feelings of gratitude towards Your Excellency's Government. The extent of uneasiness and alarm created in the minds of house-owners on their finding sub-clauses (2) to (5) retained in section 3 of the Bill presented by the Select Committee, may be gauged by the submission of so many memorials to Your Excellency from different places, praying for their withdrawal.

"My Lord, it is a matter for congratulation that these contentious provisions are now going to be taken away out of the measure. Had they been retained and allowed to pass into law, the inquiries necessitated by them would have raised a host of dormant claims involving the decision of thorny and intricate questions of title quite unnecessary and altogether foreign to the express scope of the Bill.

"I imagine that, when cantonments were formed, the Government, as represented by the cantonment authorities, were glad to get persons to build houses on almost any terms. The authority given to those persons in many cases must have been verbal. They spent large sums of money in building houses on the cantonment grounds. To have called upon them, after the lapse of such long periods, to show that their houses do come within the exemption, would have entailed great hardships on them. A legal right has now vested in those house-owners. 'It is immaterial'—to quote the remarks of the Hon'ble Judges of the Calcutta High Court,—'however legal rights may have sprung up, whether by grant, or by purchase, or by long enjoyment fostered by negligence or by favour in past times; once a legal right exists, it is sacred.' The actual working of the provisions now to be eliminated might have interfered with such rights. It is, therefore, a matter for satisfaction that these objectionable provisions are now to be omitted.

"My Lord, it appears that the question of placing, by means of statutory provisions, greater facilities in the hands of military officers to obtain house-accommodation in cantonments, has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time. One of the recommendations made by a Committee of Government Officers, appointed by the Government of India in 1884, was the desirability of legislation on this subject. In the year 1888, Sir George Chesney, the then Military Member, introduced in this Council a Bill which subsequently became

law as the Cantonments Act of 1889. Chapter V of that Bill contained substantially the same provisions as those of the Bill now before the Council. But the provisions of that chapter evoked such hostile criticism from the public as well as from some other quarters, and were considered to involve questions of such gravity and importance, that it was thought inadvisable to give them legislative sanction at that time. After the lapse of a decade the Bill before us was introduced by Sir Edwin Collen, the immediate predecessor of the present Hon'ble Military Member.

"My Lord, I, for my part, do not consider it of any avail at this stage of the proceedings to go into the question whether any necessity exists for placing such a piece of legislation in the Statute-book, nor into the cognate question whether, judged by strictly equitable principles, some of the provisions of this Bill, even in their present modified and altered form, are justifiable. I shall confine my remarks to other points than those mentioned above.

"The Bill as originally introduced contained many provisions which, looked at from the cantonment house-owner's point of view, were unnecessary and unduly severe. These provisions did naturally evoke unfavourable criticism, not only from the house-owners, but also from several Government Officers. It is satisfactory that the Bill has undergone some very important modifications at the hands of the Select Committee. Many of its objectionable features have been removed, and the severity and harshness of several of its provisions have been softened. Some additions beneficial to the interests of house-owners have also been made. We are thankful to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill and to other the Government Members for the due and favourable consideration shown by them to the amendments proposed and the suggestions made by their non-official colleagues on the Select Committee.

"With Your Lordship's permission, I shall briefly mention some of the most important changes made in the Bill by the Select Committee. The clauses rendering its provisions applicable to civil officers have been omitted. The restriction which it was proposed to place on transfers of house-property in cantonments, and the power of vetoing such transfers which was to be given to Commanding Officers, have also been withdrawn. Provision regarding imprisonment has been omitted. And an additional clause has been inserted to give greater facilities to house-owners in the matter of the recovery of arrears of rent from defaulting military tenants.

"My Lord, with the modifications and alterations noticed above and the amendments just now accepted by Your Excellency's Government, the Bill will, I hope, be more acceptable to the public, and specially to the cantonment house-owners, than it was in its original form."

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW WINGATE said :—"My Lord, the cordial manner in which the Bill in its final form has been accepted makes it unnecessary for me to enter into any discussion respecting the contention set forth in some of the memorials that the land in cantonments has somehow or other ceased to be the property of the Government. I will, therefore, confine myself to stating that, so far as Poona is concerned, a very careful enquiry, recently made, has established two facts. One, that in 1817 and subsequent years, in accordance with the direction, eventually embodied in section 21 of the Regulation XXII of 1827, that no private land was to be included within the cantonment boundary, special care was taken to acquire any private land found on inquiry to be within the proposed boundary and to exclude any private land that, for reasons stated, it was not desirable to include. Accordingly, holders of *inám* lands were compensated by receiving other land of equal value on the same tenure in exchange and holders of ordinary lands by receiving an abatement of the assessment, this being at that date the only form of compensation recognised for this description of land, since cultivators had then no difficulty in finding fresh land.

"The other, that the land thus carefully acquired was as carefully preserved throughout the years that have since elapsed by a long series of Government Resolutions and by General Orders emanating from the military authorities. From first to last, it can be proved that no officer or other individual could acquire a

right of property in land situated within cantonment limits merely by reason of having received permission to erect a house. The grant of a building site was subject to the ordinary conditions of cantonment tenure, on which alone the military authorities had power to confer it on the original grantee.

"I would like very respectfully to add one word on my own account. I am approaching the end of my service, and, in the experience I have had of various Bills, I have found the attitude of Government as full of sympathy towards its critics as in the case of the Bill now before this Council. I shall carry into retirement the conviction that by its respect for fair criticism, by its desire to meet as far as may be possible the opinion of the minority, by its readiness to adopt any useful suggestion and by the pains which it takes to inquire when the shoe is alleged to pinch, the Government will continue to possess the confidence of the people."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. PUGH moved that in the definition of "house" in clause 2, sub-clause (1) (e), to be re-numbered and re-lettered sub-clause (1) (d), the words "erected on land occupied as aforesaid by a grantee" be omitted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. PUGH moved that at the end of the definition of "military officer" in clause 2, sub-clause (1) (f), to be re-numbered and re-lettered sub-clause (1) (e), the word "and" be omitted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. PUGH moved that in clause 2, sub-clause (1), after the definition of "military officer", the following be inserted, namely:—

"(f) "owner" includes the person who is receiving, or is entitled to receive, the rent of a house, whether on his own account or on behalf of himself and others or as agent or trustee, or who would so receive the rent or be entitled to receive it, if the house were let to a tenant; and".

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. PUGH moved that in clause 3, sub-clause (2), for the words "how the land in such cantonment or part of a cantonment is held" the following be substituted, namely:—

"whether it is expedient to issue such notification and what portion (if any) of the area proposed to be included therein should be excluded therefrom".

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. PUGH moved that in clause 3, sub-clauses (3), (4) and (5) be omitted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. PUGH moved that in clause 4, the words "evidencing a disposition of immoveable property in a cantonment and", and the words and figures "before the first day of October, 1899", be omitted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. PUGH moved that for the word "grantee" or the words "a grantee", wherever it occurs or they occur in the said Bill, the word "owner" or the words "an owner", as the case may be, be substituted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. BUCK moved that in clause 14, sub-clause (2), the words "stands on land which" be omitted, and that for the words "granted by or on behalf of the East India Company or the Government" the word "erected" be substituted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—"In putting this motion to the Council let me say that the Government of India cannot but be gratified at the general agreement amid which this Bill is being passed into law. It was a subject that raised many thorny and difficult questions respecting the rights, or the assumed rights, of individuals, and we all know how readily, when a question of property is concerned, the bristles of the Englishman—and I think I may say the Indian too, who has perhaps learned a good deal from him—are apt to rise. Nevertheless, as I listened this morning to the speeches of Honourable Members, a spirit of almost universal beatitude, marred by scarcely a discordant note, appeared to have settled upon the scene. For this result I think that we are largely indebted to the taciful and conciliatory manner in which my Honourable Colleague, Sir Edmond Elles, has conducted this measure; and I may say in passing that I listened with pleasure, and with gratitude, to the brief but eloquent tribute paid by the Hon'ble Sir A. Wingate, based perhaps upon a short experience of this Council, but upon a long experience of the administration of India, as to the spirit and manner in which the Government of India are anxious to meet their critics in legislative and other matters. Sir Edmond Elles has now the satisfaction of seeing this Bill, which he has conducted in the manner I have described, placed upon the Statute-book by what I anticipate will be the unanimous voice of this Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN STEAM-SHIPS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to apply the provisions of the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, to certain Tramway Companies be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

ADMINISTRATORS GENERAL AND OFFICIAL TRUSTEES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Law relating to Administrators General and Official Trustees be taken into consideration. He said :—"My Lord, the alterations which have been proposed by the Select Committee in the original Bill were fully explained at the last meeting of the

Council by my Hon'ble Colleague, the Law Member and I need not, therefore, now offer any further explanatory remarks.

"The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"I share the regret, almost universally expressed, that this Bill has not been long enough before the public and that it has not been subjected to the scrutiny of High Courts other than the Calcutta High Court. To me personally, it seems to be a matter of advantage that Bills such as this—Bills which relate to legal principles and to the practical working of laws enacted—should be referred to the several bodies of legal men in the country, whether associated or not, and more especially when associated, as is the Madras Vakils Association, which, speaking from intimate personal touch, contains not a few of eminent legal learning and keen legal acumen. A departure, such as this, will prove, not only a handsome compliment, where it is richly deserved, but also of considerable profit to the Legislature and the public, notwithstanding that there is a fair amount of legal element, always secured in the Legislature itself.

"An urgency is, however, pleaded to justify the exceptional course taken as regards this Bill, namely, that the retirement of the late incumbent of the office of the Administrator General and the occasion to appoint a successor were intended to be taken advantage of to make the office a salaried one and to introduce other modifications consequent upon that change. I am not sure that this reason is altogether adequate; but whether it is adequate or not, I am clear that the change of the office into a salaried one is not brought in, a day too soon. It will place a whole-time officer at the disposal of the public and will not only facilitate access to him but also prevent delays and congestion of work.

"As regards the Official Trusteeship, while I am fully in accord with the framers of the Bill that it should be a salaried office as well, I am not equally at one with them that it should be amalgamated with the office of the Administrator General. The facilities and relief conveyed to the public with one hand by making the Administrator General a salaried officer are more than whittled away with the other hand, by leaving the public still to wait till the officer doffs the one office and dons the other; for it is quite clear that he cannot be conveniently attending to both classes of his visitors promiscuously. The same remark would apply to the proposed Deputy. I am, therefore, not in favour of the fusion as an affair of public convenience. An influential committee has indeed expressed itself in favour of this fusion. But it will be found, on examination, that the committee in question had to face a proposal of quadruple alliance and their method appears to me to have been to apply the process of elimination, mainly on grounds of conflict of duties which would be entailed thereby and the special qualifications some of them called for. On that test, of course, nothing can be said against the amalgamation which is proposed in the Bill. But, as I said, it is open to objection on grounds of facility to the public. The Government have, however, resolved to try the experiment, and it has, at least, one merit, namely, that, when the offices are lumped together, the head and the deputy may be paid bigger salaries, and that fact may attract more capable men than would be otherwise available.

"Having regard to the shortness of notice and the diversity of views that seem to exist, representations have poured in from far and near, and the latest is from Burma early this morning. The last one, though latest, seems to me to deserve considerable attention. Almost all the facilities and advantages, meant by making the Administrator General a whole-time officer would seem to be lost, or mostly lost, to distant places, such as Burma. I am told, and I am sure I am rightly told, that, so far back or so recently as 1890, when the Act of 1874 was amended, the Authorities themselves, in a manner, felt the force of the complaint, and power was taken to divide the Presidency of Bengal into so many provinces as the Viceroy should think fit, when the then incumbent vacated office, a separate head being provided for each. This information came to me far too late to admit of my making further enquiries and of determining whether any and what change should be made in the law to give effect to the promise, if any such were made. But, as we are only engaged in remedying a

few out of the many shortcomings of the law in force and as I believe a more comprehensive Bill to amend the whole subject is in contemplation or must soon be brought on the anvil, I content myself with merely calling pointed attention to the demur from Burma. A like consideration has influenced me, to a great extent, in not moving any amendment on the question of relieving sureties of administrators, on a proper case being made out. The hardship is severe and is repeatedly felt by sureties. It even has the effect in many instances of increasing the difficulties of procuring solvent and almost life-long sureties, with the result that the cases are not inconsiderable in number, in which bogus sureties contrive to bamboozle or the original sureties have suffered reverses in their own affairs so as to be no longer as substantial as at first. I shall say no more on this point just at present, chiefly because the judicial authority on the law of jurisdiction on the subject is slight and because the conflict between the High Courts—as yet between two High Courts only—is as between a division Bench of one such Court and a single Judge of another. I have nothing more to say at this stage.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU moved that in clause 2, sub-clause (2), of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, after the word “attorney,” the words “or a vakil of the High Court, admitted under the Letters Patent and the rules framed thereunder,” be inserted, and that the words and figures “notwithstanding anything in the Administrator General's Act, 1874,” be omitted. He said :—“In my minute of dissent I have briefly stated my reasons on this point. It is as follows :—

‘My other amendments aim at getting rid of a gratuitous distinction. Class-legislation is always invidious and irritating. In this particular instance it has to be deprecated chiefly as giving the go-by entirely to the present conditions, which are wholly different from the conditions a quarter of a century ago, *i.e.*, in 1874. It only remains for me to add that I trust that my objection on the latter point will not be mistakenly viewed as of a sectional nature. It is, on the contrary and obviously, an opposition to what is, on the very face of it, sectional and narrow. My attitude would be precisely the same in the interest of common fairness, if I did not belong to the legal profession at all and if the exclusion from all chances of eligibility were levelled at the barrister or the attorney class’.

“To this passage I shall add a few words. As has been fairly admitted, the offices have been reserved to a barrister, not merely as a homage to one branch of the legal profession, but on the ground that, if the head of the office possesses the higher qualification, his opinion will be more readily accepted when legal questions arise in the course of administration. I am quite at one with this being the main, or even the sole, test. Applying that test, I cannot accept the sectional limitation contained in the Bill in its present form.”

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ said :—“My Lord, I regret that I cannot accept the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu.

“Perhaps the most important, and certainly the most difficult, of the duties performed by the Administrator General are in relation to Europeans and their private concerns, and this naturally brings him, in circumstances often of peculiar delicacy, into the closest contact with people and affairs in England and other European countries. It is clearly desirable that the Administrator General should, by common origin and training, be able thoroughly to understand the mode of dealing with the cases of the persons affected. I do not for one moment wish to disparage the legal attainments of vakils, but here we have to consider something more. For the reasons, no doubt, which I have just indicated, the Act of 1874 made only barristers eligible for the appointment; and I must remind the Hon'ble Mover that we have agreed to a considerable abridgment of the Bill in order to leave matters as far as possible alone.”

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU moved that the word and figure “Section 6” be inserted at the beginning of clause 4, sub-clause (1), of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ said:—“I must oppose this amendment, My Lord, for the same reasons as have just given in the case of the other amendment.”

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. TURNER moved that clause 9 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be re-numbered clause 10, and that before that clause the following be added, namely:—

‘9. In section 256 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as amended by section 6 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1889, after the word “administration”, the words and figures “other than a grant under section 212” shall be inserted.’

He said:—“The very full statement made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill at our last meeting, followed by the observations and explanations of the Hon'ble Legal Member, have made the position of Government and the objects of the Bill perfectly plain and perfectly intelligible. Had this full information been vouchsafed to the public at an earlier stage of the proceedings, there would not have been the necessity for the criticisms levelled at the Bill as presented to the public. It must be remembered, My Lord, that those who administer the law have to be guided by common sense and a reasonable view of the provisions of an Act that cannot be got by the intentions of the framers of the Act, however excellent those intentions may be, and, therefore, I consider that the public and the Chamber of Commerce were perfectly justified in criticising in the most frank and open manner the provisions of the Bill as first proposed.

“The provisions of the Bill as first proposed were in some cases obscure, in some cases objectionable, but I am bound to say that the Bill as now amended is a vast improvement, and I do not think it can be reasonably objected to even on the score of hurried legislation. I have thought it right and necessary to append a Note to the Report of the Select Committee, not a Note of Dissent, but merely to record my strong view that it was not desirable to amalgamate the two offices of Administrator General and Official Trustee. It may be considered presumption on my part to express such an opinion in view of the Committee's Report, which is entitled to the highest respect, the Committee being presided over by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal. My objection is stated entirely from a business point of view. I do not believe it will be found in practice that the work of Administrator General and of Official Trustee can be efficiently and beneficially performed by a chief officer who will be the Administrator and by his deputy, and I would respectfully urge upon the Government of India that they should, before this amalgamation is carried into effect, take the opinion of the present Administrator General himself, after an experience of say 6 or 12 months of the work of his office, as to whether he could recommend such an amalgamation. I would also urge, My Lord, that the matter of salaries should be very carefully considered. It is most desirable that the best and most efficient man should be obtained for these important posts, regardless of salary. As to the amendment which I am now about to propose, it is with the object of removing a grievance in connection with the working of the Indian Succession Act, which has been very fully dealt with by the Calcutta Trades' Association in their letter to the Government of Bengal, dated the 17th of May, 1901. It was pointed out in that letter that, whereas no security is required from an executor obtaining a grant of probate in person, in the case of an attorney of an absent executor a grant of Letters of Administration with will annexed is only made on security or sureties being provided. It is pointed out that the grant is made for the use and benefit of the absent executor. It is in reality a grant to the executor himself. Cases have been brought to our notice where a difficulty has been found in getting attorneys to act as executors because of their reluctance to provide security or the necessary sureties. The amendment which I have now the honour to propose will remove this unnecessary grievance and will be much appreciated by the public at large.”

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ said:—"My Lord, the addition now proposed is, of course, outside the scope of the measure before the Council, and the Hon'ble Mr. Turner, no doubt, remembers that it was on that account, and also because what was aimed at was the abridgment, rather than the amplification, of the Bill, that the Select Committee decided to take no notice of the recommendation regarding section 256 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, made by the Calcutta Trades Association in their letter of the 17th May, 1901, which had been made one of the Papers to the Bill. On its merits, however, the amendment suggested is a very reasonable one, and, as we are assured that its acceptance will be a concession to a public desire, I am prepared, after having consulted my learned colleague, the Law Member, to agree to it."

The Hon'ble MR. PUGH said:—"With regard to this amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Turner, I am extremely glad to find that the Government have accepted it. I felt the difficulty which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill pointed out in Select Committee, but I am well assured that it will be looked upon as a great boon by the community at large, and that it will also be an additional proof of the desire of Government to meet the views of the community, even when they are going, in a case like this, somewhat beyond the scope of the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. PUGH said:—"I entirely support the proposal that this Bill, as amended, be passed. I do not think that, upon further consideration, even my honourable friend on my left (Mr. Ananda Charlu) can doubt but that it was a necessity to bring in a Bill at the present time, and the Government could not properly have gone on with things in their present condition until some Bill of wider and more far reaching scope had been elaborated, if such a Bill is in contemplation. This Bill has no doubt caused a considerable amount of alarm on the part of the public—an amount of alarm which was unexpected in the earlier stages; but for myself, I am satisfied that that alarm will altogether disappear, and has indeed altogether disappeared owing to the changes made in the Bill in Committee; and also owing to what was said by the Hon'ble Members who addressed the Council on the last occasion in explanation of the Bill. The provisions of this Bill may not all be strictly within the scope of the Bill, but I would point out this, that every single provision which is not strictly within the scope of the Bill is in favour of those who are interested in estates which do not come into the hands of the Administrator General and are distinctly in their favour, and the last amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Turner, which has just been accepted by the Government, is a signal example of this. Then there is another amendment which I want to say a word about, to which the same observation applies and which confers a very great boon upon all the people of this country who do not come under English law. As to those that come under English law, we have provisions with reference to them which enable them to go before the Courts when they require directions or advice, in a summary way without suit; but as regards those who do not come under English law, they, at present, under similar circumstances, have no means of obtaining relief except by filing a regular suit—a long and costly proceeding. Now they will have the same summary remedies which those under English law had before; and that, I venture to think, is a boon which will be very greatly appreciated by those whom it affects. I am very glad that the recommendations of the Committee over which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale presided, and the former Committee over which the Hon'ble the Chief Justice presided, have been laid before this Council, but at the same time they do not remove from my mind the doubt, which I felt in Select Committee, as to the expediency of combining the two offices of the Administrator General and the Official Trustee. I cannot accept altogether what my learned friend, the Law Member, said on the last occasion with regard to the Select Committee having accepted this proposal. I understood that the view of the Select Committee was that it was not within their province to discuss this

matter, because the amalgamation had been provided for by the previous Act, and the question as to whether the amalgamation was to take place or not, would rest upon the Government and upon the Government solely, and I trust that the Government will take the matter into serious consideration before this amalgamation is carried into effect. I will say one word with regard to the recommendations of the Committee over which the Hon'ble the Chief Justice presided. Looking at the words of their recommendation, I am not sure that they considered the amount of work which there was in the Administrator General's office, or the amount of work which there was in the Official Trustee's office, but they say generally that there is no reason—and they further say that there is no legal reason—why the two offices should not be amalgamated. It does not seem to me, upon reading that report, that they have considered the question as to the amount of work which had to be done in each of these offices. The Hon'ble Mr Justice Sale's Committee, I understand, has come to the conclusion that the Administrator General as Administrator General will require, and ought to have, a Deputy. On the last occasion we heard that it was desirable that the person at the head of the office should possess the highest qualifications so that his opinion might be more readily accepted when legal questions arise in the course of administration. That applies equally as much, My Lord, to the case of the Official Trustee as to the case of the Administrator General, and I venture to think that, as beneficiaries whose estates are in the hands of the Administrator General are entitled to get the advice and the personal interference and intervention of a man of the highest qualifications, so are those interested in estates in the Official Trustee's office, and if the work of the Administrator General is now more than he can do and he requires a Deputy, it does not seem very clear how the further work can be thrown upon him, which would come upon him, supposing that the offices were amalgamated. I hope that this Bill as it now stands altered will give satisfaction. I believe it will be accepted as a fair and necessary measure. There is nothing further that I would add except this: that upon the last occasion my honourable friend the Law Member, discussed the question whether the Administrator General was a corporation sole or whether he was not a corporation sole. That is a question, My Lord, upon which I do not feel called upon to express any opinion; but I would point out that, as regards a corporation sole, the main point appears to be that there should be a perpetual succession, and in the case of the Administrator General, there undoubtedly was provided by the former Bill a perpetual succession, and we have accentuated that by clause 3, sub-clause (4), of the present Bill, which provides that he shall be sued by his name of office and that no suit shall abate by reason of his death, resignation, suspension or removal. I am not going further into that question, because it appears to me a purely academical question, and I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Law Member in this: that, if the Administrator General was a corporation sole before, there is nothing in this Bill which prevents his still being a corporation sole. With these words I can only express my support of the motion of the Hon'ble Member in charge that this Bill be passed."

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH said:—"My honourable friends, Mr. Turner and Mr. Pugh, have both accepted this Bill. On some points they still entertain doubts, and before the Bill is passed I ought, perhaps, to make some reply to their observations. On the question whether it was right to deal with this as a matter more or less urgent and requiring immediate legislation, I think I may leave my honourable and learned friend, Mr. Pugh, to answer the Hon'ble Mr. Turner, but when the Hon'ble Mr. Turner tells us that the full explanations of the intentions of Government with regard to these offices were not given in time, I am disposed to say that there is a considerable measure of justice in the charge.

"It follows almost inevitably from the nature of government in this country and from the manner in which our proceedings are conducted, that there is not that timely and full explanation of the intentions of the Government with regard to a matter of this nature which is given in other countries with institutions of a different kind. So far as in the future we can provide against such misunderstandings as have arisen in the present case, I think we ought to use every effort to do so. Both my honourable friends maintain their objection to the

combination of the offices of Administrator General and Official Trustee. On this point, of course, I have no right to speak for the Executive Department of Government with which the question of policy will lie, but I do not regard this Bill as making any final or irrevocable arrangement. But our position is this: we were fully aware that the law had already made provision for the combination of offices. Whether it will turn out that it will be expedient to bring them together or to keep them apart, I think only the experience of the new Administrator General can show. No doubt there is much to be said for the position, that the work of the Administrator General's office is already more than one man can undertake, but it has been represented to us that the labours of the Administrator General are greatly increased by the defective system under which he has to work; that it is a system under which every detail of the office business must be passed under his review, and that if in course of time the new Administrator General is able to introduce a better system it would greatly lessen the amount of his own work. Whether that is really so or not, time will show, and I think, that in time, the Government ought to be ready to reconsider the arrangement, and to do what at the time when the question comes up shall appear to be best for the proper conduct of both offices. I think, My Lord, that what my learned friend, Mr. Pugh, has said, dispenses me from saying anything more about a corporation sole. I have no hesitation in saying that the arguments addressed to us on this and other abstract points have contributed materially to the improvement of the Bill; and should indeed have said so a fortnight ago, if it had not been that a certain combative letter betrayed me into making a combative speech. The sages of the English law who evolved out of their inner consciousness large quantities of legal metaphysics with regard to corporations sole would, I think, have been surprised if they had known that their abstract doctrines were to be made the subject of debate in this Council. As Mr. Pugh is agreed with me on the practical point, that is to say, admitting for the sake of argument that the Administrator General is a corporation sole, there is nothing in this Bill, as amended, which deprives him of that character, I think I need not detain the Council longer with purely academic argument, but merely give my voice in favour of passing the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN ELECTRICITY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of electrical energy for lighting and other purposes. He said:—"My Lord, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of electrical energy for lighting and other purposes, I propose to say a few words to supplement the Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed to the draft.

"The Bill, which is based on the Electric Lighting Acts and rules in force in England and in Bengal, has been prepared largely in response to the wishes of a good many persons interested in electrical projects, and Messrs. Crompton and Company, an enterprising English firm, voluntarily undertook considerable trouble and expense in framing and forwarding to the Government of India a draft Bill which they considered suitable to the needs of India. Comprehensive legislation has also been pressed upon the Government of India by the Governments of Bombay and of Bengal, while other Local Governments have either expressed approval or have intimated that the actual need for legislation has not yet arisen.

"The Government of Bombay consider that legislation is urgently needed. They desire an Imperial Act which 'would secure continuity of principle and be a distinct economy of labour and time.' Failing an Imperial Act, they would reluctantly contemplate legislation for the Bombay Presidency alone.

"Bengal is the only province which possesses, in Bengal Act IX of 1895, a law at all competent to meet present requirements. While intended mainly for Calcutta, it is applicable to municipalities throughout the province, and, although it has so far been extended to Howrah and Dacca only, the Local

Government has already found that the tentative and cautious legislation of 1895 is insufficient, and desire further legislation, a principal object of which is to encourage the investment of capital in electrical enterprise by extending the term of a license from the present maximum of 21 years to a maximum of 42 years.

"The draft has already passed through a considerable amount of criticism, both official and unofficial, at the hands of very competent persons. I should like in particular to express my indebtedness to my honourable friend, Mr. Ashton, who last year was good enough to come to Simla and go through the Bill with me, clause by clause, making valuable suggestions. Mr. Ashton, I am sorry to say, is prevented by illness from being present to-day, or he would have been able to intimate the points—only a few I venture to hope—in which he is not in accord with the Bill as it stands and considers that it may be further improved. Mr. Meares, the Electrical Engineer to the Government of Bengal, has also rendered very great assistance in the preparation of the Bill.

"The Bill meets the wishes of the Government of Bengal and of the persons and firms interested in modifying the present Bengal Act, by providing that licenses for the supply of electrical energy may be given with or without a time-limit, and the restricted maximum of 21 years is thus removed. Following the Electric Lighting Clauses Act of 1899, it also provides that an undertaking may be purchased by a local authority or by the Local Government, after the lapse of 42 years and at subsequent intervals not exceeding 10 years during the currency of the license, at a price fixed on the value of the property at the time of purchase without any addition in respect of compulsory purchase or goodwill or profit. The object, of course, in this and like cases, is to secure to the community the eventual possession and profit of the undertaking, but only after allowing the company a lease of life sufficiently long to make it worth while for capitalists to invest in the undertaking.

"It is needless for me to go further into the provisions of the Bill, except to remark that in Part III provision is made to prevent interference with the electric installations of private persons and institutions, such as clubs. The ordinary provisions of the Bill will apply in such cases only if more than 100 persons are likely to assemble on the premises so provided with electric energy, and even then the Local Government may grant exemption from the provisions of the Bill on good cause being shown.

"After its introduction into this Council the Bill will, I trust, receive the benefit of public criticism, and I hope that at the next Legislative Session in Calcutta it may be referred to a Select Committee and be passed into law with such amendments as may be found necessary."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 14th March, 1902.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department

CALCUTTA :

The 18th February, 1902



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 8.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of India, by the Governor General, will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum, delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE OF INDIA, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 20th February 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather during the week under review has been more disturbed over Northern India than during any week since that which included the 27th and 28th December 1901. As was the case then, so the origin of the disturbed weather of the present week has been a shallow cyclonic storm which formed over Gujarat at the close of last week on Friday. The depression was fairly well defined and well marked, but on Saturday it showed signs of filling up. It re-developed on Sunday and was shown over Gujarat until Tuesday, it then commenced a northerly movement which carried to the neighbourhood of Bikaner by Wednesday the 19th and to the neighbourhood of Sirsa by the 20th. In addition to the main depression, small local depressions appear to have passed from Gujarat north-eastward to the Gangetic Plain, and have helped to render the weather unsettled over the central parts of the country.

The rainfall occasioned by these depressions has been generally very light, but was moderate at some hill and central stations on the 20th. On the 15th and 16th Khandwa, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Sutna, Nowgong, Pachmarhi and Jhansi reported showers generally of less than 0.10" in amount, and on the 19th and 20th Gaya, Benares, Umballa, Ludhiana, Dehra Dun, Mussooree, Chakrata, Simla, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Kurrachee, Kotah, Saugor, Sutna, Nowgong, Jhansi, Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi, and Jabulpore received showers which, however, only amounted to or exceeded 0.25" at Sutna, Nowgong, Mussooree, and Chakrata.

In addition to the rainfall from this source, local light showers were received in Burma and Assam on the 14th and 15th, in Southern India on the 14th and 15th, and in Ceylon on the 18th and 19th; of these the heaviest was a fall of 2.90" at Colombo on the 19th.

The rainfall summary at the close shows that effective rain was received during the week in the following sub-divisions, *viz.*, Simla, Jabulpore, Jhansi, Calicut, and Madura and in the East Coast (South) division, while trifling falls of rain were recorded in the Bhamo division, the Narayanganj sub-division, the Sibesar division, the Dinajpur sub-division, the Patna sub-division, the Ludhiana sub-division, the Cawnpore sub-division, the Quetta division and the Jaipur sub-division; thus, though generally, very light and unimportant rain has at least been more widely distributed than for several weeks past.

The above rainfall has occasioned no practical change in the second-half of the rainfall statement. During the period from November 29th, 1901, to February 20th, 1902 the total rainfall has exceeded the normal in the Dry division of Burma, the Ahmedabad sub-division, the Bellary sub-division, both sub-divisions of South India and the East Coast (South) division; in all other parts of the country rain has been more or less in considerable defect and in many places practically absent. The total deficiency of the period amounts to 5.77" in the Simla sub-division, to 4.01" in the Ludhiana sub-division, to 3.95" in Baluchistan, to 2.29" in the Lahore sub-division and to 1.62" in the North-West Area.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 20TH FEBRUARY 1902.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 29TH NOVEMBER 1901 TO 20TH FEBRUARY 1902.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . . .	...	0	0'08	—0'08	0'59	0'94	—0'35	—37	—31
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . .	...	0'04	0'07	—0'03	0'59	0'84	—0'25	—33	—32
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . .	...	0	0'06	—0'06	0'07	0'62	+0'05	+8	+20
4. Delta of Bengal . . .	{ Narayanganj .	0'01	0'44	—0'43	0'08	1'77	—1'09	—95	—95
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar) .	{ Calcutta .	0	0'34	—0'34	0'01	1'25	—1'24	—99	—99
	...	0'04	0'34	—0'30	1'08	2'12	—1'04	—49	—42
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur .	0'01	0'16	—0'15	0'21	1'12	—0'91	—81	—79
	{ Darbhanga .	0	0'14	—0'14	0'04	1'24	—1'20	—97	—96
	{ Bahraich .	0	0'15	—0'15	0'39	2'09	—1'70	—81	—80
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East . . .	{ Burdwan .	0	0'30	—0'30	0	0'99	—0'99	—100	—100
	{ Patna .	0'02	0'18	—0'10	0'37	1'25	—0'88	—70	—67
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla .	0'31	0'86	—0'55	1'34	7'11	—5'77	—81	—84
	{ Ludhiana .	0'03	0'52	—0'49	0'28	4'20	—4'01	—93	—93
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West . . .	{ Cawnpore .	0'02	0'13	—0'11	0'30	1'07	—1'37	—82	—82
	{ Lahore .	0	0'23	—0'23	0'04	2'33	—2'29	—98	—98
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner) . . .	...	0	0'23	—0'23	0'03	1'05	—1'02	—98	—98
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . . .	...	0'04	0'37	—0'33	0'23	4'18	—3'95	—94	—95
12. East Coast, North . . .	{ Waltair .	0	0'11	—0'11	0'15	1'39	—1'24	—89	—88
	{ Cuttack .	0	0'38	—0'38	0'24	1'35	—1'11	—82	—75
13. East Satpuras . . .	{ Ranchi .	0	0'30	—0'30	0'08	1'15	—1'07	—93	—90
	{ Raipur .	0	0'10	—0'10	0	0'88	—0'88	—100	—100
	{ Jubbulpore .	0'10	0'12	—0'02	0'45	1'43	—0'98	—69	—73
14. Central India Plateau . . .	{ Jhansi .	0'42	0'11	+0'31	1'24	1'60	—0'36	—23	—45
	{ Jaipur .	0'02	0'03	—0'01	0'14	0'88	—0'74	—84	—80
	{ Indore .	0	0'07	—0'07	0'21	0'58	—0'37	—64	—59
15. West Coast . . .	{ Calicut .	0'68	0'19	+0'49	3'18	3'53	—0'35	—10	—25
	{ Bombay .	0	0	0	0'01	0'16	—0'15	—94	—94
16. Gujarāt . . .	{ Ahmedabad .	0	0	0	0'26	0'21	+0'05	+24	+24
	{ Rajkot .	0	0	0	0'03	0'21	—0'18	—86	—86
17. West Satpuras (Akola) . . .	...	0	0'05	—0'05	0'27	0'92	—0'65	—71	—69
18. Deccan . . .	{ Bellary .	0	0	0	0'92	0'66	+0'26	+39	+39
	{ Bijapur .	0	0'01	—0'01	0'15	0'41	—0'26	—63	—63
	{ Hyderabad .	0	0'02	—0'02	0	0'23	—0'23	—100	—100
19. South India . . .	{ Mysore .	0	0'07	—0'07	0'74	0'44	+0'30	+68	+100
	{ Madura .	0'36	0'37	—0'01	5'62	3'80	+1'82	+48	+53
20. East Coast, South (Madras) . .	...	0'24	0'25	—0'01	14'11	11'29	+2'82	+25	+26

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

SIMLA,

The 20th February 1902.

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 15th February, 1902.

Madras.—The rainfall was light to fair in parts of the Central, Southern and the Nilgiris' districts. Water-supplies are sufficient for irrigation except in parts of the Deccan. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. Standing crops generally are in good condition. Harvesting continues with fair outturn. Pasture is scanty in parts of the Deccan, but fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are stationary or falling.

Bombay.—No rain fell during the week. The rainfall is insufficient in Gujarat and parts of the Deccan. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearly completed in Dharwar and Larkana and is in progress in parts of Khandesh. Threshing is nearly completed in Kolaba and is in progress in parts of Nasik and Poona. Estimates of outturn of autumn crops generally are good in the Konkan and the Karnatak, fair in Sindh and the Deccan, and moderate to poor in Gujarat. Spring sowings are in progress in parts of Kanara. Standing crops have been damaged by frost or locusts in parts of Sindh, and by rats in parts of Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik and Baroda. They are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier, Gujarat, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Baroda, and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops has been commenced in parts of Thar and Parkar, Broach, Surat, Ihana, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Kanara. Preparation of lands for next season is in progress in parts of the Konkan, the Deccan, Belgaum and Rajkot. Cotton prospects generally are fair in Khandesh and the Karnatak, and moderate to poor elsewhere. Picking continues in parts of Broach, Surat, Baroda and the Karnatak. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Nasik, Sholapur and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient and in good condition except in parts of Bijapur and Karachi. Prices have fallen in three districts, risen in four districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of the principal staples to the normal and to the prices of 1901 remains substantially the same. Prices of cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at head quarters—Ahmedabad, 32; Kaira, 29; Pauchmahals, 30; Sholapur, 40 $\frac{7}{10}$; Ahmednagar, 35; Bijapur, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$; Belgaum, 42.

Daily average numbers on relief :—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on relief works, 146,767; dependants, 9,076; total on works, 155,842. In poor houses, 2,075; on village relief, 24,808; total on gratuitous relief, 26,883. Figures for Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar and Thar and Parkar are incomplete. NATIVE STATES—on relief works, 34,442; dependants, 72; total on works, 34,514. In poor houses, 4,078; on village relief, 679; total on gratuitous relief, 4,857. Figures for Palanpur and Mahi Kantha are incomplete. Grand total 222,096.

Bengal.—There has been no rain. Rain is wanted in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Threshing of winter rice and harvesting of early spring crops is going on. Pressing of sugarcane and cultivation of lands for early rice and jute continue. Lancing of poppy is in progress. Spring prospects are below average. There is no want of water. Fodder is sufficient except in the Sadar Sub-division of the Shahabad district. The price of common rice has risen in 10 districts, fallen in 12, and is stationary in the rest (24).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The weather has been cloudy in places and slight showers have fallen in Fyzabad and Jhansi. Rain is much needed in uplands, where irrigation is impracticable. The crops in twelve districts have been slightly injured by frost and rust. Irrigation and cane pressing continue. Prospects are fair. Prices are stationary or rising slightly.

Punjab.—There was no rain during the week. Sugarcane pressing has been completed in Amritsar and continues in Jullundur and Sialkot. Sugarcane sowings have been commenced in Mooltan. Extra spring crops are being sown in parts of some districts. Standing irrigated spring crops are generally in an average condition. Crops on dry land have generally dried owing to want of rain. The outturn is expected to be average or below average. The irrigated crops are also reported to be withering in Karnal for want of sufficient water. Crops have been damaged by frost in some districts and by rats in parts of Gujrat. Cattle are generally in good condition. They are getting weak owing to overwork on wells in Sialkot and Gujrat. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in Imanwalli, and parts of Karnal, Mooltan and Shahpur where it is scarce. The test works started in the Hissar district have been closed. The average number of poor-house inmates and persons otherwise relieved is as follows :—Poor-house inmates, 152; otherwise

relieved. 2,378. The prices of food-grains generally show a tendency to rise. The price of wheat is rising in Rohtak, Amballa, Jullundur, Mooltan, Amritsar, Gujrat and Shahpur, falling in Gurgaon, Delhi and Rawalpindi, and unchanged elsewhere. The price per rupee of the cheapest food-grain in the markets at Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon is as follows:—Hissar, bijhar (mixed crop) 22, Rohtak, bijhar (mixed crop) 20, Gurgaon barley 26.

North-West Frontier.—No rain fell during the week. It is badly wanted. Prospects of crops generally are good in Peshawar; of irrigated crops average, of unirrigated poor in Dera Ismail Khan. The stock of food grains and fodder is sufficient in Peshawar but is procurable with difficulty in Dera Ismail Khan. Prices are steady in Peshawar and rising in Dera Ismail Khan. Wheat sells for 13½, *bajra* 15, gram 15½ and maize 19, seers per rupee.

Burma.—**LOWER BURMA.**—Threshing and winnowing are almost completed in six districts. Slight rain has fallen in Toungoo and Mergui. **UPPER BURMA.**—Sowing and transplanting of dry weather paddy is progressing. Rain fell in Katha, Ruby Mines, Shwebo, and Northern and Southern Shan States. Crop prospects are unchanged except in Mandalay where miscellaneous crops are poor for want of rain and dew. The price of paddy has risen in Akyab and Thayetmyo, and fallen in Rangoon and Tavoy.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally cloudy. Thunderstorms have given very light rain in Sangor, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Betul. Elsewhere the weather has continued rainless. Damage by frost to pulses is estimated from 30 to 60 per cent. in Sangor, from 15 to 30 per cent. in Damoh, and about 30 per cent. in the northern half of Jabulpore. The damage in the Dindori tahsil of the Mandla district is reported to be slight. The crops continue to be damaged by rats in Nimar, by white ants in the Harda tahsil of the Hoshangabad district, and by insects in parts of Raipur. Elsewhere the spring crops are in fair to good condition, but clear weather is much desired. The general outturn of spring crops in the Nagpur district is estimated at 75 per cent. of the normal. Prices have fluctuated slightly. The lowest prices in seers per rupee being—wheat 17, gram 22, rice 20, and *juar* 21½; the highest being—wheat 8½, gram 12, rice 8, and *juar* 14.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Slight rain fell in Upper Assam. Pruning of tea, pressing of sugarcane, gathering of mustard and ploughing for early rice are in progress. The prospects of sugarcane and mustard are good in the Surma Valley, Goalpara and Lakhimpur, and fair in other districts except in parts of Kamrup, where the prospects of mustard and sugarcane are reported to be bad. Gathering of pulse is nearly finished. The outturn is good in Sylhet, Goalpara and Lakhimpur, and fair elsewhere. Land is being prepared for late rice in Sylhet and Kamrup, for sugarcane in Darrang, and for Jute in Goalpara. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Kamrup. Water is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice—Silchar, 17, Sylhet, 15½, Gauhati, Tezpur, Nowgong and Sibsagar, 13, Dibrugarh, 11½ and Dhubri, 11, seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Standing crops are in good condition generally throughout the province. Paddy is being sown in parts and in other parts *ragi*, horse gram, Bengal gram and paddy are being harvested. Prospects of the season are good generally throughout. Prices are steady in Chitaldrug, have slightly fallen in Bangalore, Hassan and in parts of Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur and Kadur, and have slightly risen in other parts of Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur and Kadur. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available. **COORG.**—The rainfall amounted to 23 cents. Rice threshing continues. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is getting warm. Picking of cotton and reaping of *juar* have been completed in two districts. Winter crops are still being damaged by rats. Reaping of wheat, gram and linseed has been commenced in Ellichpur. Field operations are in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating in Ellichpur and Wun but elsewhere they are stationary.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Spring harvest continues. Winter rice sowings under wells are nearly completed. Standing crops are in fairly good condition. Scarcity of water is increasing in parts. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—Agricultural operations are reported to be fair in Sirohi, Dholpur and Partabgarh, poor and unsatisfactory in Banswara and Dungarpur, and satisfactory in Kotah and Jhallawar. The state of crops is fair to good generally except in Kherwara, Banswara and Dungarpur where practically there are none. Damage by rats continues in many parts of Rajputana. Gram, opium and linseed have suffered from frost in Kotah and parts of Jhallawar, and Merwara. Opium is in good condition in Jaipur and Kishen-

garb. Agricultural stock and pasturage or fodder generally are in good condition and sufficient. Prices are rising in eight States, fluctuating in one, falling in two, and steady elsewhere. Prices in seers per rupee of cheapest staple food-grains in States or tracts threatened with distress:—Bikaner, 13 to 16½, Marwar, 13 to 16, Jaisalmer, 14½, Sirahi, 11 to 12, Kherwara, 11½, Jaipur, 18½, Kishengarh, 17½, Ajmer, 15 to 17, Merwara, 15½ to 16½, Dungarpur, 11½, Partabgarh, 14½. Numbers on relief—works—Marwar, 2,248, Jaisalmer, 1,138, Merwara, 4,816, Kherwara, 5,879, Kotra 4,618, Dungarpur, 4,244. On test works—Kishengarh, 923. On gratuitous relief—Marwar, 559, Jaisalmer, 179, Kishengarh 934. On village relief—Merwara, 985, Kherwara, 119. In poor houses or orphanages, 1,252. Grand total, 27,894.

Central India.—Slight rain fell in Gwalior, Bhopal and Bundelkhand. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. The state of standing crops is good in Baghelkhand and fair elsewhere. Crops have been damaged by frost, rats, insects and want of rain in Gwalior and by rats in Malwa, Bhopawar, and Indore. The condition of opium is good in Bhopal; fair in Gwalior, Malwa and Indore. Rats are attacking the crops in Indore. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally in good condition. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, Malwa and Indore, high in Bhopal and below average in Baghelkhand. Average prices in seers per rupee of food grains—15-6 to 23-5 in Gwalior, 22½ to 25 in Bundelkhand, 15½ in Malwa and 7½ to 15 in Indore. Prices in distressed areas:—Sohore, *juar*, 15 9; *bajra*, in Rutlam, 12½; *makka*, in Nimar portion of Dhar, 14; Barwani, 15; Jhabua, 14½; Alirajpur, 13½; Jobat, 12. Numbers on relief—works, in Rutlam, 338; in Amjhera, 1,056; Alirajpur, 4,683; Barwani, 6,395; Jhabua, 10,802; Jobat, 1,658; total, 24,902. Gratuitously relieved:—Jaora, 55; Rutlam, 44; Barwani, 71; Jhabua 148; total, 318. Grand total, 25,220.

Baroda.—Standing crops are in fair condition, but the outturn will be poor owing to want of moisture and the ravages of rats. Scarcity of water is apprehended in parts of the Kadi, Navsari and Baroda divisions. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices—*bajri*, 25; *juar*, 20, wheat, 23, rice, superior, 15, rice, inferior, 23, pounds per rupee. Numbers on relief—works, 22,578; gratuitous relief, 11,793; total, 34,371.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and cold. No snow has fallen up to date which state of the weather seriously threatens spring crops. Prices are normal. Rice sells for 22 seers the rupee. **JAMMU PROVINCE.**—No rain fell during the week. The condition of standing crops is poor, but not of those on irrigated tracts. Good rain is badly wanted throughout the province. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising. Wheat sells from 16 to 30, and maize 18 to 46, seers the rupee.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is fine and not so cold as it should be. Rain is wanted for the wheat crop. The price of rice is 9 seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES).			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
BRITISH PROVINCES.							
Bombay and Sindh	151,909	34,452	186,361	155,842	26,883	182,725	+3,636
Punjab	608	2,325	2,933	...	2,550	2,550	-403
Ajmer-Merwara	3,995	898	4,893	4,816	985	5,801	+908
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	156,512	37,675	194,187	160,658	30,418	191,076	-3,111
NATIVE STATES.							
Rajputana States	18,341	2,735	21,076	19,050	3,043	22,093	+1,017
Central India States	25,711	101	25,812	24,902	318	25,220	-592
Baroda	22,423	11,773	34,196	22,578	11,793	34,371	+175
Bombay Native States	30,804	4,771	35,575	34,442	4,857	39,299	+3,724
TOTAL NATIVE STATES .	97,279	19,440	116,719	100,972	20,011	120,983	+4,264
GRAND TOTAL .	253,791	57,115	310,906	261,630	50,429	312,059	+1,153

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Workers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

Name of Province and District.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH JANUARY 1902.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH JANUARY 1902.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1ST FEBRUARY 1902.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8TH FEBRUARY 1902.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Bombay.													
Ahmedabad	795,967	28,809	7,551	36,360	36,316	2,966	39,312	42,522	8,515	51,037	47,012	16,854	63,866
Kaira	716,332	12,119	1,645	13,764	17,716	2,099	19,815	23,673	2,514	26,187	29,499	3,355	32,854
Panch Mahals	261,020	46,714	1,286	48,000	52,275	1,818	54,093	54,198	2,274	56,772	57,584	2,685	60,269
Broach	291,763	591	...	591	629	...	629	699	...	699	908	42	950
Sholapur	720,977	1,241	972	2,213	1,207	994	2,201	1,114	1,001	2,115	1,074	1,945	2,119
Ahmednagar	837,695	3,166	7,522	10,688	3,135	7,564	10,699	4,397	7,668	12,065	5,465	7,419	12,884
Khandesh	1,427,382	1,421	...	1,421	2,420	...	2,420	2,057	...	2,057	2,088	...	2,088
Bijapur	735,435	8,566	2,043	10,609	8,200	2,274	10,474	7,858	2,550	10,408	8,279	2,905	11,184
Char and Parkar	363,894	...	142	142	...	130	130	...	135	135	...	147	147
TOTAL BOMBAY	6,150,465	102,627	21,161	123,788	121,928	17,815	139,773	136,818	24,657	161,475	151,909	34,452	186,361
Punjab.													
Hissar	781,575	533	2,312	2,845	553	2,887	3,440	591	2,362	2,953	605	2,325	2,933
TOTAL PUNJAB	781,575	533	2,312	2,845	553	2,887	3,440	591	2,362	2,953	608	2,325	2,933
Ajmer-Merwara.													
Merwara	109,530	2,352	1,424	3,776	2,795	880	3,675	3,417	848	4,265	3,995	898	4,893
TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA	109,530	2,352	1,424	3,776	2,795	880	3,675	3,417	848	4,265	3,995	898	4,893
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	7,041,570	106,032	25,053	131,085	125,501	21,612	147,113	140,826	27,867	168,693	156,512	37,675	194,187
Rajputana States.													
Marwar	1,935,000	1,752	588	2,340	1,856	474	2,330	1,856	647	2,503	2,056	611	2,667
Jaisalmer	73,436	329	48	377	561	104	665	561	104	665	1,047	160	1,207
Kherwara	51,000	3,670	1,638	5,308	4,513	1,813	6,326	4,753	183	4,936	5,499	175	5,674
Kotra	21,000	3,072	...	3,072	2,207	...	2,207	4,916	509	5,416	4,986	530	5,516
Dungarpur	100,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,474	32	3,506	3,808	62	3,870
Sirohi	164,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	89	...	88	88
Banswara	165,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	104	...	115	115
Kishenghar	88,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	945	994	1,939
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	2,589,189	8,823	2,274	11,097	9,137	2,968	12,105	15,560	1,659	17,219	18,341	2,735	21,076
Central India States.													
Jasra	84,000	...	56	56	...	54	54	...	53	53	...	56	56
Katlam	83,000	151	48	199	209	45	254	18	49	67	295	47	342
Jhabua	81,000	3,890	...	3,890	4,082	...	4,082	11,638	6	11,644	11,855	...	11,855
Anrajpur	50,000	501	...	501	1,368	...	1,368	3,021	...	3,021	3,837	...	3,837
Jobat	14,336	105	...	105	...	...	...	1,109	...	1,109	1,385	...	1,385
Amjhera	55,000	970	...	970	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,295	...	1,295
Barwani	39,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,367	66	5,433	7,014	58	7,102
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	383,000	5,617	104	5,721	5,659	99	5,758	21,163	174	21,327	25,711	161	25,872
Baroda	1,950,927	23,409	11,840	35,249	21,944	11,319	33,293	23,002	11,938	34,940	22,423	11,773	34,196
Bombay Native States.													
Kathawar	2,329,196	7,566	2,012	9,578	8,734	2,272	11,006	9,612	2,220	11,832	9,902	2,717	12,619
Palanpur	467,271	10,477	876	11,353	10,477	876	11,353	12,511	1,292	13,803	13,732	1,642	15,374
Rewa Kantha	479,065	4,200	123	4,323	5,919	116	6,035	6,641	203	6,844	6,753	138	6,891
Mahi Kantha	361,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	136
Jaunpuri	105,367	284	317	601	249	279	528	153	278	431	129	274	308
Mudhol	63,001	239	...	239	232	...	232	173	...	173	152	...	152
TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	3,805,435	22,766	3,328	26,094	25,611	3,513	29,154	29,090	3,993	33,083	30,804	4,771	35,575
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	8,728,551	60,615	17,516	78,161	62,351	17,959	80,310	88,805	17,764	106,569	97,279	19,440	116,719
GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	15,770,121	166,647	42,569	209,216	187,852	39,571	227,423	229,631	45,631	275,262	253,791	57,115	310,906

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.**

No. 44 R. Stat., Calcutta, the 15th February 1902.

Progress in the introduction of, and results of working, automatic vacuum brakes on railways in India, during the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, tables Nos. I and II.

Read again—

Government of India letter No. 62 R. Stat., dated the 19th October 1891.

Government of India letter No. 354 R. Stat., dated the 4th September 1894.

Government of India letter No. 424 R. Stat., dated the 21st October 1896.

Read also—

Government of India order No. 380 R. Stat., dated the 30th July 1901.

ORDER.—Ordered, that tables Nos. I and II be forwarded, for information, to the
The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma. Local Governments and
The Honourable the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam. Administrations, and to the
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad. officers noted in the margin.
The Honourable the Resident in Mysore.
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.
The Managers, North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Eastern Bengal State Railways.

Ordered, also, that copies be forwarded for information of His Majesty's Government.

Further, that this order, with the tables, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Documents accompanying.

Tables No. I and II, showing the railways on which automatic vacuum brakes were in use, the number and proportion of rolling stock fitted with the brakes, the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year, and the results of working the brakes during the six months ending with the 30th June 1901.

Statement showing the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year, the number of vacuum brakes fitted, the mileage run by trains fitted with the brakes, the number of failures as compared with mileage run by trains fitted, and the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year.

Railways (including branch lines worked).	Period.	LOCO-MOTIVES.		VEHICLES.			Number of miles run by trains fitted	Total number of instances in which the brakes failed to act or caused delay in the working of trains.	PROPORTION PER CENT		Number of failures as compared with mileage run by trains fitted.
		Fitted	Not fitted	Braked	Piped	Not fitted			Of vehicles braked or piped on total	Of mileage run by trains fitted or partially fitted on total train mileage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5' 6" GAUGE											
East Indian	2nd-half, 1900 (a)	247	554	1,286	204	14,454	2,247,968	52	9.34	28.03	1 in 43,230
	1st-half, 1901 (b)	254	547	1,318	198	15,450	2,181,519	70	5.93	25.79	1 in 31,164
Eastern Bengal	2nd-half, 1900	61	53	68	60	2,425	426,811	18	15.00	33.72	1 in 23,712
	1st-half, 1901	63	51	383	66	2,405	437,440	19	15.73	48.49	1 in 24,302
Bengal Central	2nd-half, 1900	5	22		1	608			0.16		
	1st-half, 1901	5	22		1	608			0.16		
Bengal-Nagpur	2nd-half, 1900	56	100	405	34	4,260	280,283	19	9.34	21.26	1 in 16,071
	1st-half, 1901	60	116	489	49	4,055	446,209	12	9.79	21.91	1 in 37,192
East Coast	2nd-half, 1900	16	61	122	46	1,992	34,433		7.77	3.42	
	1st-half, 1901	Amalgamated partly with the Bengal-Nagpur and partly with the Madras railway									
Odisha and Rohikhand	2nd-half, 1900	62	110	464	51	4,661	506,368	9	9.05	20.70	1 in 61,296
	1st-half, 1901	62	110	491	53	4,637	600,050	10	10.50	20.71	1 in 60,008
North Western	2nd-half, 1900	480	180	2,099	215	11,304	1,233,411	5	10.09	25.91	1 in 246,682
	1st-half, 1901	485	175	2,121	215	11,282	1,240,193	5	17.15	20.64	1 in 249,036
Great Indian Peninsula	2nd-half, 1900	244	361	1,284		8,294	1,053,623	2	13.11	45.00	1 in 97,681
	1st-half, 1901	254	351	1,276		8,297	1,395,780	21	13.33	34.87	1 in 90,276
Indian Midland	2nd-half, 1900	78	(d) 64	135	24	2,577	212,678	6	5.77	(c) 16.33	1 in 35,613
	1st-half, 1901	78	64	135	24	2,537	202,566	5	5.77	13.08	1 in 25,321
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	2nd-half, 1900	125	61	419	89	4,724	623,913	10	10.22	40.55	1 in 62,391
	1st-half, 1901	126	50	454	83	4,796	702,805	11	10.06	44.71	1 in 63,891
The Nizam's Guaranteed	2nd-half, 1900	...	54	30		1,073			2.72		
	1st-half, 1901		54	30	...	1,072			2.72		
Madras	2nd-half, 1900	60	108	568	14	3,341	348,988	4	11.83	23.72	1 in 87,222
	1st-half, 1901	68	143	655	49	4,625	533,815	6	13.21	22.91	1 in 99,317
TOTAL OF all RAILWAYS (5' 6" GAUGE)	2nd-half 1900 (a)	1,474	1,710	7,110	738	60,105	7,577,376	141	11.65	29.75	1 in 55,875
	1st-half, 1901 (b)	1,475	1,716	7,352	735	61,522	8,240,490	161	11.62	26.76	1 in 51,183
5' 3 1/2" GAUGE.											
Eastern Bengal	2nd-half, 1900	26	71	254	49	2,471	1,77,440	24	9.25	19.07	1 in 6,977
	1st-half, 1901	35	71	274	58	2,945	164,105	9	10.13	16.39	1 in 18,234
Nagpur	2nd-half, 1900	4	..	28			18,588		100.00	100.00	
	1st-half, 1901	4		28			21,368		100.00	100.00	
Assam Bengal	2nd-half, 1900	44	9	164		1,158	(c)		12.41		
	1st-half, 1901	44	9	167		1,178	(c)		12.42		
South Indian	2nd-half, 1900	25	183	132	27	4,116	316,153	12	3.72	19.14	1 in 26,346
	1st-half, 1901	25	183	134	27	4,116	317,227	3	3.76	19.22	1 in 105,742
Birma	2nd-half, 1900	52	119	214	22	4,195	77,980	2	5.33	4.55	1 in 38,990
	1st-half, 1901	52	118	248	25	4,166	93,444	14	6.20	5.14	1 in 6,674
TOTAL OF all RAILWAYS (5' 3 1/2" GAUGE)	2nd-half, 1900	151	1,356	792	97	37,285	590,161	38	2.33	4.67	1 in 15,367
	1st-half, 1901	190	1,352	851	113	37,741	591,144	26	2.40	4.38	1 in 22,925

Excluding cranes.

(a) Excludes 17 locomotives and 439 vehicles used on lines under construction.

(b) Excludes 15 locomotives and 415 vehicles used on lines under construction.

(c) Brakes not brought into use.

(d) Excludes 6 and 4 engines borrowed in November and December, respectively, from the Great Indian Peninsula railway.

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between train being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE.				
East Indian	Vacuum automatic	...	(i)—Nil.	
		5th February 1901.	(ii) Swan neck of train pipe of the rear brake van attached to No. 12 down passenger train broke on the bank near Simultala station, due to improper coupling of pilot engine.	
		17th May 1901	(ii) A rubber washer was found deficient on the universal pipe between 2 vehicles of No. 12 down passenger train from Asansol station, causing leakage.	
		20th June 1901.	(ii) No. 6 down passenger train worked non-vacuum from Cawnpore to Allahabad station, as vacuum could not be created, due to the train pipe near the ejector breaking.	
		2nd January 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 31 minutes at Mokameh station, due to the release valve of the front brake van leaking.	
		5th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 9 up loop mail train detained 9 minutes at Howrah station, due to the valve in the front brake-van being defective.	
		8th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 3 up Bombay mail train detained 10 minutes at Asansol station, due to the vacuum indicator pipe bursting.	
		13th January 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 up passenger train lost 22 minutes between Tundla and Burhán stations, due to leakage of the hose pipes between a carriage and the rear brake-van which was caused by a piece of twine inserted between the washers.	
		24th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 7 up passenger train detained 11 minutes at Pirozabad station, due to the rubber washers of the hose coupling of a 2nd class carriage being defective.	
		29th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 3 up Bombay mail train detained 6 minutes at mile 86 (between Majhgawán and Jaitwár stations), due to the ball valve of an intermediate class carriage leaking.	
		2nd February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 4 down Bombay mail train detained 5 minutes at mile 516 (between Bindhachal and Gaipura stations), due to the hose pipes opening out at coupling.	
		6th February 1901.	(ii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 8 minutes at Etawah station, due to the hose coupling of a 3rd class carriage being deficient of rubber washers.	

See page

Statement showing, for the 12 months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1 Railway.	2 Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column	3 Date of failure.	4 Instances under the three following heads separately, of : (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect, or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	5 Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
Gauge—contd.				
East Indian—contd.	Vacuum automatic	6th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 11 up passenger train lost 10 minutes between Howrah and Asansol stations, due to brake blocks binding on the wheels through a defect in the release valve of a 3rd class carriage.	See page 6.
		7th February 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 12 down passenger train detained 12 minutes at Madhupur station, due to the hose pipe of a carriage being deficient of rubber washers.	
		7th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 7 up passenger train lost 40 minutes between Delhi and Umballa stations, due to the washer of the tender hose coupling pipe being cut and the rubber having perished.	
		8th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 5 up passenger train lost 9 minutes between Mokameh and Dinapore stations, due to the release valve of the brake-van being defective and the piston leaking.	
		11th February 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 37 up local passenger train detained 18 minutes at Serampore station, due to a piece of straw having worked between the drip valve and seating.	
		11th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 26 down passenger train detained 19 minutes at Burdwan station, due to the hose coupling of a carriage truck leaking badly.	
		13th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 9 minutes at Bindhachal station, due to the cylinder of the brake van and a horse box leaking and trailing and the rubber washer of the hose pipe of the brake-van being defective	
		14th February 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 6 down passenger train lost 30 minutes between Tundla and Ferozabad stations, due to the hose pipes between the tender and train pipe being improperly coupled.	
		15th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 6 down passenger train detained 6 minutes at Balgudor station, due to the lower part of vacuum cylinder piston of a 3rd class carriage and luggage-van leaking.	
		15th February 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 up passenger train detained 7 minutes at Asansol station, due to the hose pipe of a horse box not being properly coupled.	
		17th February 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 15 up Bombay mail train detained 13 minutes at Tundla station, due to the hose pipe coupling of an officer's carriage and a 3rd class carriage not being properly closed.	

TABLE No. II—contd.

Statement showing, for the year 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed, or caused delay in the working of trains.—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of : (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE—contd. East Indian—contd.	Vacuum automatic	20th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 16 down Bombay mail train detained 8 minutes at Aligarh and 8 minutes at Páli stations, due to the disc valve of an Oudh and Rohilkhand railway composite carriage leaking.	
		21st February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 4 down Bombay mail train detained 13 minutes at Buxar station, due to the hose pipe of an intermediate class carriage leaking.	
		23rd February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 6 down passenger train detained 28 minutes at Buxar station, due to a leakage in the cylinder of a carriage truck.	
		26th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 7 up passenger train detained 14 minutes near the down distant signal of Mokameh station, due to the hose pipe of a gas holder breaking.	
		27th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 8 minutes at Bharwári station, due to a leak.	
		27th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 6 minutes at Howrah station, due to the elbow train pipe attached to the ejector being broken.	
		12th March 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 5 up passenger train lost 5 minutes at Barh and 3 minutes between Mokameh and Buxar stations, due to the piston of the front brake-van leaking.	
		13th March 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 26 down local passenger train lost 30 minutes between Howrah and Burdwan stations, due to the hose pipe between the engine and tender being defective.	
		13th March 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 11 up passenger train detained 28 minutes at Asansol station, due to the train pipe in an officer's carriage breaking.	
		23rd March 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 up Punjab mail train detained 4 minutes at Asansol station, due to the valve lever of the front brake-van being jammed.	
		25th March 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 16 down Bombay mail train detained 15 minutes at Tundla station, due to the piston gland of a third class carriage leaking.	
		1st April 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 8 down passenger train detained 15 minutes at mile 242, between Gidhaur and Jamooee stations, due to the vacuum indicator pipe breaking.	

See page 6.

TABLE No. II—contd.

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 31st March 1901, the instances in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, and the number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of : (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE—contd. East Indian—contd.	Vacuum automatic	15th April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 11 up passenger train detained 15 minutes at Mokameh and 15 minutes at Dinapore stations, due to the engine train pipe leaking.	
		19th April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 15 up Bombay mail train detained 7 minutes at Hathras station, due to the pipe on the rear brake van becoming detached from the dummy.	
		21st April 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 9 up loop mail train detained 11 minutes at Serampore, 6 minutes at Chandernagore, and 6 minutes at mile 45½, between Boinchee and Debipore stations, due to the junction pipe being badly cracked.	
		21st April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 16 down Bombay mail train lost ten minutes between Firozabad and Etawah stations, due to a leak in the train pipe of a Nizam's Guaranteed State railway composite carriage.	
		26th April 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 24 down passenger train detained 15 minutes at Khanyān station, due to a third class carriage being deficient of piston rod.	
		29th April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 8 down passenger train lost 15 minutes between Naini and Karchana stations, due to the cylinder of a third class carriage leaking.	
		30th April 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 up passenger train detained 24 minutes at Jāmāra station, due to the careless application of the brake by the guard while shunting.	
		30th April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 7 minutes at Allahabad station, due to a leakage in the train which could not be discovered.	
		2nd May 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 6 down passenger train detained 15 minutes at Tundla station, due to the train pipes not being properly coupled.	
		5th May 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 15 up Bombay mail train detained 10 minutes at Tundla and 8 minutes at Barhan stations, due to a leak in an Oudh and Rohilkhand railway carriage.	
		10th May 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 16 down Bombay mail train detained 5 minutes outside platforms at Firozabad station, due to the brake cylinder piston of a 3rd class carriage leaking badly.	
		11th May 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 16 minutes at Malwa station, due to the universal hose pipe in a 1st class and 2nd class carriage leaking badly.	

See page 6

TABLE No. II—contd.

Statement showing, for the month of May 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brake failed, or caused delay in the working of the train.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of : (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE—contd. East Indian—contd.	Vacuum automatic	14th May 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 7 up passenger train detained 18 minutes at mile 49, beyond down distant signal of Chunar station, due to the train pipe at the flange next to the ejector having fractured.	See page 6.
		14th May 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 3 up Bombay mail train detained 5 minutes at Bargarh station, due to the hose pipe of the rear brake-van (G. I. P. railway) not remaining properly on the dummy.	
		15th May 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 down passenger train detained 27 minutes at Burdwan station, said to have been caused by some one tampering with the vacuum gear in the rear brake-van.	
		17th May 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 4 down Bombay mail train detained 11 minutes at Sutna station, due to the vacuum hose pipe of two 3rd class carriages not having been properly coupled.	
		18th May 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 6 down passenger train detained 10 minutes at Allahabad station, due to the pipes in the rear not having been properly coupled up.	
		18th May 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 10 down loop mail train detained 8 minutes at Ghogha station, due to the vacuum hose pipes parting between two 3rd class carriages.	
		18th May 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 down passenger train detained 7 minutes at Rājbanādh station, said to have been caused by the guard's valve having been tampered with.	
		19th May 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 3 up Bombay mail train detained 11 minutes at Howrah station, due to a defective washer on a 3rd class carriage.	
		21st May 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 4 down Bombay mail train lost 32 minutes between mile 123 and Sutna station, due to the left hand injector flange joint being defective and suddenly giving way.	
		22nd May 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 6 down passenger train detained 5 minutes at Tundla station, due to some temporary defect in the train.	
		24th May 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 7 up passenger train detained 24 minutes at Gahmar station, due to some temporary defect.	
		25th May 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 15 up Bombay mail train detained 17 minutes at Tundla station, due to the apparatus in the front brake-van leaking.	

TABLE No. II—contd.

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 1.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of : (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
5th 6th Gauge—contd. East Indian—concl.	Vacuum automatic	26th May 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 8 down passenger train detained 10 minutes at Buxar station, due to the small ejector being unable to maintain the usual vacuum.	2,181,519.
		28th May 1901	(ii) Failure of machinery.—No. 3 up Bombay mail train lost 19 minutes between Asansol and Mokameh stations, due to the piston of a 1st class carriage being defective.	
		2nd June 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 4 down Bombay mail train detained 6 minutes at Sutna station, due to the vacuum hose of an intermediate and a 3rd class carriage not having been properly coupled.	
		5th June 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 down passenger train detained 11 minutes at Patna station, due to the hose pipe coupling of a covered wagon being deficient of a rubber washer.	
		11th June 1901	(ii) Failure of machinery.—No. 9 up loop mail train detained 11 minutes at Taljhari station, due to the lug of tender hose coupling breaking.	
		11th June 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 4 down Bombay mail train detained 8 minutes at Sutna station, due to the vacuum pipe of the rear G. I. P. railway brake-van being defective.	
		11th June 1901	(ii) Failure of machinery.—No. 11 up passenger train detained 20 minutes at Buxar station, due to the universal coupling between a 2nd and an intermediate class carriage being loose.	
		15th June 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 7 up passenger train lost 20 minutes between Allahabad and Siráthu stations, due to the universal hose pipes of two 3rd class carriages drawing air.	
		16th June 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 49 up local passenger train detained 6 minutes at Paundgoah and 5 minutes at Memári stations, due to the brakes not releasing and causing the train to drag heavily.	
		20th June 1901	(ii) Failure of machinery.—No. 4 down Bombay mail train detained 6 minutes at Sutna station, due to the vacuum hose pipe on an intermediate and a 3rd class carriage being defective.	
		25th June 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 9 up loop mail train detained 8 minutes at Colgong station, due to the coupling hose of a 3rd class carriage being deficient of rubber washer.	
		30th June 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 11 up passenger train detained 5 minutes at Ahraura Road station, due to the joints of the universal coupling between a 3rd and an intermediate class carriage having opened.	

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of : (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
6" GAUGE— <i>contd.</i> Eastern Bengal	Vacuum automatic	6th January 1901.	(i) and (ii)— <i>Nil</i> . (iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 17 up passenger train lost 9 minutes between Dum Dum Junction and Kanchrapara stations, due to the pipe between the engine and the train having parted, as the coupling which was fitted to the tender was too long and therefore not properly coupled.	
		13th January 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 16 down passenger train lost 10 minutes at Barrackpore station, due to the pipe in the centre of the train having got off owing to the screw coupling of a carriage having been slack.	
		16th February 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 168 down passenger train detained 10 minutes at Majherat station, due to a leakage in the train pipe of a 3rd class carriage screw coupling not being properly screwed up.	
		18th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 119 up mail train detained 16 minutes at Sonárpur Junction station, due to the neck rings of the brake pistons of 4 consecutive carriages leaking.	
		22nd February 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 120 down mail train started 10 minutes late from Beliaghata station, due to the ball valve of a 3rd class carriage leaking.	
		22nd February 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 119 up mail train detained 20 minutes at Sonárpur Junction station, due to the neck rings of the pistons of 4 consecutive carriages leaking.	See page 8.
		3rd April 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 25 up passenger train detained 16 minutes at Kánkinára station, due to the brakes of 2 carriages not having released.	
		9th April 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 28 down passenger train lost 5 minutes between Kanchrapara and Hálisahar stations, due to the steam pipe top nut having blown out.	
		10th April 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 22 down mail train detained 9 minutes at Ránaghat station, due to the neck rings of the pistons of the engine and tender leaking.	
		15th April 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 116 down passenger train detained 5 minutes at Ballygunge and 5 minutes at Jálalpur stations, due to the neck rings of the pistons of a composite carriage leaking.	
		19th April 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 33 up passenger train started 8 minutes late from Sealdah station, due to the driver not being able to create vacuum owing to the disc nut of the ejector drawing air.	
		25th April 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 7 up mail train lost 14 minutes between Sealdah and Ránaghat stations, due to a leakage in the chamber pipe.	

TABLE No. 11—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 1	Date of failure.	Instances, under the three following heads separately, of : (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
5' 6" GAUGE.—<i>contd.</i>				
Eastern Bengal— <i>contd.</i>	Vacuum automatic	26th April 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 119 up mail train detained 6 minutes at Sonárpur Junction station, due to the brake pipe not being properly coupled, after a portion of the Canning branch composition had been attached, which prevented the driver creating vacuum	437,440.
		18th May 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 175 up passenger train lost 7 minutes between Bāsūldānga and Diamond Harbour stations, due to the neck ring of the piston of a 3rd class carriage leaking	
		18th May 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 13 up passenger train lost 6 minutes between Shām-nagar and Kānchrapāra stations, due to a leakage in the couplings of the pipe of two carriages.	
		1st June 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 17 up passenger train lost 31 minutes between Dum-Dum Junction and Bogoolā stations, due to the rolling ring of the piston of the tender having become twisted and the neck rings of the pistons of the engine and tender having become slack.	
		21st June 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 116 down passenger train detained 3 minutes at Ballygunge station in destroying vacuum, due to the neck ring of the piston of the engine leaking and the rolling ring being twisted.	
		24th June 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 116 down passenger train detained 4 minutes at Hotur station in destroying vacuum, due to the train pipe nut having been stripped.	
Bengal-Nágpur	Vacuum automatic	...	(i)—Nil.	See page 9.
		13th April 1901.	(ii) No. 3 down mail train worked with hand brake, due to the vacuum fittings in a 3rd class carriage being out of order.	
		7th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 8 up mail train detained 15 minutes at Drug station, due to one of the carriage pipes leaking.	
		19th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 8 up mail train lost 17 minutes at Bilha and 9 minutes at Bhútapāra stations, due to a leakage.	
		24th January 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 61 down mail train detained 5 minutes at Khargpur station, due to a leak which was caused through the main pipe not being placed on dummy plug at rear of train.	
		1st February 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 1 down mail train detained 10 minutes at Gondia, 3 minutes at Amgaon, and 3 minutes at Drug stations, due to the valve of the brake-van leaking.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads set out, of— (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE—<i>contd.</i> Bengal-Nágpur—<i>concl.</i>	Vacuum automatic	22nd February 1901. 26th February 1901. 18th March 1901. 23rd March 1901. 21st April 1901. 31st May 1901. 10th June 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 down mail train lost 18 minutes between Salékasa and Darekasa stations, due to a leakage. (iii) Failure of material.—No. 8 up mail train detained 19 minutes at Gidm station to create vacuum, due to the piston rod gland in a Great Indian Peninsula railway road van leaking very badly. (iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 down passenger train detained 10 minutes at Bhuvanewar station in creating vacuum, due to the rubbers on front and back hose couplings of a carriage missing. (iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 4 up mail train detained 10 minutes at Sompéta station in releasing brakes on a 3rd class carriage and rear brake, due to the brake being defective. (iii) Inexperience of servants.—No. 2 up mail train detained 8 minutes at Khargpur station, due to a leakage. (iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 up mail train detained 5 minutes at Tirora station in releasing the brake blocks, due to a leakage of the train pipe. (iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 down mail train lost 15 minutes at mile 244-4, due to the chamber hose pipe having struck the ballast and being damaged.	446,299.
Oudh and Rohilkhand.	Vacuum automatic	... 6th February 1901. 7th February 1901. 20th February 1901. 26th February 1901. 8th March 1901.	(i) and (ii)— <i>Nil</i> . (iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 6 down passenger train lost 14 minutes between Lhaksar and Najibabad stations, due to a leakage of the front hose pipe of the brake-van. (iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 20 minutes at Moradabad station, due to the hose pipe of the brake-van being deficient of the rubber washer and piston rod packing ring of a 3rd class carriage drawing air. (iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 11 up mail train detained 5 minutes at Chandauli station, due to the coupling washer of the hose pipe of a 3rd class carriage leaking. (iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 11 up mail train detained 7 minutes at Bijhoi station, due to the hose pipe coupling of a 3rd class carriage leaking. (iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 up Dehra Dun mail train detained 27 minutes at mile 9, due to the hose pipes of a North-Western Railway 2nd class and an East Indian railway composite carriage leaking.	See page 10.

TABLE No. 11—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE—<i>contd.</i>				
Oudh and Rohilkhand— <i>contd.</i>	Vacuum automatic	10th March 1901	(ii) Failure of material.—No. 11 up mail train detained 10 minutes at Chandausi station, due to the cast iron elbow junction pipes leading to vacuum valve of brake-van having cracked.	600,080.
		15th May 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 6 minutes at Sháhahánpur station, due to the piston packing ring of a 2nd class carriage having perished.	
		2nd June 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 7 minutes at Sháhahánpur station, due to the washer of the hose pipe coupling of a 3rd class carriage having worn out.	
		7th June 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 11 up mail train detained 18 minutes at Chandausi station, due to the washer of the hose pipe coupling of a 3rd class carriage having worn out.	
		14th June 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 18 minutes at Mughalpur station, due to the brake blocks of a North-Western railway horse-box having jammed on the wheels.	
North Western	Vacuum automatic	...	(i) and (ii)— <i>Nil</i> .	1,240,183.
		24th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 down mail train detained 20 minutes at Bostán station, due to the hose coupling of the engine having got frozen and not fastening properly.	
		12th March 1901.	(ii) Neglect of servants.—No. 17 up mixed train detained 9 minutes at Wazirabad station, due to the universal hose pipe of the rear brake-van being left uncoupled after shunting.	
		15th May 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 2 down Quetta mail train detained 12 minutes at Ruk station, due to the brake blocks of the brake-van becoming jammed on the wheels.	
		23rd May 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 up mail train detained 10 minutes at Khánawal station, due to the universal hose pipes of 2 carriages becoming uncoupled on account of sudden application of the brake.	
		29th June 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 12 down passenger train detained 15 minutes near the Delhi station main signal, due to the violent application of the brake, which caused the hose pipe of the rear brake-van to jump off the dummy.	
Great Indian Peninsula.	Vacuum automatic	...	(i)— <i>Nil</i> .	See page 12.
		15th March 1901.	(ii) No. 37 down Ráichúr mail train worked non-automatic from Victoria Terminus station to Kalyán station, due to the ejector being out of order owing to driver's neglect.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances, under the three following heads separately, of : (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act on the ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or incompetence of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
GAUGE— <i>contd.</i> Great Indian Peninsula — <i>contd.</i>	Vacuum automatic	22nd April 1901.	(ii) No. 140 down Jubbulpore passenger train worked non-automatic from Victoria Terminus to Kāsāra station, due to the steam pipe breaking.	
		16th June 1901	(ii) No. 28 ² up Dhond and Mānmād passenger train worked non-automatic from Visāpur to Dhond station, due to the rubber washers having perished on the flexible pipes of two 3rd class carriages.	
		20th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 104 up Rāichūr mail train detained 15 minutes at Rāichūr Junction, due to the piston neck ring of a joint stock 3rd class carriage drawing air.	
		21st January 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 137 down Jubbulpore mail train lost 13 minutes between Igatpuri and Devlāh stations, due to the driver creating a higher vacuum than he could maintain.	
		25th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 47 down Nāgpur mail detained 5 minutes at Devlāh and 5 minutes at Nasik station, due to the brake piston of a 3rd class carriage having jammed.	
		21st February 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 10 up Jubbulpore passenger train detained 7 minutes at Itārsi station, due to the communication valve in an Oudh and Rohilkhand railway carriage being out of order.	
		2nd March 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 104 up Rāichūr mail train detained 10 minutes at Neral station, due to the brake gear of a 3rd class carriage becoming disconnected owing to a pin breaking.	
		7th March 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 104 up Rāichūr mail train detained 7 minutes at mile 380 between Nālyār and Wāli stations, and worked non-automatic to Sholāpur station, due to the wrought-iron train pipe of a composite carriage breaking.	
		21st March 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 133 down Poona passenger train detained 4 minutes at Dādār station, due to the flexible pipes being improperly coupled between two carriages.	
		18th April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 8 up Jubbulpore passenger train detained 27 minutes at Igatpuri station and worked non-automatic to Kāsāra station, due to a leak which could not be located.	
		9th May 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 60 down Nāgpur mail train detained 10 minutes at Igatpuri station, due to the flexible pipe on the front brake-van being improperly fitted.	

See page 12.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads, separately, of : (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or incompetence of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE—contd. Great Indian Peninsula— concl'd.	Vacuum automatic	9th May 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 16 up Jubbulpore mail train detained 10 minutes at Bhilákheri station, due to the release valve diaphragm of a 2nd class carriage being defective.	1,895
		10th May 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 16 up Jubbulpore mail train detained 10 minutes at Jalgaon and 4 minutes at Nándgaon stations, due to the release valve diaphragm of a 2nd class carriage being defective.	
		10th May 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 107 down Jubbulpore passenger train detained 5 minutes at Kásáa station, due to a leak in the flexible pipe of a ghát brake-van.	
		30th May 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 143 down Poona passenger train detained 8 minutes at Victoria Terminus station, due to a rubber washer being deficient on the flexible pipe of a carriage truck.	
		12th June 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 63 down Poona passenger train detained 8 minutes at Victoria Terminus station, due to a rubber washer being deficient on the flexible pipe of a carriage truck.	
		13th June 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 20 up Jubbulpore passenger train detained 5 minutes at Nándgaon station, due to the dummy plug of the rear brake-van being bent.	
		13th June 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 186 up Thana local train detained 20 minutes at Kurla station due to the truss bar of a 2nd class carriage becoming disconnected owing to a pin breaking.	
		24th June 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 37 down Poona passenger train detained 6 minutes at Victoria Terminus station, due to a rubber washer being deficient on the flexible pipe of a 3rd class carriage.	
		28th June 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 107 down Jubbulpore passenger train lost 15 minutes at mile 54 (between Asangaon and Atgaon stations), due to the flexible pipes becoming disconnected between two carriages, owing to a screw coupling falling from its suspension hook and striking them.	
Indian Midland	Vacuum automatic	14th February 1901.	(i)—Nil. (ii) No. 7 down mail train worked non-automatic from Jhānsi to Cawnpore stations, due to a leak in one of the hose couplings of an Oudh and Rohilkhand railway 3rd class carriage.	See page 13.
		22nd April 1901	(ii) No. 2 up mail train worked non-automatic from Tundla to Jhānsi stations, due to rubber washers having perished on the flexible pipes of a brake-van and a Nizam's Guaranteed State railway composite carriage.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	3	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of train, in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE— <i>contd.</i> Indian Midland— <i>contd.</i>	Vacuum automatic	23rd May 1901	(ii) No. 7 down mail train worked non-automatic from Aita to Cawnpore stations, due to a defect in the train pipe.	202,566.
		19th June 1901	(ii) No. 8 up mail train worked non-automatic from mile 297 (near Ait station) to Jhānsi station, due to the vacuum train pipe and chamber pipe joints on engine giving way.	
		5th April 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 7 down mail train lost 15 minutes between Jhānsi and Cawnpore stations, due to a leak which could not be located.	
		25th May 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 up mail train lost 14 minutes on the Journey and Forked non-automatic from Lalitpur to Itārsi station due to the brake ejector being out of order.	
		30th May 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 2 up mail train lost 5 minutes on the journey and worked non-automatic from Babina to Bina station, due to the brake ejector being out of order.	
		15th June 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 up mail train worked non-automatic from Lalitpur to Itārsi station, and detained 5 minutes at Bāmora station, due to the train pipe joint on the engine giving way.	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Vacuum automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—Nil.	See page 14.
		3rd January 1901.	(ii) Failure of machinery.—No. 5 down ordinary train detained 7 minutes between Vishāmtri and Baroda stations, in disconnecting the train pipe between the engine and carriages, as vacuum could not be created owing to the reducing valve being out of order.	
		7th January 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 88 up local train detained 5 minutes at Borivli station, as the universal hose pipe of a 2nd class carriage was out of order being deficient of a washer.	
		28th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 129 down local train lost 5 minutes between Church Gate and Marine Lines stations, as the two pair of wheels in the rear of the front compound brake-van jammed on account of a defective India-rubber rolling ring jamming and not allowing the piston to come down.	
		29th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 1 down mail train detained 45 minutes at Mehmāda-bad station, in disconnecting the brake gear of a bogie composite, as the cylinder piston jammed owing to piston packing being worn and leaky.	
		5th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 8 up ordinary train detained 5 minutes at Nadiād station, in disconnecting the junction pipe, as the cylinder diaphragm of a 3rd class carriage was defective.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of train which failed or caused delay in the service specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defect in or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE—<i>contd.</i>				
Bombay, Baroda and Central India—<i>concl'd</i>	Vacuum automatic	24th March 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 5 down ordinary train detained 12 minutes at Chamargam station, due to the ejector being defective	702,805.
		13th April 1901	(iii) Failure of material—No. 1 down mail train detained 8 minutes between Chamargam and Pálej stations, due to the couplings between a double first class and a luggage-van disconnecting, on account of the horn of one of them being broken	
		22nd April 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—Nos 164 up, 182 up, and 171 down local trains, lost 21 minutes, as sufficient vacuum could not be maintained, owing to the ball being taken away from the drip valve	
		2nd May 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants—No. 147 down local train lost 6 minutes between Mahalakshmi and Parel stations, as the spare coupling of a 2nd class carriage fell on the horn of the hose pipe and broke them due to the spare coupling not being placed on the hook or having slipped off, causing the hose pipes to get disconnected	
		7th June 1901	(iii) Failure of material—No 3 down ordinary train detained 7 minutes at Anand station to renew an India-rubber washer end connection pipe of a 3rd class carriage which was worn and the pipe leaking	
		29th June 1901	(iii) Failure of material—No 4 up ordinary train lost 3 minutes between Bujure and Baroda stations, due to the coupling pipes of a mail van and an intermediate class carriage disconnecting.	
Madras	Vacuum automatic	5th January 1901.	(i) and (ii)— <i>Nil</i> (iii) Failure of machinery—No 31 train detained 3 minutes at Avadi station, due to the brake piston of a third class carriage drawing air	See page 15.
		6th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 2 down mail train lost 41 minutes between Waltair and Duvvula stations, due to a leakage in the flexible hose pipe of a 1st class carriage.	
		9th April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 81 down mail train detained 9 minutes at mile 28 6, due to the piston of a luggage-van drawing air	
		11th April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 87 down mail train detained 3 minutes at Wajah Road station, due to the piston release valves of brake van and two bogie carriages drawing air.	

TABLE NO. II - contd

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or cause delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Inst. no. in the train, with a description of the failure, and the circumstances under which it occurred	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE - <i>conold</i>				
Madras— <i>conold</i>	Vacuum automatic	24th April 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery—No. 102 up mixed train detained 5 minutes at Cravery station due to the flexible hose pipe drawing air	533,805.
		12th June 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery—No. 43 up mail train detained 5 minutes at Tirupattur station, due to defects in the piston of a 1st class carriage	
3' 3½" GAUGE				
Eastern Bengal	Vacuum automatic		(i) Nil	164,105.
		29th January 1901	(ii) Nos. 72 down and 75 up trains worked without vacuum brake from Katihar to Munihari Ghat station, due to the copper train pipe and the iron elbow pipe connecting with the drip trap of the engine having broken	
		6th January 1901	(iii) Failure of material—No. 72 down mail train detained 5 minutes at Parbatipur station, due to the coupling pipe of the tender having broken	
		25th January 1901	(iii) Failure of material—No. 72 down mail train lost 29 minutes between Parbatipur and Katihar stations, due to the train pipe of the engine under the floor plate and above the drip trap leaking	
		25th January 1901	(iii) Failure of material—No. 75 up train lost 32 minutes between Katihar and Parbatipur stations, due to the train pipe of the engine leaking	
		26th January 1901	(iii) Failure of material—No. 15 up Assam mail train lost 37 minutes between Parbatipur and Katihar stations, due to the train pipe of the engine leaking.	
		16th March 1901	(iii) Failure of material—No. 15 up Assam mail train lost 13 minutes between Parbatipur and Badarganj stations, due to a defect in the brake cylinder of a 1st class van	
		26th April 1901	(iii) Failure of material—No. 22 down mail train detained 25 minutes at Sadpur station due to the vacuum chamber pipe of the engine having broken which prevented the creation of the necessary vacuum	
		19th June 1901	(iii) Failure of material—No. 21 up mail train detained 13 minutes at Sadpur station, due to the driver not having been able to create vacuum in consequence of the coupling pipe of a postal van and an intermediate class carriage leaking	
		22nd June 1901.	(iii) Failure of material—No. 72 down mail train detained 10 minutes at Parbatipur station, due to the driver not having been able to create vacuum in consequence of some defect in the brake	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brake with which the failure occurred	Date of failure	Instances in which the following description of failure occurred when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains— <i>contd.</i>	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
3' 3½" GAUGE—<i>contd.</i>				
South Indian	Vacuum automatic		(i) and (ii) <i>Nil</i>	
		5th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of material—No 38 mail train detained 20 minutes at Tinjore station, due to a leakage in the train pipe of a bogie 3rd class carriage	317,227
		2nd March 1901.	(iii) Failure of material—No 19 mail train lost 10 minutes between Cuddalore and Aliphalim stations, due to the piston packing rings of a 3rd class carriage having perished through ordinary wear and tear.	
		7th May 1901	(iii) Failure of material—No 19 mail train detained 5 minutes at mile 136 due to the rubber washers of the universal coupling having given way	
Burma	Vacuum automatic	...	(i) and (ii) <i>Nil</i>	
		5th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 127 up goods train lost 2 hours and 35 minutes between Sedaw and Fourth Reversing station, due to the packing ring of the piston rod of the brake van leaking	See page 17.
		10th January 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 15 up mixed train lost 15 minutes between Myohauung and Myimyo stations, due to the piston rod of one of the vehicles jamming	
		13th February 1901	(iii) Failure of material—No 58 down local train detained 15 minutes at Pagoda Road station, due to the packing ring of the piston rod of a 2nd class carriage leaking	
		7th March 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 129 up goods train lost 34 minutes between Sedaw and Myimyo stations, due to the diaphragm of the ball valve of a covered goods bogie wagon leaking	
		12th March 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery—A special train detained 13 minutes at Myohauung station, due to the horn of the universal coupling of a bogie 1st and 2nd class composite carriage breaking.	
		14th March 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 26 down local train detained 14 minutes near the facing points at Insein station, due to the large ejector disc not being air-tight on account of the driver slackening the nut on spindle.	
		14th March 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 58 down local train detained 5 minutes in destroying vacuum, owing to some pistons jamming	
		27th March 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 125 up goods train lost 10 minutes between Thon-dauung and Myimyo stations, due to the train pipe of a covered goods bogie wagon leaking.	

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separate viz, of (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or incompetence of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
3 3½" GAUGE—concl'd. Burma—concl'd	Vacuum automatic	4th April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery—No. 15 up mixed train lost 45 minutes between Myohaung and Second Reversing station, due to both piston rods of a bogie brake and luggage-van jamming.	93,444
		8th April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery—No. 62 down local train detained 1 hour, due to the piston rod of a 3rd class carriage jamming	
		25th April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 15 up mixed train lost 13 minutes between the Fourth Reversing station and distant signal, due to the piston rod of a bogie brake and luggage-van jamming.	
		28th April 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 14 down mixed train detained 25 minutes at Mandalay station, due to the packing ring of the piston rod of a bogie 3rd class carriage leaking	
		1st May 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—Nos. 28 down and 41 up local trains lost 19 and 35 minutes, respectively, due to the hose pipe of a 3rd class carriage leaking and the piston rod slightly jamming.	
		30th June 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants—No. 37 up local train lost 30 minutes between Ihamung and Rangoon stations, due to the driver not properly opening the steam cock before the train started from Insein station, and therefore being unable to maintain vacuum.	

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.**

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 1ST-HALF OF YEAR						RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICE		
	During 1st-half of 1901	During 2nd-half of 1901	Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st January to		Increase.
			1901.	1902	9th February 1901	8th February 1902	1901	1902.	9th February 1901	8th February 1902	
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
* State and Guaranteed Railways.											
India	735	660	1,876	1,873	14,453,331	14,531,000	770	776	74,39,957	79,19,000	4,79,043
Central	179	188	139	139	23,115	0,000	167	144	1,36,000	1,30,000	6,903
Bombay (inclgd. Raipur-Dhamtan 2' 6")	169	174	1,598	1,607	3,00,862	3,00,000	188	187	15,47,337	15,34,000	15,337
Indian Peninsula system	612	472	1,561	1,568	11,31,880	10,91,000	725	696	58,65,401	58,11,000	34,401
Midland (inclgd. Bhopal Itarsi)	234	215	8,2	8,1	2,89,000	1,05,000	20	24	11,75,874	10,41,000	1,34,874
East India (East Coast State)	263	310	21	21	6,205	4,300	296	233	28,155	20,300	2,855
Western (inclgd. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	254	196	3,131	3,128	7,97,728	8,73,000	226	279	38,84,691	51,04,000	12,19,309
East India (inclgd. Rohilkhand (inclgd. m. g.))	239	209	1,115	1,115	2,09,240	2,34,000	215	210	12,82,172	13,13,000	30,828
Bengal (inclgd. metre & 2' 6")	343	390	853	8,4	3,04,478	3,37,000	356	395	17,28,436	18,12,000	83,564
Baroda and Central India	792	695	461	461	3,50,449	3,66,000	760	794	16,98,760	19,41,000	2,42,240
North-East line	265	259	844	874	2,44,700	2,49,000	290	262	12,59,107	12,18,000	41,107
Dehra	178	152	493	503	1,05,001	99,000	215	195	4,87,292	5,35,000	47,708
Dehra	129	114	32	32	3,218	3,300	101	103	15,868	21,300	5,092
Itanagar-Malwa (inclgd. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	337	295	1,786	1,786	6,80,574	5,81,000	381	322	30,02,222	30,48,000	45,778
Dehra	43	46	17	17	670	500	39	30	3,146	2,700	446
Indian	185	169	1,034	1,034	1,82,150	1,99,000	170	183	9,37,273	10,09,000	71,427
Varanasi-Mathurpet	101	86	54	54	4,613	4,600	85	85	24,409	26,100	1,691
Eastern Mahatras (inclgd. Gt.-M. From sec.)	116	113	1,105	1,105	1,45,240	1,05,000	125	90	7,57,019	5,71,000	1,86,019
Eastern section (Southern Mahatras)	94	94	296	296	3,100	2,350	107	79	1,55,200	1,30,000	19,200
B and N-W (inclgd. Turhoot sec.)	168	136	1,227	1,262	1,95,285	2,06,000	163	163	9,75,202	11,47,000	1,71,798
Bar-Bareilly	134	118	231	231	27,020	30,000	117	130	1,57,846	1,55,000	2,846
Bengal	72	74	578	589	38,333	45,400	66	77	2,13,435	2,12,000	1,435
Delhi	224	197	1,124	1,178	3,05,633	3,27,000	272	278	15,57,961	17,29,000	1,71,039
Delhi	55	57	59	59	4,734	4,000	80	62	21,259	20,100	1,159
Delhi	62	59	124	124	6,719	12,100	5	97	35,271	65,000	29,729

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)
[In thousands of Rupees]

		IN THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY, OF									
		1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)											
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores		2,66	2,89	2,76	2,76	3,11	3,13	2,85	2,65	2,35	
Liquors:											
Spirit		44,38	42,94	45,74	48,63	48,63	49,62	52,41	53,49	52,97	
Other liquors		5,55	5,61	5,22	5,88	5,39	4,96	5,41	4,91	4,91	
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery		—	—	6,85	6,08	5,96	4,68	5,40	6,09	6,67	
Chemical products and preparations		—	—	2,18	2,24	1,82	2,21	2,20	2,09	2,55	
Cotton manufactures:											
Piece goods, grey		—	—	7,91	51,92	43,01	36,26	38,33	40,97	39,70	
" white		—	—	3,28	17,97	16,96	14,67	14,02	15,40	15,97	
" coloured		—	—	2,24	19,47	17,39	11,41	15,96	20,11	16,61	
Other goods		—	—	39	2,52	1,84	1,46	1,53	2,41	2,20	
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics		—	—	2,91	2,83	2,85	3,23	3,12	3,10	3,67	
Dyeing and tanning materials		—	—	2,59	2,31	3,05	3,49	3,56	3,46	2,74	
Glass and glassware		—	—	2,63	3,00	3,10	2,34	2,64	3,24	3,08	
Hardware and cutlery		—	—	6,10	5,92	6,37	6,09	6,08	6,86	7,82	
Metals:											
Copper		—	—	3,06	7,38	4,23	5,49	4,49	1,41	3,01	
Iron and steel		—	—	2,25	3,26	3,24	3,44	2,88	2,81	3,73	
Silver		—	—	28,61	26,53	26,67	35,44	26,56	19,60	9,88	
Tin		—	—	1,41	1,43	1,10	94	75	48	89	
Other metals		—	—	4,27	1,95	1,81	2,35	2,22	1,95	2,68	
Oils: Petroleum		14,74	17,41	23,83	35,50	34,97	40,52	37,10	33,57	39,54	
Paints and colours		—	—	1,31	1,50	1,44	1,37	1,51	1,65	1,82	
Paper		—	—	1,57	2,05	1,98	1,60	1,86	2,10	2,16	
Silk, raw and manufactured		—	—	10,40	12,30	10,06	8,19	8,77	7,28	10,82	
Spices		—	—	3,31	2,97	2,93	3,60	4,04	4,13	4,11	
Stationery		—	—	1,24	1,22	1,28	1,02	1,05	1,13	1,18	
Sugar { duty at 5 per cent		—	—	10,78	12,61	13,08	18,91	16,44	20,89	24,39	
{ additional duty		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,72	
Tax		—	—	2,91	2,01	2,44	93	85	73	1,17	
Umbrellas		—	—	1,39	1,38	1,25	1,33	94	1,07	1,06	
Wood and timber		—	—	91	1,30	1,09	95	66	95	1,01	
Woollen goods		—	—	7,11	6,61	7,77	4,93	6,63	8,13	9,4	
Imports by post		1	1	1,19	1,27	1,24	1,26	1,47	1,67	1,7	
All other articles		3	24	21,51	31,15	19,56	20,07	19,94	19,42	20,6	
TOTAL		67,37	69,10	2,22,61	3,33,56	3,03,26	3,04,25	2,98,93	3,01,41	3,25,5	
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)											
Rice and rice-flour		44,84	45,41	63,07	60,03	49,73	43,14	70,64	61,77	58,7	
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE		1,12,21	1,14,51	2,85,68	3,93,59	3,52,99	3,47,42	3,69,57	3,63,18	3,84,2	
TOTAL NET REVENUE		1,09,28	1,11,23	2,79,36	3,84,74	3,43,43	3,40,78	3,62,86	3,56,33	3,76,41	
Local distribution of Net Customs Revenue											
Bengal { Import		23,50	24,18	64,90	1,26,45	1,11,51	1,05,08	1,11,01	1,20,99	1,27,19	
{ Export		13,74	13,11	14,68	16,03	10,18	8,89	16,38	15,82	16,78	
Bombay { Import		18,80	21,03	1,04,32	1,27,09	1,20,11	1,22,65	1,14,86	1,04,57	1,07,51	
{ Export		1,91	1,65	3,07	2,36	2,25	2,41	3,16	2,25	2,45	
Sind { Import		5,60	5,32	11,84	17,81	19,39	19,44	17,4	21,33	28,46	
{ Export		65	48	62	55	45	62	1,28	93	79	
Madras { Import		9,09	9,20	21,14	29,64	23,40	27,21	23,87	25,73	27,27	
{ Export		3,45	4,08	5,81	3,95	7,38	8,47	4,07	5,48	2,12	
{ Import		8,53	7,21	15,37	24,95	20,64	24,22	23,86	23,56	28,03	
{ Export		24,01	24,97	37,61	35,91	28,12	21,79	48,93	35,67	32,03	

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

ENTITY (in hundredweight) of COTTON imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in December 1901, and from 1st January to 31st December 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900

Place exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
Imports in December												
Rail and River—												
Calcutta	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Bombay	2,077	1,812	776	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,077	1,812	776
W. P. & Oudh	35,078	42,111	59,089	179,874	130,993	151,310	..	..	..	35,078	42,111	59,089
Arabia	15,548	6,445	3,000	67,131	32,477	45,728	52,401	57,028	59,653	165,080	66,750	108,869
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,400	29,002	35,453	13,400	29,022	35,283
.. & C. India	2,951	594	1,040	5,454	3,917	21,777	..	..	25	61,405	4,511	22,842
Bombay	..	..	..	170,352	206,848	248,510	..	..	..	170,352	206,848	248,510
W. Provs.	471	244	2,205	8,458	90,203	10,343	..	..	..	52,720	90,507	111,050
Arabia	2,261	3,327	..	71,394	408,111	4,001	..	..	..	73,013	411,479	409,015
.. Territory	..	..	..	4,178	20,642	10,510	..	..	..	4,178	20,642	16,514
Arabia	..	..	..	1	173	199	..	..	..	1	173	199
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	14
TOTAL	58,988	55,333	67,518	640,670	983,405	1,040,802	65,801	86,850	94,901	795,459	1,125,648	1,203,281
By Sea—												
Calcutta	870	683	841	..	..	340	..	..	..	870	683	1,187
Bombay	375	1,441	..	944	253	271	..	180	..	1,510	1,874	274
Arabia	..	..	..	11,929	760	27,923	..	..	..	11,929	760	27,923
..	2,502	..	..	647	184	101	..	..	..	3,143	184	191
..	1,544	397	75	1,205	4,244	..	..	..	..	3,143	4,641	75
.. Ports in India	..	..	..	42,558	4,051	35,803	..	..	..	42,558	4,051	35,803
.. countries	766	286	..	20,577	11,945	1,170	..	..	..	27,543	15,271	2,170
TOTAL	6,366	2,807	916	83,950	24,483	69,710	..	180	..	69,310	27,470	67,626
ALL IMPORTS	65,354	58,140	68,434	724,620	1,007,945	1,110,512	65,801	87,030	94,901	864,769	1,153,118	1,270,907
Imports to end of December												
Rail and River—												
Calcutta	5,023	11,906	17,781	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,023	11,906	17,781
Bombay	45,995	92,901	88,554	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,995	92,901	88,554
W. P. & Oudh	208,173	123,752	209,503	526,781	441,031	607,875	..	..	..	208,173	123,752	209,503
Arabia	70,947	45,838	40,432	194,237	173,076	183,705	310,379	261,455	342,003	557,593	483,069	566,630
..	..	..	..	..	..	303	108,221	98,650	213,035	108,221	98,650	213,368
.. & C. India	49,938	13,520	11,074	758,193	306,894	310,039	..	..	..	808,131	320,414	371,773
Bombay	..	44	31	2,737,120	839,854	2,441,800	..	..	..	2,737,120	839,854	2,441,800
W. Provs.	13,417	5,915	54,950	483,016	310,294	765,870	..	..	..	4,064,33	309,212	820,932
Arabia	99,118	14,793	20,202	1,437,231	618,851	2,305,195	..	..	..	1,530,349	633,652	2,391,400
.. Territory	..	..	..	30,580	74,095	133,051	..	..	..	30,580	74,095	133,051
Arabia	..	4	..	18,229	59,792	17,458	..	..	..	18,229	59,792	17,458
..	..	..	..	250	717	11	..	..	..	250	717	41
TOTAL	558,611	311,740	509,593	6,191,058	2,815,812	6,894,932	484,600	360,105	555,243	7,234,809	3,487,657	7,059,818
By Sea—												
Calcutta	14,513	21,618	23,559	..	1,519	2,625	..	..	..	14,513	23,137	26,184
Bombay	23,251	7,891	3,900	25,200	3,833	2,973	350	2,446	177	45,801	14,170	7,002
Arabia	..	..	..	54,238	67,305	102,343	..	..	..	54,238	67,305	102,343
..	25,834	10,693	319	10,442	12,600	4,422	..	..	..	30,270	23,298	4,741
..	38,653	11,434	9,740	1,837	20,353	572	..	..	..	40,430	31,787	10,119
.. Ports in India	..	..	..	1,285,699	287,414	362,255	2	..	..	1,285,701	287,259	362,255
.. countries	3,194	6,644	1,773	75,002	289,464	79,524	..	148	201	78,796	296,150	81,498
TOTAL	105,445	58,280	39,297	1,453,018	682,939	554,727	352	2,594	378	1,558,815	743,812	594,402
ALL IMPORTS	664,056	370,020	548,890	7,644,076	3,498,751	7,449,659	484,952	362,699	555,621	8,793,624	4,231,470	8,654,220

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in December 1901, and from 1st January to 31st December 1901, and corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900

Imported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL	
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900
Imports in December											
<i>By Rail and River—</i>											
Auxiliary	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...
Bombay	107,817	94,014	17,206	...	1	...	...	...	...	107,817	94,015
N. W. P. & Oudh	57,341	108,147	141,753	91	15,000	756	...	...	...	57,432	123,147
Punjab	...	530	66,884	...	13,447	11,500	28,166	81,552	875,578	28,166	97,529
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,625	68,250	147,025	8,625	68,250
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	4,011	3,892	4,012	...	...	...	4,011	3,892
Bombay	...	...	...	4,570	1,320	5,111	...	...	...	4,570	1,320
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	851	1,598	1,214	...	...	...	851	1,598
Berar	...	320	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	320
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	105,311	203,011	225,933	9,570	35,258	22,720	36,791	151,802	1,022,603	211,072	390,071
<i>By Sea—</i>											
Bombay	...	...	...	14,459	3,471	...	...	...	...	14,459	3,471
Bombay	...	...	...	...	307	5,581	...	...	...	...	307
Sind	...	...	...	...	150,916	105,599	44	1	...	44	150,917
Madras	...	...	...	97,089	...	...	...	...	...	97,089	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	6,627	...	...	...	...	...	6,627
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	272	295	2,855	...	...	...	272	295
Foreign countries	42,133	20,264	15,013	7,696	5,164	...	...	412	138	49,829	25,840
TOTAL IMPORTS	207,444	223,275	240,946	129,086	202,038	136,745	36,835	152,215	1,022,741	373,365	577,828
Imports to end of December											
<i>By Rail and River—</i>											
Auxiliary	1,794	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,794	513
Bombay	1,599,435	889,425	377,517	112	2,071	10	...	...	...	1,599,547	891,496
N. W. P. & Oudh	3,311,801	810,648	1,284,532	862,657	183,427	84,219	1,001,794	...	...	5,176,252	994,075
Punjab	9,101	762	341,120	488,399	140,724	348,903	5,351,849	1,569,080	7,297,124	5,849,349	1,710,566
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	945,032	678,349	1,074,000	945,032	678,349
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	217,946	27,755	24,160	...	...	...	217,948	27,755
Bombay	...	...	...	1,786,083	42,014	150,539	...	...	...	1,786,083	42,014
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	949,211	20,550	25,979	...	...	...	949,213	20,550
Berar	702	...	5,640	305	128	51	...	...	...	702	128
Nizam's Territory	...	320	954	16,254	177	212	...	...	...	16,254	177
Madras	...	...	...	3,864	272	...	...	...	...	3,864	272
Mysore	...	...	...	2,375	...	...	...	...	...	2,375	...
TOTAL	4,922,833	1,701,668	2,009,853	4,327,206	417,718	634,073	7,298,677	2,247,429	8,376,231	16,548,716	4,366,811
<i>By Sea—</i>											
Bombay	37	...	...	68,592	19,528	70	...	...	...	68,620	19,528
Bombay	...	...	...	20,834	4,052	39,234	...	...	...	20,834	4,052
Sind	...	...	...	710,873	1,010,177	1,445,641	...	2	...	710,919	1,010,177
Madras	70	...	...	97,209	202	104,040	46	1	151	97,279	202
Burma	...	7	...	...	47,102	848	...	...	...	...	47,102
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	343,037	6,803	254,445	...	...	...	343,037	6,803
Foreign countries	62,781	275,522	35,706	23,745	370,960	277,625	1,109	22,458	8,852	87,035	668,944
TOTAL	62,848	275,529	35,706	1,264,290	2,056,854	2,122,112	1,155	22,461	16,992	1,328,333	2,354,844
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,985,721	1,977,197	2,045,559	5,591,496	2,474,572	2,756,185	7,299,832	2,269,890	8,393,223	17,877,049	6,721,655

LY (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in December 1901, and from 1st January to 31st December 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900

Imported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
Imports in December												
River	...	147	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	245
Oudh	67,418	28,485	127,653	234	...	...	...	...	...	67,652	28,485	127,653
India	19,139	7,872	66,020	2,924	3,172	4,020	...	...	8	23,013	11,044	73,048
...	...	...	...	202	15,856	3,829	4,446	7,847	23,244	4,648	23,703	87,073
...	285	...	495	4,912	2,449	5,852	...	11	...	...	11	...
...	...	...	...	3,967	2,879	6,050	...	...	...	5,197	2,449	6,347
...	...	...	...	5,596	5,287	4,700	...	...	...	3,967	2,879	6,050
...	...	...	...	75	308	95	...	...	...	5,596	5,287	6,790
...	...	...	...	4,922	1,344	4,144	...	...	...	75	308	95
...	...	...	106	149	205	171	...	...	...	4,922	1,344	4,144
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	149	205	171
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
TOTAL	86,842	36,504	196,519	22,981	31,507	28,951	4,446	7,858	23,252	114,269	75,869	248,722
...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	150
...	...	...	...	1,158	8,771	20,012	...	...	...	1,158	8,771	20,012
...
Imports in India	...	...	...	117	99	203	...	...	...	117	99	203
...	...	...	...	934	195	130	...	...	...	934	195	130
TOTAL	...	...	...	2,209	9,065	21,095	...	...	...	2,209	9,065	21,095
...	86,842	36,504	196,519	25,190	40,572	50,046	4,446	7,858	23,252	116,478	84,934	269,517
Imports to end of December												
River	99,381	42,492	41,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,381	42,492	41,004
Oudh	4,178,939	2,980,781	2,375,214	308	10,921	2,565	...	...	...	4,179,247	2,981,702	2,375,779
...	1,663,781	1,102,099	1,825,630	290,265	511,478	418,854	4,056	...	640	1,958,102	1,613,577	2,249,124
...	249	...	2,059	646	24,915	26,890	33,488	104,575	132,554	34,383	129,490	167,709
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	688	37	138	888	37	138
India	26,357	...	60,439	339,537	46,652	320,793	...	...	...	365,894	46,652	381,322
...	2	...	...	570,823	29,718	189,902	...	...	...	5,6245	29,718	189,902
...	39,223	248	19,335	480,859	69,527	322,110	...	...	...	5,20,082	69,775	341,345
...	...	...	197	122,255	9,517	158,150	...	...	...	122,255	9,517	158,332
...	...	...	...	210,040	19,780	241,382	...	...	...	210,040	19,780	241,382
...	...	...	106	30,625	2,751	20,104	...	...	...	30,625	2,751	20,210
...	...	...	...	3,072	912	391	...	...	...	3,072	912	391
TOTAL	6,007,932	4,125,620	4,323,884	2,067,036	726,177	1,701,153	38,232	104,612	133,532	8,113,200	4,956,409	6,138,569
...	308	881	494	3	...	253	...	...	...	311	881	747
...	...	...	...	1,733	8	1,911	...	...	...	1,733	8	1,911
...	...	...	...	3,578	40,601	65,206	...	...	...	3,578	40,601	65,206
...
Imports in India	...	...	...	48,606	2,422	19,947	...	...	...	48,606	2,422	19,947
...	...	...	...	5,049	8,763	5,823	13	9	...	5,052	8,772	5,823
TOTAL	308	881	494	58,969	51,794	93,200	13	9	...	59,290	52,634	91,694
...	6,008,240	4,126,501	4,324,378	2,126,005	777,971	1,794,353	3,245	104,621	133,532	8,172,490	5,009,093	6,253,263

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **INDIGO** imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI in December 1901, and from 1st January to 31st December 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900

Whence imported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
Imports in December												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	31,098	31,976	25,679	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,098	31,976	25,679
N. W. P. & Oudh	8,443	12,001	5,353	...	...	2	...	...	...	8,043	12,601	5,353
Punjab	99	40	37	...	...	...	1,139	763	417	1,238	803	454
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	890	550	221	892	550	221
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	226	35	27	...	...	...	226	35	27
Bombay	...	...	...	169	21	20	...	...	...	169	21	20
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	258	422	150	...	...	...	258	422	150
Madras	...	...	...	14	...	13	...	...	...	14	...	13
Myana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	39,240	44,617	31,059	667	478	224	2,029	1,313	638	41,936	46,408	37,031
By Sea—												
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ind	...	...	...	623	959	441	...	...	...	623	959	441
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
TOTAL	...	2	...	623	959	441	...	...	...	623	961	441
TOTAL IMPORTS	39,240	44,619	31,059	1,290	1,437	665	2,029	1,313	638	42,559	47,369	37,472
Imports to end of December												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bengal	50,588	40,025	36,536	...	...	1	...	...	...	50,588	40,025	...
N. W. P. & Oudh	22,116	14,510	13,276	40	35	39	...	...	...	22,156	14,551	...
Punjab	241	57	92	2	...	18	6,815	8,532	6,329	7,053	8,589	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,965	4,019	3,019	5,965	4,019	...
Raj. & C. India	...	...	4	684	96	52	...	...	...	684	96	...
Bombay	...	...	...	1,999	191	285	...	...	...	1,999	191	...
Cent. Provs.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bihar	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	296	1,224	982	...	...	...	296	1,924	...
Madras	...	...	...	427	239	340	...	...	...	427	289	...
Myana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	72,946	54,603	49,903	3,450	2,485	1,724	12,780	12,551	9,348	89,176	69,639	...
By Sea—												
Bombay	...	...	8	112	10	194	...	...	...	112	10	...
Ind	...	4	...	7,606	7,717	5,282	...	...	30	7,606	7,717	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	4	82	...	...	1	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Br. Ports in India	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	6	5	11	35	3	157	...	...	...	41	...	...
TOTAL	6	15	19	7,753	7,734	5,722	3	...	31	7,762	7,74	...
TOTAL IMPORTS	72,952	54,618	49,922	11,203	10,219	7,446	12,783	12,551	9,379	96,938	77,38	...

[For Lute, Tea, and Rice, see next page]

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of JUTE, TEA, and RICE imported by rail and river and by sea at CALCUTTA in December 1901, and from 1st January to 31st December 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900.

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE	
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900
Imports in December								
<i>Rail and River—</i>								
Bengal	20,032	37,653	21,762	123,868	120,331	80,189	1,070	...
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1,833,808	2,682,091	2,751,436	53,180	54,436	45,995	1,142,807	1,077
Punjab	372	308	1,399	116	89	138	439	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	128	203	146	11	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	12	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,854,293	2,720,712	2,774,602	177,313	175,059	125,468	1,144,327	1,078
<i>Sea—</i>								
Bengal	13,984	3,950	1,345	529	610	843	14,281	1,3
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	36	...	71	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	2,1
Foreign countries	...	...	...	49	202	130	130	...
TOTAL	13,984	3,986	1,345	649	812	973	14,752	3,5
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,868,277	2,724,698	2,775,947	177,962	175,871	127,441	1,159,079	1,081,5
Imports to end of December								
<i>Rail and River—</i>								
Bengal	65,782	89,240	94,004	804,521	955,517	986,025	46,019	235,9
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	14,400,553	17,460,905	18,859,632	375,227	405,205	391,143	11,224,872	12,219,9
Punjab	637	3,305	2,325	3,533	1,533	2,757	1,330	1,9
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	1,904	1,463	707	160	11
Central Provinces	12	1,222	765	7	2	1	1	...
Berar	9	...	...	1	15	9	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	1	...	1	36,402	56
Madras	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	14,552,993	17,554,672	18,956,739	1,275,268	1,363,825	1,380,733	11,309,791	12,458,4
<i>Sea—</i>								
Bengal	35,394	13,491	23,003	13,281	8,290	6,956	149,094	21
Bombay	...	...	...	2	16	53	5	...
Madras	71	270	30	204	205	36	14	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	1,540	6	6	5	110,378	39
Foreign countries	125	...	67	1,541	1,150	1,367	1,632	...
TOTAL	35,590	13,761	24,640	15,024	9,667	8,741	271,023	...
TOTAL IMPORTS	14,588,583	17,568,433	18,981,379	1,290,302	1,373,492	1,389,474	11,579,814	...

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 5 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1902.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on
Thursday, the 30th January 1902, based on the India Daily
Weather Reports of the period.**

Another practically rainless week has to be recorded so far as India is concerned; the only exception to this general dryness is shown in the Brahmaputra Valley, where showers occurred on the 24th, 25th, 26th, 29th, and 30th. These showers were, however, very light, and only exceeded 0·10" at Dibrugarh and Tezpur on the 24th, and at Dibrugarh on the 30th. A local shower of 0·15" also occurred at Negapatam on the 26th. In Burma there were light unimportant showers at Tavoy and Moulmein on the 24th and at Bhamo on the 26th. In Kashmir there were snowshowers daily on the last four days of the week, but, except on the 29th and 30th, the falls were unimportant. On the 24th, 25th, and 26th there was rain in Persia, but on the 27th this rainfall ceased, and the weather became fine. The only important storm of the week appeared over Sind on the 27th, thence it passed into the Punjab on the 28th and 29th, and then travelled south-eastward into the North-Western Provinces, where it was shown near Bareilly on the 30th. It was a moderate storm, and gave strong squally winds and duststorms to North-West India, but, beyond a few drops at Mussooree, Chakrata, and Simla, it gave no rain to the districts passed over.

The rainfall statement at the close of the summary shows that an average fall of 0·20" of rain was received in the Assam Valley during the week, and a few drops of rain in the following divisions and sub-divisions, *vis.*, the Burma Coast, the Burma Wet and the East Coast (South) divisions, and in the Narayanganj, Dinajpur, and Simla sub-divisions; the whole of the remainder of India was rainless.

The seasonal deficiency now amounts to 3·24" in the Simla sub-division, 2·50" in the Ludhiana sub-division and Baluchistan, 1·50" in the Lahore sub-division, 1·00" in the Wailair sub-division, and to over 0·75" in the Narayanganj sub-division, the Brahmaputra Valley, the Bahraich sub-division, the Cawnpore sub-division, and the North-West Dry Area. At the following stations in the north there has been absolutely no rain during December and January, *vis.*, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Murree, Lahore, Cherat, Klushab, Dera Ismail Khan, Montgomery, Mooltan, Bikaner, Kurrachee, Jacobabad, Darbhanga, Purnea, Jaipur, and Sambhar, while there are many stations in the centre and south where the weather has been equally dry.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR 200 WEEKS FROM 30TH NOVEMBER 1901 TO 30TH JANUARY 1902.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 30TH NOVEMBER 1901 TO 30TH JANUARY 1902.			SEASONAL PER CENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . . .	...	0'02	0'13	-0'11	0'11	0'64	-0'52	-83	-82
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . .	...	0'06	0'14	-0'08	0'42	0'70	-0'28	-40	-39
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . .	...	0	0'01	-0'01	0'28	0'51	-0'23	-45	-44
4. Delta of Bengal . . .	{ Narayanganj .	0	0'27	-0'27	0	0'92	-0'92	-100	-100
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar) .	{ Calcutta .	0'01	0'20	-0'19	0'01	0'55	-0'54	-98	-100
	...	0'20	0'29	-0'09	0'41	1'22	-0'81	-66	-7
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur .	0'02	0'23	-0'21	0'20	0'64	-0'44	-69	-56
	{ Darbhanga .	0	0'30	-0'30	0'04	0'78	-0'74	-95	-90
	{ Bahraich .	0	0'33	-0'33	0'39	1'31	-0'92	-70	-60
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East . . .	{ Burdwan .	0	0'14	-0'14	0	0'39	-0'39	-100	-100
	{ Patna .	0	0'21	-0'21	0'35	0'78	-0'43	-55	-3
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla .	0'03	0'93	-0'90	1'01	4'25	-3'24	-76	-7
	{ Ludhiana .	0	0'67	-0'67	0'25	2'78	-2'53	-91	-82
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West . . .	{ Cawnpore .	0	0'24	-0'24	0'28	1'14	-0'86	-75	-60
	{ Lahore .	0	0'39	-0'39	0'04	1'60	-1'56	-98	-97
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner) . . .	...	0	0'22	-0'22	0'03	1'01	-0'98	-97	-96
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . . .	...	0	0'47	-0'47	0'17	2'61	-2'44	-93	-92
12. East Coast, North . . .	{ Waltair .	0	0'01	-0'01	0'15	1'16	-1'01	-87	-81
	{ Cuttack .	0	0'15	-0'15	0'24	0'67	-0'43	-64	-51
13. East Satpuras . . .	{ Ranchi .	0	0'12	-0'12	0'08	0'45	-0'37	-82	-76
	{ Raipur .	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'56	-0'56	-100	-100
	{ Jubbulpore .	0	0'12	-0'12	0'35	1'00	-0'65	-65	-61
14. Central India Plateau . . .	{ Jhansi .	0	0'15	-0'15	0'82	1'20	-0'38	-32	-32
	{ Jaipur .	0	0'14	-0'14	0'12	0'75	-0'63	-84	-84
	{ Indore .	0	0'07	-0'07	0'21	0'43	-0'22	-51	-51
15. West Coast . . .	{ Calicut .	0	0'17	-0'17	2'32	3'06	-0'74	-24	-24
	{ Bombay .	0	0'02	-0'02	0'01	0'14	-0'13	-93	-93
16. Gujarāt . . .	{ Ahmedabad .	0	0'02	-0'02	0'26	0'09	-0'17	-189	-189
	{ Rajkot .	0	0'03	-0'03	0'03	0'15	-0'12	-80	-80
17. West Satpuras (Akola) . . .	...	0	0'03	-0'03	0'27	0'80	-0'53	-66	-66
18. Deccan . . .	{ Bellary .	0	0	0	0'92	0'65	+0'27	+42	+4
	{ Bijapur .	0	0	0	0'15	0'31	-0'16	-52	-5
	{ Hyderabad .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'14	-0'14	-100	-100
19. South India . . .	{ Mysore .	0	0	0	0'74	0'30	+0'38	+106	+10
	{ Madura .	0	0'04	-0'04	5'19	3'12	+2'07	+66	+6
20. East Coast, South (Madras) . . .	...	0'08	0'17	-0'09	13'22	10'60	+2'62	+25	+2

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

SIMLA,

The 30th January, 1902.

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 25th January, 1902.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week. Water supplies are sufficient for irrigation, except in parts of the Deccan. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The condition of standing crops generally is good. Harvesting continues with fair yield. Pasture and fodder are sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are falling or stationary. Test workers :—Cuddapah—men, 107 ; women, 80 ; children, 38 ; total 225. Last kitchen closed.

Bombay.—No rain fell during the week. Rain is wanted in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan and Bijapur for spring crops. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress in parts of Broach, Khandesh, Satara and the Karnatak. Threshing is nearly completed in Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier and Kolaba, and is in progress in parts of Nasik and Ahmednagar. Estimates of outturn of autumn crops generally are good in the Konkan and the Karnatak, fair in Sindh and the Deccan, and moderate to poor in Gujarat. Spring sowings are in progress in parts of Belgaum and Kanara. Standing crops have been damaged by rats in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Rajkot, Wadhwan and Baroda, and by locusts or insects in parts of Hyderabad and Bijapur. They are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Gujarat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur, and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Cotton prospects generally are fair in Khandesh and the Karnatak, and moderate to poor elsewhere. Picking continues in parts of Broach, Surat, Bijapur, Belgaum, Rajkot and Baroda. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Nasik, Sholapur and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient and in good condition. Prices have risen in two districts, fallen in three districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of the principal staples to the normal and to the prices of 1901 remains substantially the same. Prices of cheapest food-grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters—Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals, 32 ; Kaira, 29 ; Sholapur, $38\frac{1}{2}$; Ahmednagar, 35 ; Bijapur, $36\frac{1}{2}$. The physical condition of the people is reported to be good, fair or normal.

Daily average numbers on relief :—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on relief works, 113,449 ; dependants, 5,397 ; total on works, 118,846. In poor-houses, 2,025 ; on village relief, 15,164 ; total on gratuitous relief, 17,189. Figures for Khandesh and Thar and Parkar are incomplete. NATIVE STATES—on relief works, 25,538 ; dependants, 73 ; total on works, 25,611. In poor-houses, 2,996 ; on village relief, 547 ; total on gratuitous relief, 3,543. Figures for Palanpur are incomplete. Grand total, 165,189.

Bengal.—There was no rain except a fall of '001 inch only in Dinajpur. The want of rain continues to be felt in the Patna division. Rain is also needed in the districts of Pabna, Faridpur, Bhagalpur and Singhbhum. Threshing of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane are going on. Poppy is doing well in Gaya. Prospects of spring crops is on the whole fair. Fodder and water are adequate. The price of common rice has risen in six districts, fallen in fifteen, and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—Rain is still wanted in several districts, but spring crops are doing well where irrigation is practicable. The pressing of sugarcane continues. Prospects are favourable. Fodder is sufficient, and prices are almost stationary.

Punjab.—No rain has fallen for four weeks. It is badly needed. Sugarcane pressing is still going on in Rohtak, Jullundur, Amritsar and Sialkote. No sowings have been made. Extra spring crops are being sown in Karnal, and land is being prepared for them in Gurgaon. Spring prospects are not good. Barani crops are suffering generally for want of rain, especially in Gurgaon, Ferozepore, Mooltan and Gujrat. The condition of crops on irrigated lands is good. The outturn of sugarcane is average to below average. Crops are being damaged by drought and rats in parts of Karnal, Umballa and Gujrat. Cattle are generally in good condition, but are getting weak by overwork on wells in Ferozepore and Sialkote. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Karnal and Mooltan. The price of wheat is rising in Jullundur, Gujrat, Shahpur and Rawalpindi, is falling in Rohtak and Delhi, and is unchanged elsewhere. Prices of cheapest grain in seers per rupee :—Hissar, *bighar* (mixed crops) 22 ; Rohtak, *bighar* (mixed crop) 22 ; Gurgaon, barley, 24. Numbers on relief :—test works, 553 ; poor-house inmates, 139 ; otherwise relieved, 2,748.

North-West Frontier Province.—Prospects are generally good in Peshawar, but standing crops are withering in Dera Ismail Khan for want of rain and flood irrigation. Prices are rising. Wheat is selling from 15½ in Dera Ismail Khan to 16½ seers per rupee in Peshawar; gram 17½ and 17½; maize 20 and 26½ in Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar, respectively; bajra 19½ in Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—**LOWER BURMA.**—Reaping of paddy has been completed in most districts, and elsewhere is nearly completed. Threshing and winnowing continue generally. **UPPER BURMA.**—Reaping of paddy is practically over everywhere, and the reaping of *juar* is in progress in the Ava sub-division of Sagaing. Threshing is also completed in two districts, and ploughing for early wet weather crops has been commenced in Kyaukse. Prospects of pea and other crops are generally fair. Some reduction in *Thathameda* will be necessary in parts of the Upper and Lower Chindwin districts. The price of paddy has fallen in three districts, slightly in Rangoon and Prome, and has risen in Shwebo, and slightly in Kyaukse.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally clear with no rain. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and the picking of cotton are reaching completion. The harvesting of spring crops has commenced in places. The standing crops are generally in fair to good condition, but damage is reported from Bhandara, Raipur, part of Bilaspur and Betul. In the south of the last-mentioned district rats continue to do serious damage. The preparation of land for autumn sowings has been commenced in Sambalpur. Prices have fluctuated slightly. The prices of wheat and gram are showing a tendency to fall. The lowest prices are:—wheat 17, gram 20½, rice 16½ and *juar* 25 seers per rupee. The highest prices are:—wheat 8½, gram 11½, rice 8 and *juar* 14 seers per rupee.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Slight rain fell in places. Reaping of late rice is finished in Goalpara and Nowgong, but still continues in Kamrup and Darrang, and its outturn is good in Nowgong and fair elsewhere. Pruning of tea, pressing of sugarcane and gathering of mustard continue. Gathering of pulse is nearly finished. The outturn of pulse and the prospects of sugarcane and mustard are good in the Surma Valley, Goalpara and Lakhimpur and fair in other districts, except in parts of Kamrup, where prospects of mustard and sugarcane are reported to be bad. Ploughing for early rice is in progress in Kamrup, Nowgong and the Garo hills. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar, the Khasi and Jaintia hills and in parts of Kamrup. Water is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia hills. Prices:—common rice—Silchar 16, Sylhet 15½, Gauhati, Tezpur and Sib-sagar 13, Nowgong 12, Dibrugarh 11½ and Dhubri 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Standing crops are in good condition generally throughout the province. Paddy, *ragi* and horse gram are being harvested in parts, and in other parts paddy is being sown. The prospects of the season are good generally throughout. Prices are steady in Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug, have slightly fallen in Hassan, Shimoga and in parts of Bangalore, Mysore and Kadur, and have slightly risen in other parts of Bangalore, Mysore and Kadur. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Kadur. Water and fodder are available. **COORG.**—Rice threshing continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is cool and the picking of cotton and the cutting of *juar* are approaching completion. Winter crops are in good condition. Slight damage by rats is reported from places. Land is being prepared for the ensuing monsoon crop in parts of four districts. Fodder and water supplies are ample. Prices are almost steady.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. The spring harvest continues. Standing crops with few exceptions are in good condition. Winter rice sowings in land under wells continue. The water supply is decreasing in some parts and scarcity is being felt. Grain prices are fairly steady. Prices:—wheat 6, coarse rice 8½, and *juar* 18½ seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—There was no rain during the week. Agricultural operations continue in Bikanir villages watered by the Ghaggar canal, Sirohi and Partabgarh. Their progress is poor in Banswara, satisfactory in Kotah and Jhallawar, fair in Dholpur and at a standstill in Kherwara. Irrigation of spring crops continues in Haraoti and Tonk, Bharatpur and Ajmer-Merwara. The water-supply is short in Merwara. The state of crops is good or thriving in Bikanir, Marwar, Jaisalmer, Haraoti and Tonk, Kotah, Jhallawar, Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli, fair in Sirohi, Meywar, Kishengarh, Dholpur, Ajmer-Merwara, Partabgarh, and poor in Kherwara and Banswara. The harvest is average in Bharatpur, much below average in Partabgarh, and one anna in Banswara. The area of spring crops in Merwara is estimated at about 6 annas of the normal. Opium is doing well in Jaipur and Kishengarh. Damage by rats continues in Jaisalmer, Meywar, Bundi, Tonk, Kotah, Jhallawar, Kishengarh, Ajmer-Merwara. Slight damage has been done in two tahsils

of Jaipur and great damage in Partabgarh and Banswara. The state of cattle and pasturage or fodder is generally good and sufficient. Prices are rising in Meywar, Shahpura, Jaipur have slightly risen in Bikanir and Ajmer-Merwara, are falling in Jaisalmer, Tonk, Kotah Bharatpur and Dholpur, and are steady elsewhere. The cheapest prices average $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $22\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Cheapest food-grains in seers per rupee in States or tracts threatened with distress—Bikanir, $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 16; Marwar, 13 to 15-10; Jaisalmer, 13 Serohi, 11 to 13; Kherwara, $11\frac{1}{2}$; Jaipur, 18-6; Kishengarh, $17\frac{1}{2}$; Ajmer-Merwara, 14 to 17; Partabgarh, 15; Banswara, 13 to 20. Numbers on relief-works—Marwar, 1,856; Jaisalmer, 561; Kherwara, 4,513; Kotra, 2,207; On test works—in Merwara, 2,795 On gratuitous relief—Marwar, 392; Jaisalmer, 101; Merwara, 880. On village relief—Kherwara, 1,573. In orphanages or poor-houses—Marwar, 82; Jaisalmer, 3; Kherwara, 240; Kotra, 577.

Central India.—There was no rain during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Standing crops are in good condition in Gwalior and Baghelkhand, fair in Bhopal, Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore, and average in Bundelkhand. Crops have been damaged by hail, wild animals and insects in Gwalior, by rats in Malwa and Indore, and by rats and insects in Bhopawar. The state of agricultural stock and pasturage generally is good. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Malwa, high in Bhopal, and below average in Baghelkhand, and fluctuating in Indore. Average prices of food-grains in seers per rupee—15-6 to 24-2 in Gwalior, 20 to 27 in Bundelkhand, $16\frac{1}{2}$ in Malwa and 7 to 16 in Indore. Prices in seers per rupee in distressed areas—Sehore, *juar*, 15-15; *bajri* in Rutlam, $12\frac{1}{2}$; *makka* in the Nimar portion of Dhar, 14; Jhabua, $14\frac{1}{2}$; Barwani, 15; Alirajpur and Jobat, $13\frac{1}{2}$. The condition of opium is good in Bhopal, Malwa and Indore, fair in Gwalior, and in flower in Bhopawar. Numbers on relief—works, Jhabua, 4,082; Alirajpur, 1,368; Rutlam, 209; total, 5,659: gratuitously relieved—Jaora, 54; Rutlam, 45; total, 99. Grand total, 5,758.

Baroda.—Standing spring crops are in fair condition, but prospects are gloomy owing to the absence of winter rains and to damage caused by rats. Scarcity of water is apprehended in parts of the Kadi and Navsari divisions. Prices:—*bajri* 29, *juar* 28, wheat 23, rice superior 15, rice inferior 23 pounds per rupee. Numbers on relief—works, 21,944: gratuitous relief, 11,349.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and cold. No snow has fallen up to this time, which state of the weather seriously threatens the spring crops. Prices are normal. Rice sells for 22 seers the rupee. **JAMMU PROVINCE.**—There was no rain. Standing crops on unirrigated areas are suffering for want of rain, which is badly wanted, but those on irrigated tracts are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 and maize 15 to 40 seers the rupee.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is cloudy and cold. The price of rice is 9 seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present week in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK. (REVISED FIGURES.)			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
<i>British Provinces.</i>							
Madras	520	156	676	225	...	225	— 451
Bombay and Sindh	102,627	21,161	123,788	118,846	17,189	136,035	+ 12,247
Punjab	533	2,312	2,845	553	2,887	3,440	+ 595
Ajmer-Merwara	2,352	1,424	3,776	2,795	880	3,675	— 101
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	106,032	25,053	131,085	122,419	20,956	143,375	+ 12,290
<i>Native States.</i>							
Rajputana States	8,823	3,665	12,488	9,137	2,968	12,105	— 383
Central India States	5,617	104	5,721	5,659	99	5,758	+ 37
Baroda	23,409	11,840	35,249	21,944	11,349	33,293	— 1,956
Bombay Native States	22,766	3,328	26,094	25,011	3,543	28,554	+ 3,060
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	60,615	18,937	79,552	62,351	17,959	80,310	758
GRAND TOTAL	166,647	43,990	210,637	184,770	38,915	223,685	+ 13,048

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH DECEMBER 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH JANUARY 1902.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH JANUARY 1902.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH JANUARY 1902.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
1	Madras.													
	Cuddapah .	1,291,903	927	424	1,351	789	334	1,123	602	161	763	520	156	676
	TOTAL MADRAS	1,291,903	927	424	1,351	789	334	1,123	602	161	763	520	156	676
	Bombay.													
1	Ahmedabad .	795,967	14,273	7,496	21,769	19,161	3,143	22,304	24,824	3,264	28,088	28,809	7,551	36,360
2	Kaira .	716,332	6,463	1,220	7,683	8,294	1,119	9,413	9,942	1,366	11,308	12,119	1,645	13,764
3	Panch Mahals .	261,020	27,093	70	27,163	37,791	517	38,308	42,311	1,030	43,341	46,714	1,286	48,000
4	Broach .	291,768	1,224	...	1,224	1,114	...	1,114	896	...	896	591	...	591
5	Sholapur .	720,977	1,541	940	2,481	1,440	941	2,381	1,360	974	2,334	1,241	972	2,213
6	Ahmednagar .	837,685	3,082	7,279	10,361	3,134	7,210	10,344	3,053	7,391	10,444	3,166	7,522	10,688
7	Khandesh .	1,427,382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,444	1,421	...	1,421
8	Bijapur .	735,435	8,259	1,674	9,933	8,867	1,762	10,629	8,542	1,978	10,520	8,566	2,043	10,609
9	Dhar and Parkar .	363,894	...	162	162	...	158	158	...	161	161	...	142	142
	TOTAL BOMBAY	6,150,465	61,935	18,846	80,781	79,801	14,850	94,651	90,928	16,164	107,092	102,637	21,161	123,798
	Punjab.													
	Hissar .	781,575	326	2,374	2,700	435	2,659	3,094	519	2,656	3,175	533	2,312	2,845
	TOTAL PUNJAB	781,575	326	2,374	2,700	435	2,659	3,094	519	2,656	3,175	533	2,312	2,845
	Ajmer-Merwara.													
1	Merwara .	109,530	...	...	...	582	692	1,274	2,020	1,268	3,288	2,352	1,424	3,776
	TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA	109,530	...	...	...	582	692	1,274	2,020	1,268	3,288	2,352	1,424	3,776
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	8,336,473	63,188	21,644	84,832	81,607	18,535	100,142	94,069	20,249	114,318	106,032	25,053	131,085
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar .	1,935,909	1,221	155	1,376	1,182	440	1,622	1,631	504	2,135	1,752	588	2,340
2	Jaisalmer .	73,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	28	315	329	48	377
3	Kherwara .	51,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,686	...	3,686	3,670	1,638	5,308
4	Kotra .	21,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,375	...	2,375	3,072	...	3,072
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	2,081,345	1,221	155	1,376	1,182	440	1,622	7,929	532	8,461	8,823	2,274	11,097
	Central India States.													
1	Jaora .	84,000	...	49	49	...	50	50	...	56	56	...	56	56
2	Ratlam .	83,000	238	42	270	203	41	247	151	48	199	151	48	199
3	Jhabua .	119,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,890	...	3,890
4	Alirajpur .	70,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	...	501
5	Jobat .	14,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	105
6	Amjhara .	55,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	970	...	970
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	426,214	228	91	319	208	94	297	151	104	255	5,617	104	5,721
	Baroda.													
	Baroda .	1,950,927	20,222	11,155	31,377	21,747	11,599	33,346	22,644	11,872	34,516	23,409	11,840	35,249
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar .	2,329,196	8,739	1,603	10,342	8,530	1,385	9,915	8,089	1,655	9,744	7,566	2,012	9,578
2	Palanpur .	467,271	7,404	685	8,089	8,626	685	9,311	10,774	828	11,597	10,477	876	11,353
3	Bewa Kantha .	479,065	1,671	62	1,733	1,937	66	2,003	2,905	105	3,010	4,200	123	4,323
4	Jamkhandi .	105,357	467	286	753	349	290	639	311	282	593	284	317	601
5	Mudhol .	63,051	515	...	515	306	...	306	235	...	235	239	...	239
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	3,443,890	19,532	2,707	22,239	19,748	2,426	22,174	22,314	2,865	25,179	22,766	3,328	26,094
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	7,902,376	41,203	14,108	55,311	42,880	14,559	57,439	53,038	15,373	68,411	60,615	17,646	78,161
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	15,238,849	104,391	35,752	140,143	124,487	33,094	157,581	147,107	35,622	182,729	166,647	42,699	209,246

NOTE.—Districts in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these Districts have been included for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE CONDITION AND
PROSPECTS OF UNIVERSITIES ESTABLISHED IN BRITISH INDIA.

No. 90—96.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department
(Education),—under date Calcutta, the 27th January 1902.*

READ—

Telegram to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 38, dated the 13th January 1902.

Telegram from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 21st January 1902.

R E S O L U T I O N .

THE Governor General in Council has decided, with the concurrence of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to appoint a Commission to inquire into the condition and prospects of the Universities established in British India; to consider and report upon any proposals which have been, or may be, made for improving their constitution and working; and to recommend to the Governor General in Council such measures as may tend to elevate the standard of University teaching and to promote the advancement of learning.

2. The President of the Commission will be the Honourable Mr. T. Raleigh, Member of the Executive Council of the Governor General. The Members of the Commission will be the Honourable Syed Hossain Bilgrami, Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Bahadur, B.A.; Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department; Mr. A. Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal; Mr. A. G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S., Indian Educational Service, Acting Principal of the Presidency College, Madras; and the Reverend D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D., Principal of the Wilson College, Bombay. During the visit of the Commission to each University centre a local Member will be temporarily attached for the purpose of the inquiry regarding the University in which he is interested. The local Members of the Commission will be the Honourable Mr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, M.A., D.L., for the Calcutta University; Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar, B.A., B.L., for the Madras University; the Honourable Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., for the Bombay University; Mr. T. C. Lewis, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the Allahabad University; and Mr. W. Bell, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for the Punjab University. Mr. R. Nathan, of the Indian Civil Service, will be Secretary to the Commission.

3. The Commission will assemble at such time and in such place as the President may appoint. They will, in the first place, gather information and consult local opinion at the seat of each University and at any Colleges which they may elect to visit. On the completion of these local inquiries, they will proceed to Simla to consider their recommendations and prepare their report. The general conduct of the inquiry and the regulation of the course of business is entrusted to the President in communication with the Members. The Governor General in Council leaves it to the President to determine the procedure to be adopted in obtaining and recording evidence. The Commission, through their Secretary acting under instructions from the President, will correspond direct with the Universities, with Local Governments, and with any Educational Officers and local authorities with whom direct communication may be authorized by Local Governments as a matter of convenience and in order to save time. The Governor General in Council desires that all communications or requisitions for information emanating from the Commission may be treated as urgent and complied with promptly, and that, in the event of the Commission visiting a Province, they may be afforded every facility for their inquiries.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Govern-

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab.

ments noted in the margin for information and guidance and to the Finance Department for information.

Ordered also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total earnings, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.		AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		MEAN MILEAGE WORKED.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st to		Increase.		Decrease.	
		During 1st-half of 1901.		During 2nd-half of 1901.		1901.		1902.		19th January 1901.		18th January 1902.			
		R	Miles.	R	Miles.	R	Miles.	R	Miles.	R	Miles.	R	Miles.	R	Miles.
State and Guaranteed Railways.															
Indian		735	669	1,876	1,573	13,10,888	13,54,000	703	723	33,03,522	35,5,000	5,30,835	5,12,72,000	31,82,441	
Central		179	188	139	139	18,768	20,000	135	137	5,12,44	5,12,44	10,27,000	11,32,000	45,036	
North-Nagpur	(incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2'6")	169	174	159	167	2,57,700	2,64,000	101	104	6,43,337	6,43,337	10,337	10,337	10,49,459	
Indian Peninsula system		612	472	1,561	1,568	8,45,215	10,00,000	544	638	26,62,389	26,62,389	53,783	53,783	38,68,557	
Midland (incldg. Bhilai-Itarsi)		234	215	872	871	2,01,000	1,1,000	231	208	5,1,151	4,1,000	1,0,151	1,0,151	10,49,459	
Coast State		263	316	21	21	3,452	3,700	104	176	10,247	11,700	1,453	1,453	7,11,665	
Western (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai 2'6")		254	166	3,131	3,125	6,02,535	5,27,000	221	225	17,74,265	21,05,000	3,30,732	3,30,732	7,33,466	
North-East line		237	209	1,115	1,115	2,69,895	2,42,000	130	204	5,7,312	6,01,000	2,7,395	2,7,395	25,000	
North-West		343	370	543	854	3,05,430	3,00,000	302	302	7,7,452	7,7,452	20,835	20,835	6,72,312	
Baroda and Central India		742	695	461	461	2,7,445	3,37,000	606	729	7,45,519	8,54,000	1,08,481	1,08,481	6,72,312	
North-East line		265	279	844	874	1,95,119	1,97,000	231	225	5,7,312	5,7,312	2,7,395	2,7,395	7,33,466	
North-West		178	152	423	508	6,7,165	7,00,000	130	150	2,04,112	2,42,000	3,73,88	3,73,88	25,000	
Bar-Dehra		129	114	32	32	2,638	4,700	79	147	7,094	11,000	3,900	3,900	6,72,312	
Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagd 5'6")		337	215	1,780	1,786	4,83,978	5,03,000	271	301	12,05,105	13,02,000	9,68,95	9,68,95	6,72,312	
Deesa		43	46	17	17	284	500	52	29	1,404	1,400	04	04	6,72,312	
Indian		185	169	1,034	1,034	1,27,487	1,53,000	123	147	4,3,751	4,3,751	7,751	7,751	6,72,312	
Baran-Mutpet		101	86	54	54	3,012	3,800	59	70	11,002	11,500	509	509	6,72,312	
Baran-Mutpet		116	113	1,165	1,165	1,23,294	1,04,000	112	90	6,8,799	2,05,000	6,8,799	6,8,799	6,72,312	
Baran-Mutpet		94	94	296	296	23,778	25,400	80	86	68,799	71,100	2,331	2,331	6,72,312	
Baran-Mutpet		168	136	1,166	1,261	1,48,911	2,05,000	128	163	3,9,808	5,10,000	1,10,192	1,10,192	6,72,312	
Baran-Mutpet		134	118	231	200	28,937	26,000	125	130	70,334	6,4200	4,734	4,734	6,72,312	
Baran-Mutpet		72	74	578	559	37,035	33,000	60	60	68,535	57,000	11,535	11,535	6,72,312	
Baran-Mutpet		224	197	1,124	1,775	2,63,265	3,09,000	234	262	6,53,042	7,40,000	59,951	59,951	6,72,312	
Baran-Mutpet		55	57	59	59	3,410	3,400	33	58	9,473	9,600	473	473	6,72,312	
Baran-Mutpet		62	29	124	124	5,000	11,300	40	91	14,122	2,700	15,378	15,378	6,72,312	
Baran-Mutpet														6,72,312	
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th February, 1902.

No. 151-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta Saturday, the 15th February, 1902, starting from Sealdah by Special Train at 5-15 P.M. (Calcutta time). His Excellency's departure from Calcutta will be private.

His Excellency will visit Darjeeling, Malda and Murshidabad, and return to Calcutta on Saturday, the 1st March, 1902, arriving at Howrah by Special Train at 10 P.M. (Calcutta time). His Excellency's arrival at Calcutta will be private.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and party during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows :—

Her Excellency Lady Curzon (who will remain at Darjeeling till March 1st).

Captain R. G. T. Baker-Carr, Officiating Military Secretary.

Captain C. Wigram, A.D.C.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the head-quarters of the several departments.

By Command,

R. G. T. BAKER-CARR, *Captain,*

Offg. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1902.

No. 181.—The services of Captain A. Leventon, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the 13th July 1901.

The 7th February 1902.

No. 184.—The services of Lieutenant E. D. W. Greig, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

No. 186.—Captain D. W. Sutherland, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Materia Medica and Pathology, Lahore Medical College, is granted furlough out of India for one year, with effect from the 11th January 1902.

PORT BLAIR.

The 6th February 1902.

No. 83.—Captain L. B. Walton, I.S.C., Commandant and District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair, is, with effect from the date of being struck off duty, granted privilege leave for two months, with leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps for ten months in continuation.

He commenced his sixteenth year of pension service on the 25th August 1901.

POLICE.

The 6th February 1902.

No. 115.—The services of Brevet-Major A. W. N. Taylor, 10th Gurkha Rifles, a Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 10th February 1902.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 4th February, 1902.

No. 159-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Nepal, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect

from the 14th February, 1902, and is also granted furlough for nine months under articles 264 (4) and 21 (2) of the Civil Service Regulations, with the privilege of the privilege leave.

No. 163-G.—Mr. C. L. S. Russell, of the Indian Civil Service, Bengal Establishment, is appointed substantively to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class, with effect from the 1st January, 1902.

(Mr. Russell will continue to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.)

The 5th February, 1902.

No. 171-G.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. C. Dane, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and Agency Surgeon in Bhopal and Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, (m. c.) for nine months under rule XIV of the furlough rules of 1868.

No. 172-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and as Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Dane, or until further orders. Lieutenant-Colonel Weir is posted as Agency Surgeon in Bhopal.

No. 176-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Theodore P. Cabot as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Madras.

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1902.

No. 791-P.—Mr. G. B. Bleazby, Chief Superintendent of the office of the Accountant General Punjab, is promoted to class V of the Enrolled List, with effect from the 1st of January, 1902, and is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab.

Mr. H. Whitford, Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, is appointed Chief Superintendent of that office, with effect from the same date.

No. 792-P.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of December, 1901, are notified :—

With effect from the 9th of December, 1901, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. A. M. Brigstocke,

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson to officiate in class I,
Mr. J. P. Hardiman to officiate in class II,
Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari to officiate in class III,
Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class IV, and
Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 17th of December, 1901,

Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to officiate in class IV,
Mr. C. W. C. Carson to revert to class V, and
Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 21st of December, 1901,

Mr. R. C. Chapman to officiate in class II, instead of in class I,
Mr. J. A. Robertson to officiate in class III, instead of in class II,
Mr. M. A. N. A. Hadari to revert to class IV,
Mr. J. C. Mitra to revert to class V, and
Mr. G. C. Hart to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

No. 793-P.—The following substantive promotion made in the Account Department, with effect from the 1st of January, 1902 :—

Mr. F. J. Atkinson to Class I.
Mr. H. J. Brereton to Class II.
Mr. M. B. ... to Class III.
Messrs. V. C. Scott-O'Connor and H. G. Tomkins to Class IV,
Mr. C. W. C. Carson to Class V, and
Mr. C. F. Cowie to Class VI, of the Enrolled List.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE. PUBLIC DEBT.

Fort William, the 4th February, 1902.

No. 725-A.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January, 1888, page 6, following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised.

N.B.—Under section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six years from (a) the several dates stated against them in the last column of this list, or (b) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XII of 1886 of in which Securities first mentioned.
	R					
† 027918 3½% 1842-43	5,000	Hari Lall Sil, as administrator of Doyal Chand Dutt.	Feb. 1, 1898	Hari Lall Sil.	627 D, dated 31-8-01	January.
† 027322 " "	2,100		Ditto			
† 100979 " 1865	1,000		Nov. 1, 1897			
† 100981 " "	1,000		Ditto			
† 025225 " "	10,000	Bank of Bengal	Ditto			
220650 4% 1865	100	Nobin Chunder Seal	Nov. 1, 1888	Sreemutty Sarojini Dabee.	682 D, dated 16-9-01	Ditto.
220651 " "	100		Ditto			
220652 " "	100		Ditto			
Mem. 596: 3½% 1842-43	1,000	Sitabai	Feb. 1, 1897	Mussammat Rukhmbai.	659 D, dated 9-9-01	Ditto.
086696 4% 1865	1,000	Ex. Commissariat Officer, Cawnpore.	May 1, 1892	Mani Ram	882 D, dated 29-11-01	Ditto.
029753 3½% 1854-55	8,700	Nawab Sadik Ali Khan, certificate holder to the estate of Imtoonissa Jafree Begum.	June 30, 1898	Daroga Raza Hossein	809 D, dated 6-11-01	Ditto.
000161 3% 1896-97	1,000	Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1898	Anund Chunder Mukerjee.	958 D, dated 21-12-01	Ditto.
000162 " "	1,000		Ditto			
000163 " "	1,000		Ditto			
009614 " "	5,000	Anund Chunder Mukerjee.	June 30, 1897			
			Aug. 1, 1898			

B

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	For whose name issued.	For what period.	For what interest.	And date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
309710 4% 1835-36	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee	Mar. 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee	150, dated 13-6-78	Jan. 28, 1888.
15480 " "	4,600	Radhica Churn Nundy	Sept. 30, 1892	Radhica Churn Nundy.	$\frac{86}{D}$, dated 8-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
14314 " "	500	Gopinath Chintamon, Admr.	Mar. 31, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	$\frac{1036}{D}$, dated 30-11-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
22454 " "	500	Ram Lucki Dasi	Apl. 1, 1891	{ Mathura Prasad Panday alias Babua Panday.	$\frac{1013}{D}$, dated 30-1-91	Aug. 24, 1901.
55144 " 1842-43	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co.	Feb. 1, 1878	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
17048 " "	1,600	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	Feb. 1, 1887	M. La Bouchardiere	$\frac{493}{D}$, dated 28-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
937065 " "	1,000	Protab Chunder Roy Chowdhry, executor of Tarini Churn Dutt.	Aug. 1, 1883	Sreemutty Mokhoda Sundari Dassi, executrix to R. N. Dutt.	$\frac{52}{D}$, dated 20-4-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
17877 " "	1,000	{ Rajnarain Roy	Feb. 1, 1869	Kader Nath Sanyal, executor to D. B. Mudy.	$\frac{77}{D}$, dated 26-4-93	Ditto.
17879 " "	1,000					
095713 " "	500	Ram Lall Sen	Aug. 1, 1890	Bonomally Pal	$\frac{1551}{D}$, dated 22-10-94	Feb. 23, 1895
24077 " "	500	Mohaorjee Dhenjee	Feb. 1, 1867	Sreemutty Lukshimoni Dassee.	$\frac{2090}{D}$, dated 29-12-94	Ditto.
170719 " "	500	{ Rashmoney Dassee	Feb. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Rashmoney Dassee.	$\frac{2256}{D}$, dated 18-1-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
170720 " "	500					
C155453 " "	1,000	{ The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1890	Womesh Chundra Mookerjee.	$\frac{878}{D}$, dated 1-8-95	Feb. 22, 1896
C155530 " "	500			Lolitt Chand Mitter and Probode Chand Mitter, Receivers to the estate of Neemdhone Dassee.	$\frac{820}{D}$, dated 25-7-95	Ditto.
183550 " "	1,000	Khetter Mohun Bose	Aug. 1, 1889			
075300 " "	100	Kartick Chunder Bural	Feb. 2, 1886	Monohur Sen	$\frac{2028}{D}$, dated 7-2-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
117857 " "	500	{ Amrito Lall Bose	Aug. 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose	$\frac{130}{D}$, dated 24-4-96	Ditto.
117858 " "	1,000					
06861 " "	100	Prosunno Kumar Bhattacharjee.	Feb. 1, 1891	Prosunno Kumar Bhattacharjee.	$\frac{151}{D}$, dated 29-4-95	Ditto.
170518 " "	500	Deenbai	Feb. 1, 1892	Deenbai	$\frac{601}{D}$, dated 1-7-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
108202 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1894	Shyama Lal Ganguly	$\frac{1187}{D}$, dated 25-9-96	Ditto.
159865 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	{ Feb. 1, 1892	Sreemutty Kusum Kamini Dabee.	$\frac{1414}{D}$, dated 30-10-96	Ditto.
105422 " "	500	Deb Nath Sremany				
202887 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1892	Poolin Behary Pyne	$\frac{919}{D}$, dated 17-8-96	Ditto.
16397 " "	500	Deb Nath Sremany	Feb. 1, 1886	Sham Lall Roy, administrator to the estate of Gopal Lall Roy.	$\frac{2354}{D}$, dated 15-2-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
263577 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sremany	Aug. 1, 1879	Srimati Monmohini Debi, certificate-holder for the estate of Ram Gopal Khan.	$\frac{5}{D}$, dated 1-4-97	Ditto.
018714 " "	500	Damother Hari Chandrajee.	Feb. 1, 1881	Munshi Navandhrail Dulputra.	$\frac{347}{D}$, dated 17-6-97	Ditto.
109131 " "	1,000	R. Srinivasa Aingar	Aug. 1, 1890	{ C. Chuckerai	$\frac{389}{D}$, dated 29-6-97	Ditto.
C120432 " "	500	{ The Bank of Madras	Feb. 1, 1890	Chetty.		
C120441 " "	500					
123918 " "	500	{ The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Kamini Dassee.	$\frac{451}{D}$, dated 12-7-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
123919 " "	500					
108522 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1884	Mussamat Mulla Bibee.	$\frac{490}{D}$, dated 20-7-97	Ditto.
145550 " "	1,500	Nibaran Chandra Basu	Feb. 1, 1891	Nibaran Ch. Basu	$\frac{692}{D}$, dated 27-8-97	Ditto.
231182 " "	500	The Agra Bank, Ltd.	Feb. 1, 1894	Serenebai	$\frac{823}{D}$, dated 27-9-97	Ditto.
8007120 " "	500					
163788 " "	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Aug. 1, 1886	Rajeswar Paul	$\frac{986}{D}$, dated 16-11-97	Ditto.
059043 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	$\frac{1036}{D}$, dated 30-11-97	Aug. 13, 1898
152907 " "	3,000	Bissomoyee Dabee	Feb. 1, 1894	Sreemutty Bissomoyee Dabee.	$\frac{1168}{D}$, dated 31-12-97	Ditto.
143101 " "	1,000	V. Canacavally Ammall	Aug. 1, 1886	C. Chengalvaraya Naidu.	$\frac{164}{D}$, dated 18-5-98	Ditto.
037850 " "	1,000	Becharam Chuckerbutty	Aug. 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuvan Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	$\frac{1155}{D}$, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.			
148484 4% 1848-53	1,000	Loke Nath Jana	Feb. 1, 1892	Kedar Nath Das	$\frac{365}{D}$, dated 3-7-99	Feb. 2, 1900.			
203025 " "	500	Mathura Panday	Aug. 1, 1891	Mathura Prasad Panday alias Babua Panday.	1003, dated 30-1-91	Aug. 24, 1901.			
022401 31% "	500	Bhoot N. Chukerbutty	Aug. 1, 1894	Bhoot N. Chukerbutty.	$\frac{567}{D}$, dated 3-8-97	Aug. 13, 1892.			
038805 " "	2,000	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	Feb. 1, 1895	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	$\frac{482}{D}$, dated 10-8-98	Feb. 25, 1899.			
029713 " "	500	Taruk Nath Mukerjee	Aug. 1, 1894	Taruk Nath Mookerjee.	$\frac{757}{D}$, dated 14-10-98	Ditto.			
007477 " "	5,000	{ Madhoby Dassee	Aug. 1, 1896	Sreemutty Madhoby Dassee.	1087, dated 9-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.			
007430 " "	2,500		{ Aug. 1, 1897	{ Raj Kumer Sen	$\frac{926}{D}$, dated 4-1-01	Aug. 24, 1901.			
007156 " "	600								
041100 " "	100								
041107 " "	100	Rajkumar Sen	Ditto	Mussummat Ammeeran, administratrix, estate, Abdul Rahman.	25, dated 5-10-87	Jan. 28, 1888.			
33693 4% 1854-55	1,000	Abdul Rahman	Dec. 31, 1855						
039035 " "	1,000	Hurry Pado Banerjee and Shama Pado Banerjee.	June 30, 1887	Hurry Pado Bando-padhya and Shama Pado Bando-padhya.	$\frac{705}{D}$, dated 24-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893.			
055895 " "	1,700	{ S. Appu Row	June 30, 1889	S. Appu Row	$\frac{1169}{D}$, dated 13-3-94	Ditto.			
055896 " "	1,300								
051998 " "	500								
002340 " "	5,000								
002341 " "	5,000	{ Vurjeevandoss	{ Dec. 31, 1889	{ Vurjeevandoss	$\frac{190}{D}$, dated 15-1-96	Aug. 8, 1896.			
		{ Madhowdoss							
071604 " "	500	Nanabhoy Balcrustnaji	Dec. 31, 1892	Atmaram Balcrustna Kirtikar.	$\frac{446}{D}$, dated 3-6-96	Ditto.			
065944 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1891	Poolin Behary Pyne	$\frac{919}{D}$, dated 17-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.			
012711 " "	500	Obhoy Charn Roy	{ Dec. 31, 1882	Gunga Prosunna Mukerjee.	$\frac{1921}{D}$, dated 16-12-96	Ditto.			
032436 " "	500	Tara Prosunna Mukerjee							
038066 " "	2,000	{ Uma Churn Ghose	June 30, 1885	Surendra Nath Ghose, Hari Har Ghose, and Monmohini Dasi, administrators and administratrix to the estate of Uma Churn Ghose.	$\frac{2395}{D}$, dated 20-2-97	Sep. 11, 1897.			
038067 " "	500								
Bom. 002242 Cal. 091475 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Ltd.	June 30, 1893	M. X. D'Souza	$\frac{2555}{D}$, dated 22-3-97	Ditto.			
039268 " "	1,000	Chintamon S. Chitnis	June 30, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	$\frac{1036}{D}$, dated 30-11-97	Feb. 5, 1895.			
054275 " "	6,000	Moonya Bye	June 30, 1894	Nawab Mahomed Hamid Ali Khan.	$\frac{1095}{D}$, dated 10-12-97	Ditto.			
065115 " "	500	Tara Chund Chukerbutty	Dec. 31, 1890	Devi Das Chukerbutty.	$\frac{638}{D}$, dated 14-9-98	Feb. 25, 1899.			
054136 " "	2,000	Nawab Askuree Begum and Sultanat Ara Nawab Askuree Begum, Administratrix of Zeatounissa Begum.	June 30, 1892	Sakina Begum, mother and guardian of Muhammad Zaki Ali Khan.	$\frac{858}{D}$, dated 24-11-98	Ditto.			
35532 " "	500	D. C. McAllum	Dec. 31, 1871	Alamelu Ammal, administratrix to the estate of M. Ragha-vachary.	$\frac{86}{D}$, dated 25-4-99	Aug. 26, 1899.			
055562 " "	500	Nawab Siad Mohamed Wali Khan.	Jan. 30, 1839	Sah Boodhooji	$\frac{284}{D}$, dated 27-6-00	Aug. 11, 1900.			
013200 31% "	1,000	Sir Arthur Lawrence Haliburton, K.C.B.	Dec. 31, 1895	H. M. Callaghan	$\frac{1188}{D}$, dated 27-2-99	Aug. 26, 1899.			
Bom. 7013 " "	1,000	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	Dec. 31, 1894	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	$\frac{1036}{D}$, dated 16-1-99	Ditto.			
010301 31% "	500	{ Rajkumar Sen	June 30, 1897	{ Rajkumar Sen	$\frac{926}{D}$, dated 4-1-01	Aug. 24, 1901.			
010302 " "	500		Ditto						
036216 31% "	500		June 30, 1898						
048219 4% 1865	500	S. A. Joseph	June 30, 1898	Samiville Arthur Joseph.	$\frac{11}{D}$, dated 3-4-01	Ditto.			
	500	Mooltan Chand	May 1, 1870	Chuna Lal	31, dated 29-12-82	Jan. 28, 1888.			
103146 " "	500	Luchmee Chand Radha Kissen.	Nov. 1, 1877	{ Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	{ 13, dated 19-3-87	Ditto.			
105488 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1878	{ T. Luchman Pillai	$\frac{1473}{D}$, dated 25-3-90	Aug. 2, 1890.			
227104 " "	1,000	{ The Bank of Bengal	{ May 1, 1886						
227105 " "	1,000								
227106 " "	1,000								
227107 " "	1,000		{ Nov. 1, 1886						
234771 " "	1,000								
234772 " "	1,000								
234773 " "	1,000			{ Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Lejeebhoy	$\frac{481}{D}$, dated 27-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892.			
225114 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1886						

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232068 " 1885	500	Agra Bank, Limited	May 1, 1887	Admr. Genl., Bombay.	1366, dated 27-9-94 D	Feb 23, 1895.
232069 " "	500					
Bom.003068 Cal. 301944 " "	1,000	The Accountant General, Bombay.	May 1, 1890	S. Rangasami Aiyar	2231, dated 16-1-95 D	Aug. 10, 1895.
191830 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1891	Huzaree Lall	980, dated 14-8-95 D	Feb. 22, 1896.
191831 " "	1,000					
325177 " "	1,000	Ditto	May 1, 1892	Rama Shunker Misra	1691, dated 7-12-95 D	Ditto.
325178 " "	1,000					
325179 " "	1,000					
325180 " "	1,000					
325181 " "	1,000					
306355 " "	1,000	Ganoda Debi	Nov. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Ganoda Dabee.	1960, dated 24-1-96 D	Aug. 8, 1896.
321307 " "	2,500	Shamapada Sreemany	May 1, 1892			
299398 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1890			
158605 " "	1,000	Amrito Lall Bose	Aug. 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose	130, dated 24-4-96 D	Ditto.
281383 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1893	Shyama Lal Ganguly	1187, dated 25-9-96 D	Mar. 6, 1897.
219907 " "	500	Ohick Ch. Chuckerbutty	Nov. 1, 1892	Sreemutty Mokshada Dabee.	1219, dated 30-9-96 D	Ditto.
219908 " "	500					
338503 " "	500					
264758 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1892	Vinayak Chintamon Joglekar.	673, dated 7-7-96 D	Ditto.
273273 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1890	Musmut. Hosseinees Begum.	2357, dated 22-3-97 D	Sep. 11, 1897.
257741 " "	500					
294511 " "	1,000	Troylucko Nath Banerjee	Nov. 1, 1890	Mohendra Nath Sircar.	112, dated 27-4-97 D	Ditto.
195947 " "	1,000	Commissioner, Salt Revenue, Madras.	Ditto.	C. Chuckerai Chetty	389, dated 29-6-97 D	Ditto.
280318 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1890	Sreemutty Kamini Dasi.	451, dated 12-7-97 D	Feb. 5, 1898.
045008 " "	500					
145609 " "	500	Peary Mohun Ghose				
147973 " "	500	William Moran & Co.	May 1, 1889	Prosadi Das Mullick and others.	442, dated 12-7-97 D	Ditto.
329258 " "	5,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1892	Ardeshir Jamsedjee Doorgaji.	821, dated 27-9-97 D	Ditto.
130739 " "	500	Chintamon S. Chitnis	May 1, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036, dated 30-11-97 D	Ditto.
282491 " "	500	Gopinath Chintamon				
174591 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Ltd.	Nov. 1, 1893	Byramjee Juwajee Daruwalla.	1082, dated 7-12-97 D	Ditto.
174592 " "	500					
228625 " "	100	Deepchand Nalchand	Nov. 1, 1893			
228626 " "	100					
228630 " "	100					
197376 " "	1,000	Bolly Chand Roy				
202844 " "	2,000	The Accountant General, Madras.				
110324 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.	Nov. 1, 1886	C. Chengalvaraya Naidu.	161, dated 18-5-98 D	Aug. 13, 1898.
110326 " "	1,000					
190265 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras				
190266 " "	1,000					
130713 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1894	Madhave Narayan Joglekar.	241, dated 11-6-98 D	Ditto.
234861 " "	1,000	Bhima Sundary Gupta	May 1, 1893	Bama Sundari Gupta	422, dated 27-7-98 D	Feb 25, 1899.
339872 " "	1,500	Ram Gopal	Ditto	Lalla Umrao Singh	379, dated 29-8-98 D	Ditto.
238346 " "	500	Gopal Chandra Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1880	Kally Bhoosun Ghose & others surviving administrators to the estate of Kamini Kumar Ghose.	991, dated 3-1-99 D	Aug. 26, 1899.
277077 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1888	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator to the estate of Dr. R. T. Darwin.	1136, dated 9-2-99 D	Aug. 26, 1899.
236970 " "	1,500	Thom. D'Souza & Co.	Nov. 1, 1893	Kissory Mohun Mookerjee.	993, dated 3-1-99 D	Ditto.

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125078 4% 1885	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1893	Sreemati Kattayani Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Mukhoda Sundari Dasi.	759 D, dated 6-10-99	Feb. 2, 1900.
154024 " "	1,000	Sreemutty Bhuvan Mohini Dabee, Administratrix to the Estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuvan Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155 D, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
154025 " "	1,000		Ditto.			
255959 " "	500	Comptroller General	May 1, 1888	Kedar Nath Sanyal.	1435 D, dated 30-3-00	Ditto.
211000 " "	500	Rajendra Ganguly	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Ganoda Dabee, surviving certificate-holder to the estate of Rajendra Ganguly.	1199 D, dated 30-1-00	Ditto.
353641 " "	500	The Accountant General, Madras.	Nov. 1, 1894	District Judge of Tanjore.	389 D, dated 23-7-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
268468 " "	500	The Bank of Madras	Nov. 1, 1889	Messrs. M. A. Raja Gopal Iyengar, M. A. Srinivas Iyengar, certificate-holders to the estate of M. A. Kistna Iyengar.	723 D, dated 30-10-00	Ditto.
225611 " "	1,000	Brojo Mohon Buxi	May 1, 1893	Amritalal Buxi, certificate-holder to the estate of Brojo Mohan Buxi.	811 D, dated 24-11-00	Ditto.
182598 " "	1,000	Mohendra Nath Chuckerbutty.	May 1, 1894	Mohendra Nath Chuckerbutty.	1005 D, dated 31-1-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
182599 " "	1,000					
223710 31% " "	500					
223717 " "	500	Taruk Nath Mukerjee.	May 1, 1894	Taruk Nath Mookerjee.	757 D, dated 14-10-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
Bom. 000653 " "	500	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	Nov. 1, 1894	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	1036 D, dated 16-1-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
Bom. 14324 " "	1,000	Rajkristo Chatterjee	Nov. 1, 1896	Rajkristo Chatterjee	65 D, dated 26-4-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
024223 " "	1,000					
Bom. 13839 " "	1,000	Gridhar Lal Amrut Lal Desai.	Nov. 1, 1894	Girdhar Lal Amrut Lal Desai.	95 D, dated 12-5-00	Ditto.
080430 " "	1,000	Comptroller General	May 1, 1896	Kuratrai Lal Das	186 D, dated 6-6-00	Ditto.
065839 " "	500	Chundra Moni Dabee	May 1, 1897	Dhirendra Kumar Ganguly, administrator to the estate of Chundra Monnee Dabee.	306 D, dated 30-6-00	Ditto.
043092 " "	500	Kedar Nath Sing	Nov. 1, 1894	Sreemutty Brojobala Dabee.	435 D, dated 3-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
046613 " "	1,000	Shadoo Charan Roy	Nov. 1, 1896	Shadoo Charan Roy	645 D, dated 27-9-00	Ditto.
087281 " "	1,000	The Comptroller	Ditto	Kali Pada Chakraburty.	703 D, dated 25-10-00	Ditto.
087282 " "	1,000	General.				
015282 4 1/2% 1878	1,500	V. N. Gopaulinga	Nov 1, 1894	Papannah	1113 D, dated 18-9-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
023973 4% 1879	5,000	Beethal Pershad	July 16, 1873	Mussummat Laitmina, administratrix, estate of Beethal Pershad.	2305, dated 27-7-77	Jan. 28, 1888.
008776 " "	500	Bunsi Lal Abeerchand	July 16, 1874	P. Durgachellum Modelier.	1, dated 8-2-82	Ditto.
055431 " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot.	Jan. 16, 1876	Bhogaon Dass	29, dated 15-12-87	Ditto.
062827 " "	500	Mohomedbhoy Rowj Labai and Ibrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy.	July 16, 1887	Atmaram Damodher	344 D, dated 25-7-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
A020023 " "	1,000					
A020024 " "	1,000	Ramungalu Chetty				
A023717 " "	1,000	Revd. Dr. J. M. Strachan	Jan. 16, 1888	Fathay Chand Golacha.	2116 D, dated 3-1-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
A028378 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras				
062851 " "	500	Promotho Nath Bose	July 16, 1883	Sreemutty Surnomoyee Dabee.	1664 D, dated 25-11-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
006517 " "	500	Tara Prosonno Mukerjee	Jan. 16, 1883	Gunga Prosunna Mukerjee.	1923 D, dated 16-12-96	Ditto.
A029044 " "	500	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis, Admr.	July 16, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036 D, dated 30-11-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
0423354 " "	500	Elizabeth M. Philips	Ditto.	Nawab Mahomed Hamid Ali Khan.	1095 D, dated 10-12-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
A040787 " "	500					
A040788 " "	500	Tara Chund Chuckerbutty.	Jan. 16, 1891	Devi Das Chuckerbutty.	638 D, dated 14-9-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
A040789 " "	500					

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016155 R 4%, 1879	500	Nilmony Chatterjee	Jan. 16, 1875	Heeralal Chatterjee and Muttylal Chatterjee, certificate-holders to the estate of Nilmony Chatterjee.	475 D, dated 13-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
A018744 " "	1,000	Sreemutty Bhuvan Mohini Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	July 16, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuvan Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155 D, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
007296 3 1/2% "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Jan. 16, 1896	Sirdar Natha Sing	928 D, dated 14-12-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
073556 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 15, 1889	Ahmed Hossein	724 D, dated 13-11-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
072756 " "	500	Ditto				
079105 " "	500					
082145 " "	100	Wm. Watson & Co.	Sep. 15, 1887	Mr. E. H. Hearn and Mrs. Mary H. Hearn.	1263 D, dated 22-9-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
082146 " "	100					
082147 " "	100					
082148 " "	100					
082149 " "	100					
M000124 " "	500	The Bank of Madras	Sep. 15, 1888	F. J. Gonsalves	1424 D, dated 29-10-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
Cal.086685 " "	300					
087335 " "	300					
063548 " "	2,500	Sarah Walker Stevenson	Ditto	Mrs. Sarah Walker Stevenson.	2286 D, dated 13-3-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
043016 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 15, 1884	Dosibai	1330 D, dated 24-10-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
066208 " "	1,000	V. Vencata Naru Singh	Sep. 15, 1887	P. Narain Row	580 D, dated 5-8-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
005600 " "	5,000	Chundra Monee Dabee	Jan. 16, 1897	Dhirendra Kumar Ganguly, administrator to the estate of Chundra Monee Dabee.	306 D, dated 30-6-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
005601 " "	5,000					
003153 " "	500	Rojoni Mony Dass	July 16, 1897	Troilocko Nath Pal and others, executors to the estate of Rojoni Mony Dossy.	748 D, dated 8-11-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
042456 4 1/2% "	1,000	Bunsee Lall Abeerchand	Sep. 15, 1887	A. B. Chiodetti	49 D, dated 18-4-98	Aug. 13, 1898.
042457 " "	1,000					
042458 " "	1,000	R.B.				
031472 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Sep. 16, 1889	Seths Diokaram, Bhagwan Das, Jaggan Nath Das, Onkar Das and Ganpat.	26 D, dated 6-4-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
031473 " "	500					
085202 " "	500	Comptroller General				
013380 3 1/2% 1893-94	500	Sreemutty Shama Juggut Mohini Dabee.	Dec. 31, 1895	Sreemutty Shama Juggut Mohini Dabee.	424 D, dated 1-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
003971 " "	1,000	The Agra Bank, Ltd.	June 30, 1896	Dist. Judge of Tanjore.	389 D, dated 23-7-00	Ditto.
000256 4% Cawnpore-Farruckabad Railway Debenture.	1,000	Choubay Sadhari Lall	June 30, 1880	Collector of Cawnpore.	700 D, dated 18-8-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
000082 4% Fowl. Deb. Cawnpore-Achnera Sec. of the R.M.Ry.	500	Sreemutty Bhuvan Mohini Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	July 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuvan Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155 D, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
030378 3% 1896-97	100	Shama Podo Sreemani	June 30, 1897	Hari Lall Sanyal	85 D, dated 26-4-01	Aug. 24, 1901
026431 " "	200	Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1896	Mohomed Israil	26 D, dated 10-4-01	Ditto.
19042 5% 1825-26	2,000	Armogatha Pillai	Feb. 28, 1843	Chockalinga Pillai	359 D, dated 8-7-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
*131670 4% 1842-43	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1885	Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.	1556 D, dated 21-11-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
†151922 " "	1,000	Gopal Chunder Dutta	Feb. 1, 1893	Mritonjoy Mukerjee	432 D, dated 2-6-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
†133848 " "	500	Chander Madhub Ghose	Aug. 1, 1893	C. Mathews	843 D, dated 29-9-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
†164021 " "	1,000	The Agra Municipality	Feb. 1, 1894	Municipal Board, Agra.	984 D, dated 16-11-97	Ditto.
†074218 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1894	Saroda Sundary Dabee.	981 D, dated 30-12-98	Feb. 25, 1899
†Bom. 008605 " "	500	Bank of Bombay	Aug. 1, 1893	P. McGuire, Admr. to the Estate of R. C. Smidt, deceased.	162 D, dated 16-5-01	Aug. 24, 1901
†113093 " "	1,000	Loke Nath Mullick	Feb. 1, 1887	Surajmal	1070 D, dated 24-1-99	Aug. 26, 1899
†164317 " "	1,000	Delsuk Rai				

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†049386 3½% 1842-43	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1896	Nalin Chandra Ray	$\frac{479}{D}$, dated 1-8-99	Feb. 2, 1900.
†Bom 1945 " "	1,000	Deep Chund Nal Chund	Ditto	Dinmahomed Asso-damal.	$\frac{838}{D}$, dated 1-11-99	Ditto.
†Bom. 12958 " "	500	Martand Waman	Ditto	Martand Waman	$\frac{680}{D}$, dated 18-10-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
†039431 4% 1854-55	500	Ghunesham Mitter	June 30, 1883	Ghunesham Mitter	$\frac{1130}{D}$, dated 21-9-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
†042222 3½% " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1897	The Bank of Bengal	$\frac{754}{D}$, dated 14-10-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
†042241 " " "	1,000					
†042242 " " "	1,000					
†042243 " " "	1,000					
†042244 " " "	1,000					
†Bom. 3738 " "	500	Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah.	Dec. 31, 1896	Man Khan, Walad Karim Khan.	$\frac{1370}{D}$, dated 9-3-00	Ditto.
† " 3741 " "	100					
† " 3742 " "	100					
† " 3743 " "	100	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1897	R. G. Richardson	$\frac{427}{D}$, dated 1-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
† 029423 " "	500					
†Bom. 002144 " "	1,000	{ The Bank of Bombay The National Bank of India.	Dec. 31, " June 30, "	{ Martand Waman .	$\frac{680}{D}$, dated 18-10-00	Ditto.
†Bom. 2174 " "	1,000					
*033633 5½% 1859-60	1,000	The New Bank of Bombay, Limited	Nov. 30, 1876	Shapurjee Jehangirjee.	$\frac{672}{D}$, dated 6-7-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
†194443 4% 1865	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1894	Kadha Madhub Gos-samee.	$\frac{1157}{D}$, dated 9-9-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
*356990 " "	1,500	{ The Bank of Bengal .	Ditto	Executive Engineer, Agra Division.	$\frac{1402}{D}$, dated 30-10-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
*359999 " "	1,500					
†321444 " "	5,000	Ashutosh, Mohendra Nath, Sushil Chunder and Promotho Nath Banerjee, surviving executors of Taramony Dabee.	May 1, 1893	Ashutosh, Mohendra Nath, Sushil Chunder, and Promotho Nath Banerjee, surviving executors of Taramony Dabee.	$\frac{2448}{D}$, dated 2-3-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
†073587 3½% 1865	1,000	Accountant General, Punjab.	May 1, 1894	Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi.	$\frac{2308}{D}$, dated 22-6-97	Ditto.
*029045 " "	100	{ Jogendra Nath Ghose .	May 1, 1895	Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	$\frac{910}{D}$, dated 20-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
*029040 " "	100					
†099129 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1897	Chief Commissariat Officer, Presidency District, Calcutta.	$\frac{947}{D}$, dated 20-12-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
†038896 " "	800	Bindrabun	Mar. 1, 1895	Bindrabun	$\frac{1038}{D}$, dated 16-1-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
†053030 " "	1,000	{ Chunessar: Dabi	May 1, 1894	Chunessari Dabi	$\frac{479}{D}$, dated 1-8-99	Feb. 2, 1900.
†053027 " "	1,000					
†Bom. 17592 " "	1,000	Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar.	Nov. 1, 1896	Man Khan Walad Karim Khan.	$\frac{1370}{D}$, dated 9-3-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
† 108303 " "	600	The Bank of Madras	Nov. 1, 1899	Bank of Madras	$\frac{674}{D}$, dated 17-10-00	Ditto.
†Bom 015080 3½%	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1894	P. McGuire, Administrator to the estate of R. C. Smidt, deceased.	$\frac{162}{D}$, dated 16-5-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
†087132 " "	900	Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1896	{ Peary Churn Banerjee.	$\frac{201}{D}$, dated 12-6-01	Ditto.
†087133 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto			
†032001 4½% 1879	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Sep. 10, 1887	Luxmibai, widow of Yesmantrao Gopal Rao Mairal Jambekat Srikakolapu Venkataratnam.	$\frac{2601}{D}$, dated 27-2-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
†A 026951 4% "	1,000	Salum Meenatchu	July 16, 1892	P. Sevapatha Modr.	$\frac{78}{D}$, dated 21-7-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
†A 010934 " "	1,000	The Joint Admrs. of the Gondal State.	July 16, 1880	Chief Commissariat Officer, Quetta.	$\frac{671}{D}$, dated 7-7-96	Ditto.
†007540 3½% "	500	Perozshah Ruttonjee Sujoo.	July 16, 1897			
*009951 3½% 1893-94	2,000	Shama Pada Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1894	Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	$\frac{913}{D}$, dated 9-12-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
*020112 " "	100	{ H. W. Barber .				
*020113 " "	100					

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued. † Half notes—Duplicates have been issued. ‡ Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 7th February, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS.**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**

No. 119.—Colonel J. F. Supple, C.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, with the temporary rank of Surgeon-General, with effect from the 18th December, 1901, *vice* Colonel R. C. Eaton, vacated.

No. 120.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. O. Wolseley, Royal Army Medical Corps, it granted the temporary rank of Colonel whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer of a district. Dated 27th December, 1901.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 121.—Colonel W. M. Campbell, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Northern Circle, to officiate as Director General of Ordnance in India, with effect from the 1st February, 1902, *vice* Major General R. Wace, C.B., vacated.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 122.—The following direct appointments are made with effect from date of joining:—

3rd Bengal Cavalry (Skinner's Horse).

Malam Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

18th Bengal Lancers.

Malik Ahmed Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Bhart Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

31st Punjab Infantry.

Baghel Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

40th Punjab Infantry.

Amir Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, on the re-constitution of the regiment.

COMMANDS.**DISTRICT.**

No. 123.—Colonel H. A. Abbott, Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as a District Commander of the second class, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Colonel (temporary Major-General) W. J. Vousden, C.B., V.C., appointed temporary Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, or until further orders. Dated 25th January, 1902.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 124.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Smith, Indian Staff Corps, Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd class, Assistant to the Director-General, Supply and Transport, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.) for eight months under Rule 1 of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 125.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Major R. H. Mahon, Royal Artillery, Deputy Director-General of Ordnance in India, for twelve months. Pension Service,—24th year commenced 13th April, 1901.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 126.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 10th January, 1902, page 227.

WAR OFFICE,
January 10, 1902.

To be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the King. Dated 11th January, 1902:—

Honorary Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Partab Singh Bahadur, of Jodhpur, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

To be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the King, with the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 11th January, 1902:—

Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharajah Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, of Cooch Behar, G.C.I.E., C.B.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 127.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captains to be Majors.

1st February, 1902.

John Charrier Keown.

6th February, 1902.

Charles Herbert Clay.

Michael Edward Willoughby.

Arthur Percy Archibald Elphinstone.

Thomas Wolseley Haig.

John Kelso Tod.

Thomas Hume Henderson.

Frederick Ewart Bradshaw.

Edward St. Aubyn Wake.

George Alan Robertson.

Henry John Roche.

William Crawford Walton.

Sylvester Bertram Grimston.

James Herbert Pollard.

William Ayerst.

George Henry Cooper Colomb.

Brevet-Major Harry Triscott Brooking.

Knightley Owen Burne.

Percy Zachariah Cox.

Louis Maurice Foster.

Charles Philip Egerton.

Guy Cecil Beadon.

Allen George Medley.

Stuart Bruce Graham.

Francis William Henry Cox.

John Oliver Mennie.

Cyril Francis Tyrell Murray.

Alfred Walter Warden.

Montagu William Douglas.

Keith David Erskine.

Hugh North Warde.

George Joseph Fitz Maurice Soady.

John Henegan, D.S.O.

Stuart Park Harrison Bayley.

Ernest deVaynes Wintle.

William Nevile Campbell.

James Petit Barnes.

Charles Stanley Williams.

Brevet-Major Edmund Peach.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

7th October, 1901.

Charles Richard Capel Sandys.

Charles Richard Henry Palmer Landon.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No. 128.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Alfred Thomas Reynolds, office of Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 28th January, 1902.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 129.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments.

17th Bengal Lancers.

Jemadar Aslam Khan to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, and Kot Dafadar Malik Sher Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Kaim Khan deceased, with effect from the 16th November, 1901.

1st Central India Horse.

Dafadar Jamsher Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Maksud Ali Khan, promoted Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, with effect from the 16th March, 1901.

2nd Central India Horse.

Dafadar Sher Bahadur Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Tilawat Hussain, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October, 1901.

Kot Dafadar Ibrahim Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mehmud Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1901.

17th (The Loyal) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Ashik Ali Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Wazir Khan killed in action, with effect from the 4th November, 1901.

37th Dogra Infantry.

Subadar Bhag Singh to be Subadar Major, and Jemadar Kanha to be Jemadar, *vice* Dalip Sing transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1902.

27th Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Muni Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Rangasami Raju to be Jemadar, *vice* Alagarsami, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1901.

7th Bombay Pioneers.

Jemadar Faiyaz Husain, to be Subadar, *vice* Krishnaji Rao Sinde, transferred to the 10th Bombay Light Infantry, with effect from the 1st January, 1901.

Jemadar Chandru Ram. to be Subadar, *vice* Lakshiman Deshpande, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November, 1901.

8th Bombay Infantry.

Color Havildar Govindrao Palandê to be Jemadar, *vice* Laxuman Parab, promoted, with effect from the 2nd April, 1901.

Jemadar Hasan Khan to be Subadar, and Color Havildar Bostan to be Jemadar, *vice* Reuben Nussimjee, deceased, with effect from the 22nd June, 1901.

20th Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Lala Rawat to be Subadar, *vice* Prem Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th December, 1901.

26th Baluchistan Infantry.

Color Havildar Gurdit Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Nagina Singh, dismissed, with effect from the 13th December, 1901.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Dafadar Dhuman Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdullah Khan, seconded, with effect from the 1st November, 1901.

Dafadar Bhagwan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Rangrao Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1901.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Turra-báz to be Jemadar, *vice* Shah-baz Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1901.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Attru to be Subadar, *vice* Buta Ram, deceased, with effect from the 2nd December, 1901.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 130.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gervas Selwyn Eyre, Indian Staff Corps, Commissioner, Burma, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 18th February, 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 131.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Unattached List, Madras Command, are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct, without gratuity :—

For the quarter ending 30th September, 1900.

First class Sergeant Instructor John Cleeve, Madras Railway Volunteers (deceased).

For the quarter ending 31st December, 1901.

Sergeant Walter William Laskey, Military Accounts Department.

Sergeant John Poulter, Supply and Transport Corps.

Color-Sergeant John Harrison, Orderly Room Sergeant, Wellington Depot.

Acting Sergeant-Major John William Challice, Coorg and Mysore Rifles.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 132.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Adams Cunningham, Indian Medical Service, to be Honorary Surgeon, *vice* Clark, resigned.

No. 133.—*Bombay Volunteer Artillery*—

Second-Lieutenant Alfred Lawrence Covernton resigns his commission, with effect from the 11th January, 1902.

No. 134.—*Southern Bengal Mounted Rifles—*

Captain George Grant Gordon to be Major, with effect from the 6th December, 1901, *vice* Crossman, transferred to the supernumerary list.

David William Reese, gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st October, 1901, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant Alfred Herbert Wharton, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 8th January, 1902.

No. 135.—*3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles—*

Lawrance Robert Potter, gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 20th January, 1902, *vice* Oakly, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 136.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers—*

John Johns, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st January, 1902, to complete the establishment.

No. 137.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles—*

Captain Charles Marshall Pearce is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) James Edward Evans, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

The Reverend Hugh Tregarthen Millet, Honorary Chaplain, resigns his commission.

No. 138.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles—*

Major Arthur Stokes, V.D., resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st March, 1901, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

No. 139.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifles—*

Major John Neville Oldfield Thurston, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

No. 140.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles—*

Lieutenant Edward Gabbett to be Captain, *vice* Driscoll, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Captain Godfrey Drage, Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Cholmeley, resigned.

Edward Oliver Fowler, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* James, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 6.—The undermentioned officers have been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Engineer A. Mackey, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) till 24th April, 1902.

Mr. A. C. Lloyd, Marine Storekeeper, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Kidderpore, (m. c.) for six months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 7.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine with effect from the dates specified:—

To be Engineers.

Assistant Engineer F. T. Frazer, 21st December, 1901.

Assistant Engineer E. A. Vile, 17th January, 1902.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th February, 1902.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 18th January and 7th February, 1902:—

Corps or Department.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Staff Corps, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.	Lieutenant James Lushington Morant.	1st February, 1902.	Rawal Pindi	...	...
Public Works Department.	Sub-Conductor James McGoldrick.	12th January, 1902.	Rangoon	...	...

E. G. BARROW, *Major-Genl.*,*Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th February, 1902.

No. 43.—With reference to Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 143-G., dated 31st January, 1902, Lieutenant, A. H. Garrett, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on return from foreign service, posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the Lower Sind Extension Survey.

The 7th February, 1902.

No. 46.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 159, dated 14th April, 1900, Mr. F. J. Pruce is permanently appointed with effect from the 1st January, 1902, to the Superior Accounts Branch, with the rank of Deputy Examiner, Class II, retaining the temporary rank of Deputy Examiner, Class I.

No. 47.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 276, dated 5th July, 1900, Mr. T. P. Farrell is permanently appointed, with effect from the 1st January, 1902, to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner, Class II, retaining the temporary rank of Deputy Examiner, Class I.

No. 48.—Mr. W. H. K. Howard, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

No. 49.—Mr. J. K. Sitwell, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st February, 1902.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st February, 1902.

No. 42.—Mr. D. W. Aikman, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Engineer to that Government, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 6th January, 1902, *vice* Mr. N. F. Mackenzie on leave, or until further orders.

TELEGRAPH.

The 5th February, 1902.

No. 44.—Mr. Thomas Leslie James has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Telegraph Department as an Assistant Superintendent.

The 7th February, 1902.

No. 45.—The undermentioned qualified apprentice is appointed to the Indian Telegraph Department as Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade, Provincial Service, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th October, 1901 :—

Mr. Janaki Nath Mukerjee.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1902.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 565 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 1st February 1902:—

- No. 40 of 1902.—The Crown Paper Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the state of Maine, having its principal office at Kittery, in the county of York and state of Maine and its main business office at No. 145, Milk street, in the city of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and state of Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements in machines for making carbon paper and the like.*
- No. 41 of 1902.—Joseph Lybrand Ferrell, mechanical engineer, of 2218, Race street, in the city of Philadelphia, and state of Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in the preservation of wood.*
- No. 42 of 1902.—Harrie Malcolm Maxwell, Veterinary Captain, Civil Veterinary Department, Quetta, India. *An attachment to bits for horses.*
- No. 43 of 1902.—Donald Murray, telegraph engineer, of Lombard Court, in the city of London and kingdom of England. *Improvements relating to electric telegraphy.*
- No. 44 of 1902.—William Albert McAdams, manufacturer, of No. 281, Clifton Place in the borough of Brooklyn, in the city and state of New York United States of America. *An improvement in solder.*
- No. 45 of 1902.—Hussen Mahmod, contractor, inhabitant of Wadhwan civil station *A sizing substance called "Hussen Mahmod Contractor's special sizing."*
- No. 46 of 1902.—Henry George Abraham Isaac Wieder, engineer, of 25, Victoria street, London, S. W. and Samuel Sidney Bromhead, patent agent, of 33, Cannon street, London, E. C. *An improved sensitive diaphragm for reproducing and transmitting sound.*
- No. 47 of 1902.—Samuel Stauffer Fritz, gentleman, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in umbrellas.*
- No. 48 of 1902.—William George Wheatley, signal engineer, of 6, Waterloo street Calcutta. *A device for a railway switch detector.*
- No. 49 of 1902.—C. R. Nathen, landlord, Kulasekharapatnam, Tinnevely district *An endless calendar.*

No. 566 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.

- No. 459 of 1900.—Thomas Awdry, gentleman, of 99, Cannon street, London, E. C. England. *Improvements in or relating to label or ticket holders.* (Specification filed 9 September 1901.)
- No. 249 of 1901.—William Hucks and William Hucks junior, engineers, both of 2, Oval road, Camden town, in the county of London. *Improvements in apparatus for use in dispensing aerated liquid.* (Specification filed 20 January 1902.)
- No. 205 of 1901.—Fritz Eisenbeis, engineer, of Wellesweiler, Germany and Ferdinand Garelly junior, manufacturer, of Saarbrücken, Germany. *Improvements in stone-cutting and drilling machines.* (Specification filed 28 January 1902.)

tion of New Jersey, United States of America, and located and doing business at Ames Building, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America. *An apparatus for baling fibrous material.* (Specification filed 27 January 1902.)

- No. 330 of 1901.—Arthur Meyer, manufacturer, a citizen of the Republic of Switzerland and resident of Geneva, Switzerland. *Improvements in cartridge-holders or bandoliers.* (Specification filed 28 January 1902.)
- No. 422 of 1901.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 82, York road, Kings Cross, county of London, England. *Improvements in electrical interlocking apparatus for railway signalling.* (Specification filed 29 January 1902.)
- No. 476 of 1901.—Charles Williamson Milne, accountant, of 3, Crown Court, Old Broad street, London, England and Frederick Charles Hasto, engineer, of 148, Bedford road, Clapham, London, England. *Improvements in pumps.* (Specification filed 24 January 1902.)

No. 567 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

- No. 20 of 1889.—The Honourable Erastus Wiman. *Improvements in apparatus for crushing or pulverizing ores and other substances.* (From 7 February 1902 to 7 February 1903.)
- No. 93 of 1889.—Charles Joseph Van Depoelo. *Improvements in and relating to a system of suspended bare wires, travelling connections between the said wires and the motor and switches, etc., in and for electric railways.* (From 28 May 1902 to 28 May 1903.)
- No. 318 of 1889.—Leopold Cassella and Company. *Production of new red colouring matters.* (From 16 April 1902 to 16 April 1903.)
- No. 306 of 1892.—Rudolf Diesel. *A process for producing motive work from the combustion of fuel.* (From 19 April 1902 to 19 April 1903.)
- No. 311 of 1892.—William Richard Sumption Jones. *Improvements in central buffers for railway and other vehicles.* (From 20 April 1902 to 20 April 1903.)
- No. 212 of 1893.—James Watson. *Improvements in baling presses.* (From 2 March 1902 to 2 March 1903.)
- No. 242 of 1893.—Arthur Octavius Wright. *Improvements in the manufacture of metal laths for use in the formation of ceilings, roofs, partitions and other such purposes.* (From 7 March 1902 to 7 March 1903.)
- No. 243 of 1893.—Arthur Octavius Wright. *Improvements in laths and sheets for forming ceilings, floors, partitions and other such like purposes and in the machinery for manufacturing the same.* (From 7 March 1902 to 7 March 1903.)
- No. 300 of 1893.—Giacomo Durio and Secondo Durio. *Improvements in and relating to tanning hides and skins and to apparatus therefor.* (From 2 February 1902 to 2 February 1903.)
- No. 88 of 1894.—Alfred Dieudonne Estienne. *Improvements in machines for decorating ramie and other plants.* (From 27 April 1902 to 27 April 1903.)
- No. 306 of 1894.—Victor Jetley and Gustave Jetley. *An improved structure for forming fences, partitions, bridges, street and road paving, flooring, skylights, protecting windows and doors and for other purposes.* (From 22 March 1902 to 22 March 1903.)
- No. 302 of 1895.—Robert Henry Cave. *Improvements in the process of indigo manufacture.* (From 27 February 1902 to 27 February 1903.)
- No. 387 of 1896.—Robert Henry Cave. *Improvements in the process of indigo manufacture.* (From 1 February 1902 to 1 February 1903.)
- No. 53 of 1897.—Charles James Grist. *Improvements in the manufacture of water-proofing coating compositions for wearing apparel, covers, engine and other packings, acid tank linings and for other uses.* (From 6 September 1902 to 6 September 1903.)
- No. 54 of 1897.—Charles James Grist. *Improvements in the manufacture of insulating compositions for electrical purposes.* (From 6 September 1902 to 6 September 1903.)

Thomas Halliday. *Improvements in means or apparatus for the production, storing and application of acetylene gas.* (6 September 1902 to 6 September 1903.)

No. 568 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the under-mentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 144 of 1891.—James Edward Platt and Joseph Wardle. *Improvements in machinery or apparatus for fixing or securing fasteners by means of which the card clothing is secured to the flats of carding engines for carding cotton and other fibrous materials.* (Specification filed 7 October 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (g) After the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount retransferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January, 1902.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS				4½ PER CENT. LOANS		GRAND TOTAL.				
	3½ PER CENT. OF 1866-97.	OF 1842-43.	OF 1854-55.	OF 1885.	OF 1879.	OF 1893-94.	OF 1900-1.	TOTAL.	OF 1931-33.	OF 1835-36.	OF 1842-43.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.		Transfer of 1865.	Of 1879.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.
Balance of 15th January, 1902	1,58,09,400	2,27,34,400	12,04,51,300	3,05,86,100	1,30,94,000	1,100	9,94,900	18,78,64,800	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,400	5,000	29,100	34,500	20,37,84,400
4½— Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 22nd January, 1902	...	...	3,500	10,00,000	...	...	...	10,03,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,03,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 15th January, 1902	...	1,100	2,100	...	100	...	6,000	9,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January, 1902	...	...	72,000	12,000	2,500	...	...	86,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance on 31st January, 1902	1,58,09,400	2,27,35,500	12,05,31,900	3,15,98,100	1,30,96,600	1,100	10,00,900	18,89,64,100	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,500	5,000	29,500	34,500	20,48,84,400
Balance— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	78,500	5,01,300	73,000	49,700	...	4,000	7,66,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,95,800
Balance on 31st January, 1902	1,58,09,400	2,28,14,000	11,99,40,500	3,15,25,100	1,30,46,900	1,100	9,96,300	18,81,07,600	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,000	29,100	34,500	20,49,84,400

Note.—From 6th June, 1867, to 30th Nov., 1901, enfaced from India 11,035 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,306 lakhs
 " 1st Dec., 1901, " 15th Dec., " ditto 3 "
 " 16th " " 31st " ditto 2 "
 " 1st Jan., 1902, " 15th Jan., 1902, ditto 16 "
 " 16th " " 31st " ditto 11 "
 11,066 lakhs.
 19,382 "

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1902.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Balance against India 604 lakhs.

BANK OF BENGAL.

*Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th
February, 1902.*

[illegible]

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 6th February, 1902.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.
 Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
 Percentage 35'69.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

"The office of the Board of Examiners will be removed from No. 17, Elysium Row, to No. 26, Mangoe Lane (late Agra Bank Building) from 1st January, 1902."

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.

5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, *Captain, R.E.,*
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

Calcutta, the 4th February, 1902.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January, 1902.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Calcutta	1,49,80,000	10,36,08,820	11,85,88,820	3,60,11,397	1,80,85,999	...	...	5,40,97,396
Allanabad	...	11,76,43,405	1,76,43,405	2,29,19,034	16,49,100	...	...	2,45,68,134
Lahore	...	2,07,64,990	2,07,64,990	63,94,107	21,49,148	...	...	85,43,255
Bombay	86,46,065	6,56,56,935	7,43,13,000	84,71,354	3,10,28,395	...	...	4,00,99,749
Karachi	...	74,32,350	74,32,350	12,91,580	23,02,335	...	...	35,93,915
Madras	23,09,580	2,81,09,310	3,04,18,890	1,21,87,058	49,81,282	...	...	1,71,68,340
Calicut	...	11,73,420	11,73,420	5,88,785	20,205	...	...	6,09,050
Rangoon	...	89,51,875	89,51,875	2,70,53,675	32,53,350	...	...	3,03,07,025
	2,59,35,645	25,33,51,165	27,92,86,810					
<i>Deduct</i> —Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			<i>Nil</i>					
TOTAL R			27,92,86,810	11,55,16,990	6,40,69,874	...	...	17,95,86,864
<i>Deduct</i> —Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								3,00,000
								NET TOTAL R 17,92,86,864
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs 10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,945
								GRAND TOTAL 27,92,86,810

A. F. COX,

*Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.*THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 29th January, 1902.

No. 1163.—Under the provisions of articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, Munshi Ahmad Khan, Officiating Tahsildar of the 5th grade and Tahsildar of Hindubagh, was granted privilege leave for 15 days, with effect from 10th to 24th November, 1901.

No. 1164.—During the absence of Munshi Ahmad Khan on leave, Lala Des Raj, Naib Tahsildar of the Hindubagh Tahsil, was appointed to hold charge of the Hindubagh Tahsil in addition to his own duties.

By Order,

A. MCCONAGHEY, Captain,
First Assistant.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 29th January, 1902.

No. 424-G.—178.—With reference to Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 286-I and 287-I, dated the 23rd January, 1884, as amended by Foreign Department Notification No. 1692-I. A., dated the 30th April, 1901, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is pleased to appoint Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., I.S.C., to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Mr. R. C. H. M. King, I.C.S., with effect from the 28th January 1902.

By Order,

R. M. KING,

*First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.*THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF
AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 29th January, 1902.

No. 117—17A-III.—Under the provisions of section 10, Part I of the Plague Regulations, issued under this Office Notification No. 746, dated the 26th June, 1901, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the Deputy Magistrate of Kekri to be a Health Officer within the limits of the Kekri Municipality.

By Order,

R. M. KING,

*First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Rajputana,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.*

TREASURE TROVE

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Indian Treasure Trove Act VI, 1878, that on the 22nd September, 1901, a treasure consisting of undermentioned articles valued at **₹42**, was found in a pit in the earth in a path poramboke, Pymash No 46, near Dombaseri tank in Dombaseri village, Dombaseri Sub-Division, Bodiarayakanur Zemindari, Beriya-kulam Taluq, Madura District :—

*List of Property.*57 tolas of silver valued at **₹42**.

All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by Agent before the Collector of Madura in his office at 11 A.M. on the 21st July, 1902, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

A. G. CARDEW.

Collector.

MADURA :

26th January 1902.

**THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER AJMER-MERWARA,
IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 28th January, 1902.

No. 295S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, it is hereby notified, by authority of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, that the following gentlemen were elected members of the Ajmer Municipal Committee at the election held on the 14th December 1901, their term of office commencing on the 1st April 1902 :—

City Ward.

- (1) Seth Guman Mal Lodha.
- (2) Seth Nemi Chand.
- (3) Seth Radha Kishen.
- (4) Khan Bahadur Shekh Elahi Buksh.
- (5) Munshi Debi Parshad.
- (6) Mr. Har Bilas Sarda.
- (7) Munshi Mahomed Allanurkhan.
- (8) Munshi Mithan Lal, Vakil.
- (9) Hafiz Gulam Mahomed.

Kaisarganj Ward.

- (10) Mr. Abdul Karim Khan, Barrister-at-Law.
- (11) Mr. Bansi Dhar Sharma, Vakil.

Suburban Ward.

- (12) Mr. E. F. Harris.
- (13) Mr. J. Collins.
- (14) Mr. Fatch Chand Mehta, Barrister-at-Law.

Railway Ward.

- (15) Mr. F. Goodwin.
- (16) Mr. J. M. Mushet.
- (17) Pandit Chandrika Parshad.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,

*Officiating Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, in the
Public Works Department, Ajmer-Merwara.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th February, 1902.

No. 232-Ap.—Mr. Dinsha Jijibhai Chhapgar, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, with effect from the 5th January, 1902.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. Erachsha Kavasji Karanjavala, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade ;

Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade ;

Mr. Pestanji Hormasji Gimi, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade.

The 6th February, 1902.

No. 256-Ap.—Lala Khushi Ram, Deputy Postmaster, Lahore, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd January, 1902.

Mr. W. Rehill is appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster, Lahore, during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Khushi Ram, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY**NOTIFICATION.***Calcutta, Sealdah, the 28th January, 1902.*

No. 1.—Lieutenant E. N. Manley, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted leave of absence for two months with effect from 1st February, 1902, under para. 557, Chapter V., P. W. D. Code, Volume I, and article 739 (f), Army Regulations, Volume I, Part I.

H. P. BURT,
Officiating Manager.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.***Calcutta, the 6th February, 1902.*

No. 42.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of January 1902.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Dera Ismail Khan City	Punjab	16th January	Opened.
Etaiyapuram	Madras	19th "	Ditto.
Inywa (Burma)	Burma	13th November	Ditto.
Madras Nungumbankum	Madras	27th January	Ditto.
Manantoddy	Madras	14th "	Ditto.
Narasinganpetai	Madras	20th "	Ditto.
Pubbi	Punjab	24th "	Ditto.
Surada	Madras	12th "	Ditto.
Zam (Field Office)*	Punjab	10th "	Ditto.
<p><i>Note.</i>—The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :— "Maharaj-Ranbirganj-Bazar" instead of "Maharajganj (Kashmir)."</p>			
<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Bulgai	Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway	6th January,	Opened.
Daudpur	Bengal and North-Western Railway	1st "	Ditto.
Dikom	Dibru-Sadiya Railway	6th "	Ditto.
Goalundo Junction	Eastern Bengal State Railway	13th "	Closed.
Kantapukur Grain Depôt	Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railway	20th "	Opened.
Kokilamukh	Jorhat Railway	6th "	Ditto.
Lallaguda	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway.	21st "	Ditto.
Sahadai Buzurg	Bengal and North-Western Railway	1st "	Ditto.
Zardalu	North-Western Railway	25th "	Ditto.

* Opened in connection with the Mahsud-Waziri Blockade operations.

Note.—The following alterations in the names of Railway Telegraph Offices are notified :—
On the Dibru-Sadiya Railway.
"Ledo D. S." instead of "Tikak D. S."

M. J. BRIND,
Director, Traffic Branch.

ODDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.***Lucknow, the 6th February, 1902.*

No. 1.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for forty-two days and special leave in continuation thereof for four months and seventeen days, with effect from 6th February, 1902, under Articles 264-A and 348 of the Civil Service Regulations.

J. MANSON,
Offg. Manager, O. and R. Railway.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 31st January, 1902.

No. 176.—Captain H. L. Crosthwait, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 27th January, 1902, prior to his proceeding to join the Chatham Course, the following temporary promotion is made with effect from the 28th January, 1902 :—

Lieutenant C. P. Gunter, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

ST. G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

The 7th February, 1902

No. 177.—The following candidates are appointed Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st February, 1902 :—

Ernest Alexander Meyer.
George Archer.

F. B. LONGE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, 3rd February, 1902.

No. 27.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, new cavalry parade ground at Nowshera, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar	Nowshera	Nowshera	221 45	Land on the south of the present Cantonment Boundary.	<p><i>North.</i></p> <p>Cantonment boundary pillar 6, 7, 8 and 9.</p> <p><i>East.</i></p> <p>Dry nullah and hills.</p> <p><i>West.</i></p> <p>Hills and broken ground.</p> <p><i>South.</i></p> <p>Nullah and hilly ground.</p>	Office of Commanding Royal Engineer, Peshawar Sub-District.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act ; the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

G. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Agent, Govr.-Genl. and Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province, Public Works Department.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 30th January, 1902.

No. 27.—Wazirzada Mahomed Akram Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, assumed charge of the duties of Treasury Officer, Dera Ismail Khan, on the afternoon of the 21st January, 1902, relieving Ahmad Yar Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner:

By Order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province

No. 28.—With reference to Punjab Government, Home Department, Gazette Notification No. 2, dated the 2nd January, 1902, the services of the undermentioned members of the Punjab Provincial Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government, with effect from the dates mentioned against their respective names:—

Bakhshi Gazanfar Ali, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 8th January, 1902 (afternoon).

Ahmad Yar Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 21st January 1902 (afternoon).

POWERS.

The 21st January, 1902.

No. 29.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Wazirzada Mahomed Akram Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class, with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Dera Ismail Khan.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Wazirzada Mahomed Akram Khan shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Regulation to be a Munsif.

No. 30.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Wazirzada Mahomed Akram Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Dera Ismail Khan District.

The 30th January, 1902.

No. 31.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections 3 and 4 of section 6 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint, and hereby appoints, Captain J. F. Whyte, I.S.C., Political Assistant, to be an Assistant Collector of the 1st grade within the limits of the Hazara District.

The 25th January, 1902.

No. 34.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation No. VII of 1901, Lala Amir Chand, Arora, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class, with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Peshawar.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lala Amir Chand, Arora, shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Regulation to be a Munsif.

No. 35.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Lala Amir Chand, Arora, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Peshawar District, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (b), 21 and 36.

This Notification supersedes all previous Notifications concerning the powers of the abovesaid officer under the Income Tax Act, and it will remain in force until he ceases to be a 1st class Magistrate or until it is expressly cancelled.

No. 33.—Lala Amir Chand, Arora, Extra Assistant Commissioner, from the Bannu to the Peshawar District where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 25th January, 1902.

By Order,

A. H. GRANT,

*Secretary to Agent, Govr -Genl. and Chief Commissioners
N.-W. F. Province.*

The 31st January, 1902.

No. 32.—At the request of the Municipal Committee of Abbottabad in the Hazara district, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to specially extend to the Municipality of Abbottabad sections 137 and 137 A of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891.

The 1st February 1902.

No. 36.—Mr. F. T. Dixon, Assistant Commissioner, relinquished charge of his duties as Officiating District Judge, Hazara, on the afternoon of the 23rd January, 1902, on reversion to the Punjab.

By Order,

R. I. R. GLANCY,

*Asst. Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.*

The 4th February, 1902.

No. 37.—On being transferred to the North-West Frontier Province, Mr. D. de S. Bray, Assistant Commissioner, is placed in charge of the Thal Sub-Division of the Kohat District, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th January, 1902, on which date he assumed charge of his duties, *vice* Mr. P. J. G. Pison, Assistant Commissioner, transferred.

By order,

R. I. R. GLANCY,

*for Secretary to the Agent, Governor General, and
Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.*

POWERS.

The 25th January, 1902.

No. 38.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. D. de S. Bray, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Kohat District.

No. 39.—Under the powers conferred by section 13 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. D. de S. Bray, Assistant Commissioner, and a Magistrate of the 1st class, is placed in charge of the Thal Sub-Division of the Kohat District, *vice* Mr. P. J. G. Pison.

No. 40.—Mr. D. de S. Bray, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Thal Sub-Division of the Kohat District, is invested with the power to try summarily the offences specified in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

No. 41.—Under the powers conferred by section 54 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation No. VII of 1901, Mr. D. de S. Bray, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Thal Sub-Division, is appointed a Subordinate Judge, and under the provisions of section 56 (1) of the said Regulation is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class (as defined in Punjab Government Notification, No. 703-S., dated 15th October 1884), with respect to cases generally within the limits of

the Thal Sub-Division of the Kohat District, which the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 57 (1) of the said Regulation, is pleased to define as the local limits of the Subordinate Judgeship of the Thal Sub-Division.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr. D. de S. Bray shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Subordinate Judge.

No. 42.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. D. de S. Bray, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Thal Sub-Division of the Kohat District, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (b), 31 and 36. This Notification will remain in force until the abovenamed officer ceases to be a 1st class Magistrate, or to hold charge of the Sub-Division, or until it is expressly cancelled.

By Order.

R. I. R. GLANCY,

for Secretary to Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 30th January, 1902.

No. 181-M. J.—On his transfer from the Central Provinces to the North-West Frontier Province, 2nd grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Harnam Das, of the Imperial Establishment, reported his arrival on the forenoon of 25th January, 1902, and was attached to the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar, on general duty there from the forenoon of the same date.

W. A. SYKES, Major, I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. Frontier Province.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mrs. Mary McPhail, 4 Jaun Bazar Street, Calcutta.	The Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.	On 9th December, 1901.	The District Judge, 24-Parganahs, Alipore, on 19th December, 1901.	No Will. No application.
Mr. D. Beanland, of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Bareilly.	Ditto . . .	On 10th December, 1901.	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
Mr. E. L. Pinheiro, Guard, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	Not known . . .	On 26th August, 1901.	The District Judge, Moradabad, on 19th December, 1901.	Ditto.
Mr. Frank Ross.	The Civil Hospital, Allahabad.	On 19th August, 1901.	The District Judge, Allahabad, on 14th January, 1902.	Ditto.
Mr. George Targett, Bailiff, Court of the District Judge, Amherst.	Pallavaram, Madras.	On 19th November, 1901.	The District Judge, Amherst, on 6th January, 1902.	Will left. Probate granted to Rose Targett, widow of the deceased.
Mr. Berton, Cawnpore.	Cawnpore . . .	On 20th September, 1901.	The District Judge, Cawnpore, on 11th January, 1902.	No Will. No application.
Mr. Bell, Military Assistant Surgeon at Ballia.	Ballia . . .	On 12th August, 1901.	The District Judge, Ghazipur, on 2nd January, 1902.	Ditto.

HENRY T. HYDE,

Administrator General of Bengal.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs* 2-8 ; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs* 5 ; per pound tin, *Rs* 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates : per four-ounce tin, *Rs* 3 ; per eight ounce tin, *Rs* 6 ; per pound tin, *Rs* 12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin,	<i>Rs</i> 17,	or, post-free,	<i>Rs</i> 17-12.
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	<i>Rs</i> 8-8,	"	<i>Rs</i> 9.
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	<i>Rs</i> 4-4,	"	<i>Rs</i> 4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

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BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
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Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.

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* Agent for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

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Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for November, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

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The monthly and half-yearly Indian Army List for January, 1902. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2 or 2s. 3d. (4a.)

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 31st December, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3s. (4a.)

Classified List (Public Works Department), Subordinate Establishment. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 4d. (1a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s. (7a.)

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to the 1st July, 1899, and with foot-notes brought down to 1st April, 1901. R2-8 or 3s. 9d. (6a.)

The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Act IX of 1872), as modified up to the 1st September, 1899 (with foot-notes brought down to 30th June, 1901). R1-4 or 1s. 9d. (2a.)

The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (Act XI of 1878), as modified up to the 1st December, 1896 (with foot-notes brought down to the 15th May, 1901). 5a. 6p. or 6d. (1a. 6p.)

The Indian Factories Act, 1881. As modified up to the 1st April, 1891 (with foot-notes brought down to 1st July, 1901). 5a. 6p. or 6d. (1a. 6p.)

The Prisons Act, 1894 (Act IX of 1894), as amended by the Burma Laws Act, 1898 (XIII of 1898). 7a. 6p. or 9d. (1a.)

Effect of Legislation for 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes, 1901. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. I. Cloth bound. R12 or 18s. (10a.)

Ditto ditto ditto. Quarter bound. R13 or 19s. 6d. (10a.)

Ditto ditto Vol. II. Cloth bound. R12 or 18s. (10a.)

Ditto ditto ditto. Quarter bound. R13 or 19s. 6d. (10a.)

Act IX of 1901. An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War. 1a. or 1d. (1a.)

Act X of 1901. An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870. 1a. 3p. or 1d. (1a.)

Act XI of 1901. An Act to facilitate the citation of certain Enactments and to amend and repeal certain obsolete Enactments.

Regulation III of 1901. A Regulation further to provide for the suppression of crime in certain frontier districts. 7a. 6p. or 9d. (1a. 6p.)

Regulation IV of 1901. A Regulation to make better provision for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain frontier tracts. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Regulation V of 1901. A Regulation further to amend the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899. 1a. 9p. or 2d. (1a.)

Regulation VI of 1901. A Regulation to repeal so much as is unrepealed of the Punjab Frontier Regulation, 1872, and of the Hazara Settlement Rules. 1a. or 1d. (1a.)

Regulation VII of 1901. A Regulation to alter certain of the laws in force in the North-West Frontier Province, to declare that certain Enactments are in force therein, and to bar the application of certain others hereto. 11a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

LIST OF TRANSLATIONS AND TRANSLITERATIONS OF ACTS PUBLISHED FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1901.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to 1st July, 1899. In Urdu. R1-5 or 1s. 11d. (5a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. R1-5 (5a.)

The Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885 (Act XVI of 1885), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Act VI of 1901 (the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901). In Urdu. 5a. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 5a. (1a.)

The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (Act I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 2a. (1a.)

Act IX of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

Act X of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rules under the Arms Act. Corrected to 1st May, 1901. F'cap. Stitched. 6a. or 6d. (2a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1901. F'cap. Cloth. 14a. or 1s. 3d. (6a.)

Elementary Mathematics (especially edited for Foresters). By A. P. GRENFELL, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s. (8a.)

The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad. By Dr. J. BURGESS (Archæological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, Vol. XXIV). Super-Royal. Cloth. R21 or 31s. 6d. (R1-2a.)

A Manual of Forest Engineering for India, Vol. II. By C. G. ROGERS, Esq. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s. (6a.)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

A Report on a Tour of Exploration of the Antiquities in the Tarai, Nepal, the Region of Kapilavastu during February and March, 1899 (illustrated by 32 plates). By Babu Purno Chandra Mukerji with a prefatory Note by Mr. Vincent A. Smith, B.A. (Archæological Survey of India, No. XXVI, Part I of the Imperial Series). Super-Royal 4to. Paper cover. R6-8a. or 9s. 9d. (6a.)

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

Report of the Central Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1900, with complete accounts and proceedings, including the Reports of the Provincial Committees. F'cap. Board. R3-8a. or 5s. 3d. (10a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muskat Political Agency for 1900-1901. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. 3s. or 3d. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Baluchistan Agency for 1900-1901. R1-8s. or 2s. 3d. (3a.)

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1899-1900. F'cap. Board. R1-8s. or 2s. 3d. (6a.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to May, June, July, September, 1901. 4s. or 5d. (1a.) each.

History of Services of Officers holding appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards. 12s. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of May to October, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8s. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of March to August, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8s. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending March 1901, compared with the Corresponding periods of the years 1899 and 1900. No. 4 of 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8s. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June, 1901, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1899 and 1900. No. 1 of 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 8s. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of British India, 16th issue, for 1895-96 to 1899-1900. F'cap. Board. R3-8s. or 5s. 3d. (10a.)

Review of the Trade of India in 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8s. or 9d. (2a.)

Area and yield of certain crops from 1891-1892 to 1900-01. Third issue. F'cap. Paper cover. 5s. or 5d. (2a.)

Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and Coasting Trade in the year ending 31st March, 1901. Annual Statement for 1900-1901. 35th issue. Volume I. Super-Royal. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (12a.)

Ditto Volume II. Super-Royal. Board. R2 or 3s. (7a.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1900-1901 and the four preceding years. 13th issue. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (6a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 8th issue, 1901. F'cap. Boards. R4 or 6s. (12a.)

Trade of the French Possessions in India and of Aden in the year ending 31st March, 1900, and previous years. F'cap. Paper cover. 12s. or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

Report on the General Production in India in the ten years 1891 to 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. 2s. or 2d. (1a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. Vols. I. and II. R3 or 4s. 6d. (13a.) each volume.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards. R5 or 7s. 6d. (12a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VII (Dress). Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12s. or 1s. 3d. (4a.)

Military Works Classified List and Distribution Return. Corrected to 30th June, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4s. or 5d. (1a.)

The Monthly Indian Army List for September to December, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8s. or 2s. 3d. (4a.) each.

Treatise on Military Carriages—Indian Supplement, 1901. By Major C. T. Bell, R.A. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R7-8s. or 11s. 3d. (71.)

Mountain Warfare—Extracts from, in Urdu and Hindi. Super-Royal 10mo. Paper cover. 3s. or 3d. (1a.) each.

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army (Provisional issue), 1901. In Urdu. 5s. or 5d. (1a. 6p.)

Ditto ditto. In Hindi. 5s. or 5d. (1a. 6p.)

Ditto ditto. In Gurmukhi. 6s. 9p. or 7d. (1a. 6p.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX (Volunteers), 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Army Regulations, India (Regulations and Orders for the Army in India), Vol. II, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. Part A. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.) Part B. 12s. or 1s. 2d. (4a.) Complete R1-12s. or 2s. 8d. (8a.)

Signalling—Appendix to the Authorised Signalling Instructions as applicable to India. In Urdu, 1901. Royal 10mo. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the calendar year 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 3s. (9a.)

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3s. (4a.)

Public Works Department Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4s. or 5d. (1a.)

Histories of Railway Projects, including Tramways. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 2s. 8d. (3a.)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8s. or 9d. (2a.)

Forms and Enclosures to the Rules for the Preparation of Railway Projects, 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. R3 or 7s. 6d. (2a.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolley Dod, F.C.H. Pr. R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant Colonel J. C. B. Price B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on Statics and Dynamics By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E. Price Rs 4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price Rs 8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy Rs 1-4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise) By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lal. Price per set Rs 4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8a.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic bases. Price 8a. per copy.

Pamphlet on Note on Masonry Arches (College publication). Price 4a. per copy.

Pamphlet on Small Direct Well Pumping Installations. Price 4a. per copy.

Pamphlet on Experiments made on the passage of water through the sand of the Chenab River at the Khanki Weir. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., C.I.E. Price per copy 12a.

Indian Household Account Book for a period of two years, comprising Daily Table Expense Account, Bread, Butter and Milk Account, Dhobey's Account, Servants' Wages Account, etc. Price Rs 3 per copy.

Cash must accompany order. Articles are sent by V. P. P. to persons in Government employment only.

Application is to be made to the Curator, Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st TO 31st JANUARY 1902.

Monthly Weather Review of India for September 1901. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Rs 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901.

Monthly Weather Review of India, from March to August 1901. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Rs 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review for 1900 By John Eliot (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Rs 1.

Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1900-1901. By John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover.

Report on the Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories for 1900-1901. By C. Michie Smith. Quarto. Paper cover.

Report on the Condition of the Colaba Observatory for the year ended 31st March 1901. By N. A. F. Moss. Quarto. Paper cover.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 069339 of the 3½ per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) originally standing in the name of Hari Dass Seemani and last endorsed to Annakali Daby, the proprietrix, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietrix.

Name of the Advertiser—ANNAKALI DABY.

Residence—Care of Babu Hira Lall Chuckerbutty, Thakurbati Lane,
Bullasore, Serampore Post Office, District Hooghly.



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902.

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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67,
AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 31st January, 1902.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Sir E. F.G. Law, K.C.M.G.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Wingate, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Rám Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyid Husain Bilgrami.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Ashton.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Hardy, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Turner.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RAMESHWARA SINGH BAHADUR of DARBHANGA took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

INDIAN STEAM-SHIPS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884.

INDIAN TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to apply the provisions of the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, to certain Tramway Companies.

ADMINISTRATORS GENERAL AND OFFICIAL TRUSTEES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Law relating to Administrators General and Official Trustees. He said:— "I propose, with Your Excellency's permission, to add a few remarks to supplement the statement which I made when introducing this Bill at the meeting of the 20th December. On that occasion I confined myself to a very brief explanation, the objects and reasons underlying the measure being, as I then thought, well understood and appreciated. Some of the representations, however, which have been made to the Select Committee, and which have also been the subject of discussion in the public press, have shown that it is desirable to explain more fully the grounds on which the Government of India have acted in the matter, and I proceed to do so.

"The combination of the offices of Administrator General and Official Trustee has almost from the first been contemplated as suitable by the Statute-law, an express provision on the subject having been included in Act VIII of 1855, reproduced in Act XXIV of 1867 and again reproduced in Act II of 1874, the enactment now in force. So far as the nature of the duties appertaining to those offices is concerned, there would seem to be everything in favour of the combination and nothing against it, the only question remaining being as to its practical feasibility. The Finance Committee of 1887 not only came to the conclusion that it was feasible, but went further by submitting the larger proposal that a central Government office should be maintained to manage the estates of insolvents and intestates, estates in litigation and estates under trusts, two officers being appointed, one to assist the other and both to be remunerated by the Government, the balance of the commission and fees leviable and levied under the law being retained by the Government. In other words, the Finance Committee suggested the amalgamation of all four offices of Administrator General, Official Trustee, Official Assignee and Official Receiver under two officers, the one to be the Deputy and Assistant of the other.

"In 1897 the Government of India referred the whole question of amalgamation (along with certain others to which I need not now advert) to a strong Committee, on which the High Court and the Bar were represented by the present Chief Justice of Bengal, as President, and by Sir Griffith Evans and Mr. Dunne, then Standing Counsel, as members, the remaining three members being the Home Secretary and the Deputy Secretaries in the Finance and Legislative Departments. The relevant parts of the Committee's report of the 29th April, 1898, which was submitted in response to this reference, I will now read to the Council.

"The Committee', it was said, 'have carefully considered the proposal for the amalgamation of the four offices, with the result that they doubt whether it would be possible to combine the control of all four in one person. The office of Official Assignee in particular is a special one which has little in common with any of the others, while it is essential that it should be filled by a lawyer who has made a special study and practice of the intricate law of bankruptcy. Moreover, one officer alone could clearly not undertake the duties of the four offices; and, in the case of the Official Assigneeship, there is this objection to the alternative proposal to allot the duties of the appointment to a Deputy working under the supervision of a Chief, that the Deputy, if a proper appointment were made, would be a specialist and, consequently, more capable of supervising his particular branch than the Chief himself.

“The Office of Assigneeship might, however, in the opinion of the Committee, be combined with the Official Receivership, and this combination would be the more appropriate because both offices are directly connected with the High Court and with proceedings pending on the Original Side of that Court. The Official Assignee is appointed by the Chief Justice under section 14 of the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848 (11 & 12 Vict., c. 21), while the existence of the Official Receiver is entirely dependent upon the orders of the High Court, which purport to be passed in pursuance of section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882).

“Both the Administrator General and the Official Trustee of Bengal are appointed by the Government under the Administrator General's Act, 1874 (II of 1874), and the Official Trustees Act, 1864 (XVII of 1864), respectively, and there seems to be no reason why the same person should not hold both appointments. That there would be no legal objection to such an amalgamation is clear from the fact that the first proviso to section 9 of the Act of 1874 expressly contemplates it.

“The holder of the appointment (of Administrator General and Official Trustee) ought, in the opinion of the Committee, to be a barrister, and he should be debarred from general practice and from undertaking, otherwise than in his official capacity, any executorship or trusteeship. The mere fact of his being a Government servant in receipt of a fixed salary from the Treasury would materially alter his position and enable the Government to exercise such supervision over him as it might think fit. It would not be in his interest either to keep, or to refrain from keeping an estate in the Administration Department of the office rather than in the other branch, and one of the grounds of complaint which has been suggested, would then probably disappear. But, in order to place him still more under control, the Committee would recommend that power be taken for the High Court, similar to that conferred by section 1 (4) of the Judicial Trustees Act, 1896 (59 & 60 Vict., c. 35), either on request or without request, to give such general or special directions in regard to any administration or trust as might to it seem right and proper.

“The Government would be credited with all the receipts, and it would, *per contra*, bear all the charges, accepting, of course, the entire responsibility connected with the administration of estates through its officers, and probably safeguarding the interests of the public by requiring such security as is now furnished by the Administrator General.

“The Committee have further considered the question whether section 56 of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, ought to be repealed or maintained, and their conclusion is that it ought to be repealed as soon as vested interests admit. The Committee believe that, if the action of the Administrator General is brought under some sort of supervision and control, such as is contemplated by this report, there is but little danger of the public preferring private agency-houses to official administration. If, on the other hand, official administration is unsatisfactory and nothing is done to improve it, they think that the public ought not to be precluded from employing private agency.’

“These views appeared to be in themselves well-considered, reasonable and sound; they were endorsed both by the Government of Bengal and by the Calcutta High Court; and, emanating as they did from such high authority and with such support, neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State felt any hesitation in accepting them and deciding that they should be acted upon as soon as the occasion presented itself. Meantime, however, we had grave reasons for believing that, quite apart from the question whether the office of Administrator General should be filled by a salaried officer of the Government or by a practically independent official, the public were not fully satisfied with the manner in which the office was being actually administered. The Government determined, therefore, to appoint a Committee, presided over by a Judge of the Calcutta High Court and including the Comptroller General and an experienced Divisional Commissioner to advise on matters connected with finance and the management of estates in the mufassil. The late Mr. Broughton had, in answer to certain inquiries made of him, maintained that his system of administration and management was perfectly sound and complete, and had frankly asked for an inspection of his office. Mr. Justice Sale's Committee was requested to accept this invitation and to report the result. In due course they submitted the following recommendations to the Government:—

- “(1) that the remuneration of the Administrator General by commission should be abolished and that he should be remunerated by salary, carrying with it a pension;
- “(2) that the Administrator General should have a Deputy, also remunerated by salary;

"(3) that the Government should accept responsibility for mistakes and errors in the future administration of estates by the Administrator General;

"(4) that the office-establishment should be strengthened and the work re-arranged; and

"(5) that the repeal of section 56 of Act II of 1874 should be accompanied by proper provision being made for the exercise of control over non-official administrators, especially as regards the charging of commission and the keeping and auditing of accounts.

"These recommendations were supported by facts which supplied full confirmation of the view that a change in the method of administration was demanded in the public interests; and, as to the sequel, I need add only this, that the late Mr. Broughton tendered his resignation with effect from the 1st of January. From what I have now stated, it will, I sincerely trust, be manifest that the Government of India, have from first to last, acted on the best advice at their command and with due regard to the interests of the public.

"I hope, My Lord, to move at the next meeting of the Council that the Report of the Select Committee, which I have had the honour to present to-day, be taken into consideration, and that the Bill, which, it will be seen, has been materially simplified and revised by the Committee, be passed."

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH said:—"My Hon'ble Colleague has given the history of the Bill now reported. I ask leave to add a few words on the legal effect of the Bill, on the alterations made in Committee, and on some of the objections which have been taken to the measure out of doors.

"The Select Committee has accepted the proposal to make further provision for combining the offices of Administrator General and Official Trustee. It has been contended that the work of the two offices is more than one man can undertake; but we are not in fact proposing that one man should do the work of two; the Bill makes provision for the appointment of a Deputy. Government has accepted amendments, the effect of which will be that the Administrator General will always be a barrister, while the Deputy may be either a barrister or solicitor. It was suggested that the higher appointment should also be open to solicitors, but the Committee came to the conclusion that, if the head of the office possesses the higher qualification, his opinion will be more readily accepted when legal questions arise in the course of administration. It must be admitted that the interests of the Bar are to some extent affected by the Bill. An officiating appointment now reserved for barristers will be open to another branch of the Profession; and the position of Administrator General, though we are perhaps making it more secure, will not be so lucrative as it has been in the past. I regret that the Bill should have this incidental effect, but in framing a measure of this kind we have to consider, first and chiefly, the interest of the public.

"In a letter addressed to the Government of India by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, objection is taken to the proposed combination of offices, apparently on the ground that the two officers in question are appointed by different authorities. 'Official Trustees', so the letter runs, 'are appointed by the Chief Justices of Bengal, Madras and Bombay'. The gentleman who supplied this statement to the Chamber must, I think, have used a copy of Act XVII of 1864, without inquiring whether the law had undergone any change in the ensuing 38 years. The appointment of Official Trustees is vested in Government, and this has been the law since 1890.

"Clause 3 of the Bill contains the necessary provisions for making the Administrator General a salaried officer of Government. It is now a principle, very generally accepted, that where a Government office is paid by commission or fees for services rendered, the heads of the office should be remunerated by salary, and the profits (if any) should be taken by Government. Where this is not the case, the office becomes an independent concern, and defects in its procedure are not easily corrected. When, for example, the public began to complain of delays and abuses in the office of the Administrator General of Bengal, we could only refer to the Administrator General himself, until at last the complaints became so serious as to demand a formal inquiry.

"In drafting clause 3, certain general words were used to make it clear that Government on taking over the office will be entitled to all profits, and will meet all liabilities. These general words were interpreted in some quarters as indicating a design on the part of Government to alter fundamentally the present methods of administration, and to appropriate, in some unexplained manner, the estates of deceased persons. Thus, in a letter addressed to Government by the Calcutta Trades Association, it is suggested that 'the scheme and main object of the Bill is to legalise what otherwise would amount to a breach of trust; and thereby to afford an additional source of revenue to Government'. I do not quite grasp the meaning of this, nor am I aware of anything in the declarations or the conduct of this Government which justifies these apprehensions and suspicions. But, as our clause was misunderstood, the Select Committee has taken it to pieces, leaving out any words which might be construed as going beyond the purpose of the Bill, and inserting new provisions which ought to make the position clear. We do not propose to make any subversive change in present methods; the Bill, when it becomes an Act, will be read together with the principal Act. As stated in the Report, accounts will be kept and estates managed as heretofore; decrees and orders of the Courts will operate as they do now. That is the intention of Government; if the Bill as amended does not express that intention, there is still time to consider any suggestion for its improvement.

"Before leaving clause 3, I must deal with an objection which is urged in the letter of the Chamber of Commerce. It is there argued that 'the constitution of the office both of Administrator General and Official Trustee is that of a corporation sole'; and that the effect of the Bill is 'to extinguish the offices in question, and to repeal the material provisions of the existing Acts'. On this I would remark, in the first place, that, when the Legislature creates a corporation, express words are usually employed for the purpose; and in this connexion I may refer, by way of illustration, to the Act of Parliament, 39 & 40 Vict., c. 18, by which the Solicitor to the Treasury was made a corporation sole. The office of Administrator General was constituted by Act VII of 1840, amended and re-enacted by Act VIII of 1855, then by Act XXIV of 1867, and finally by Act II of 1874, which is now in force. In these Acts there are no express words of incorporation; but it may be admitted that on some important points a corporate character has been given to this office. Under section 29 of the principal Act, letters of administration are granted to the Administrator General by his name of office; under section 33, estates and interests vested in the Administrator General are divested when he vacates his office, and vest in his successor immediately on his appointment; and under section 34, suits and other proceedings commenced by or against an Administrator General in his representative character are brought by or against him in his name of office. It seems to me doubtful, in point of law, whether these sections, taken together, amount to the constitution of a corporation sole, and the language of section 34 is not easy to reconcile with the theory now put forward. But, supposing the theory to be correct, has it any practical bearing on this Bill? Assuming that the Administrator General is a corporation, there is not and never was, anything in this Bill to deprive him of that status. If the adviser of the Chamber is under the impression that a salaried officer cannot be a corporation, I may refer once more to the case of the Solicitor to the Treasury.

"The case of the Official Trustee is on the same footing as that of the Administrator General. Under section 17 of the Act of 1864, he is appointed to act in any case by his name of office; and under section 18, suits and other proceedings are brought by or against him by his name of office. I should think it incautious to say, on the strength of these provisions, that the Official Trustee is a corporation sole; but if he is, the Bill will not alter his position.

"Your Lordship may perhaps think that I am asking the attention of Council to matters fit only for a court of law. But I am constrained to deal with these matters here, because this legal reasoning has been used to excite alarm in the general community, to persuade a body of business men, that Government has brought in a dangerous Bill. I cannot argue the Trades Association and the Chamber of Commerce out of their present frame of mind, except

by showing them that their criticism has been directed against an imaginary Government and an imaginary Bill.

"In clause 6 of the Bill referred to the Select Committee, it was proposed to confer a rule-making power on the High Courts. For the reasons given in the Report, that proposal has been dropped, but there is one small part of it which I should like very briefly to mention. It is commonly known that an executor, who owes his appointment to the confidence of his testator, is not usually required to furnish security when he enters on the administration of the estate. The Judges of the High Court say he should only find security when he is insolvent or in embarrassed circumstances. But in this small class of cases we proposed that the Judges should determine by rule who should give security, and in what form. I was prepared to suggest a verbal amendment in clause 6, sub-clause (1) (a); but I was not prepared for the remarkable argument which has been founded upon it. It was at once assumed that the High Court would make an oppressive rule, requiring all executors to give security, and fixing the amount without regard to circumstances. The Court was to do this, not of its own accord but at the instigation of Government; and the object of Government was to make the private executor's position so burdensome and so embarrassing that he would be driven to transfer the estate to the Administrator General. This piece of morbid fiction has attained a considerable circulation in the present month. Your Lordship will observe that the Government is accused of an unscrupulous design to create a monopoly in favour of the Administrator General—and this at the very moment when, by repealing section 56 of the principal Act, we are admitting private persons to compete with the Administrator General.

"I trust, My Lord, that the explanations given to-day will remove some at least of the many misconceptions which have gathered round this Bill."

IMPERIAL LIBRARY (INDENTURES VALIDATION) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill to confirm and validate certain indentures made between the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the Calcutta Public Library, respectively, and the Secretary of State for India in Council be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill be passed. He said:—"The objects of this Bill were fully explained by Your Lordship, and by myself, at the time of its introduction. No objection has been received to anything in the Bill and Schedules, and I now move that the Bill be passed."

The Hon'ble MR. TURNER said:—"Before this Bill is passed, I desire to take this opportunity of congratulating Your Excellency's Government in having arrived at so satisfactory an agreement as that which will be legalised by the passing of the Bill. As a member of the Horticultural Society, I was under the painful necessity of attending meetings at the Metcalfe Hall, and it invariably struck me that the condition of that historic hall was a reproach and a disgrace to Calcutta. Under the new conditions, this, My Lord, will be impossible in the future, and that alone in itself is a worthy object that has been attained. But, apart from that, the arrangements made have enabled a deserving and useful Society—the Agri-Horticultural Society—to acquit itself of certain liabilities. It has also enabled the Government of India to form the nucleus of a most valuable Public Library of reference—a library which, I believe, will be of inestimable value to those of the present and future generations. I think, My Lord, that the thanks of the public are due to Your Excellency, and also to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, for having brought about such a happy result."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 14th February, 1902.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA:

3rd February, 1902.